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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 639--80th Congress

Chapter 465--2d Session

H. R. 5728

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 639

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1949. Includes the following items among others: Bureau of Employee's Compensation; Food and Drug Administration; Office of Education (including endowment of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts); Office of Vocational Rehabilitation; Public Health Service (including funds for employee health service programs); National Labor Relations Board; and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 5728

January 12, 1948	Hearings: House, H. R. 5728. Pt. 1.
January 16, 1948	Hearings: House, H. R. 5728. Pt. 2.
March 5, 1948	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 5728. House Report 1519. Committee Print of the bill and report. Print of the bill as reported.
March 8, 1948	House debated and passed H. R. 5728 as reported.
March 9, 1948	H. R. 5728 was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
March 22, 1948	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 5728.
April 15, 1948	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 5728, supplemental.
April 23, 1948	Senate Committee reported H. R. 5728 with amendments. Senate Report 1165. Print of the bill as reported.
April 26, 1948	Senate debated and passed H. R. 5728 as reported. Senate Conferees appointed. Print of H. R. 5728 with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
May 5, 1948	House Conferees appointed.
June 8, 1948	House received the Conference Report. House Report 2247.
June 9, 1948	Both Houses agreed to the Conference Report.
June 14, 1948	Approved. Public Law 639.

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

80TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } No. 1519

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,
AND RELATED INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIA-
TION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1949

MARCH 5, 1948.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. KEEFE, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 5728]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, the National Labor Relations Board, the National Mediation Board including the National Railroad Adjustment Board, the Railroad Retirement Board, and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The budget estimates forming the primary bases of consideration by the committee will be found in the Budget for 1949 on the following pages:

	Pages
Department of Labor.....	613 to 631, inclusive.
Federal Security Agency.....	163 to 233, inclusive.
National Labor Relations Board.....	110 to 113, inclusive.
National Mediation Board (including the National Rail- road Adjustment Board).....	113 to 114, inclusive.
Railroad Retirement Board.....	117 to 120, inclusive.
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	86 to 87, inclusive.

The detailed tabulation at the end of this report reflects each item of appropriation included in the bill for 1949, the amounts appropriated for the current fiscal year 1948 adjusted to a basis comparable, as to activities and objects involved, with the budget set-up for 1949. In this connection, the committee has approved all "transfers in the estimates" proposed in the Budget unless otherwise specifically indicated herein.

For reasons explained more fully below, the tabulation does not list those agencies and appropriations on which the committee has deferred action.

DEFERRAL OF CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS

It will be noted from the summary tabulation below that a substantial number of the appropriations within the purview of this bill have been deferred for later consideration. The aggregate amount of the budget estimates for the items deferred is \$989,523,000, consisting of the estimates for the United States Employment Service (including the Veterans Employment Service) in the Labor Department, including grants to States for administering the public employment system; all Social Security Administration appropriations; appropriations under the general heading of the Office of the Federal Security Administrator; and all budgeted amounts in the Public Health Service for mental health activities.

The principal reason for the committee's decision to defer action on the budget estimates for USES and the Social Security Administration is the fact that there is now pending consideration by the Congress the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1948, submitted January 19, 1948, which the House recently disapproved. If this reorganization plan were to become law—and it will do so under the provisions of the Reorganization Act unless both Houses of the Congress reject it before March 19, 1948—important budgetary implications with respect to a number of Federal Security and Labor appropriations would immediately be presented. Thus, the committee is in no position to act intelligently on these estimates at this time.

Another important reason for deferring action on the estimates for Social Security and the Office of the Administrator arises from the fact that it was indicated by officials of the agency that numerous reorganization transfers within the Federal Security Agency are now in various stages of being effectuated. If these various organizational and functional changes were effectuated—and it was testified that the Agency has plans to put them into effect by the end of the current fiscal year—it would mean that the committee would be appropriating on the basis of an out-of-date set of estimates, if funds for these organizations were included in the present bill. Last year in considering the estimates for the Social Security Administration, the committee noted that the integration of the Social Security Board into the Federal Security Agency had not resulted in economies which had been promised. It was necessary, therefore, for the committee to make rather sharp reductions in the estimates for the Social Security administrative superstructure to assure some economies rather than wait upon officials of the agency to come up with pro-

posals for revamping the organizational structure to eliminate duplication of activity, etc. At that time the committee was advised that various studies and surveys were being made, but the committee felt that positive action in this direction was overdue.

Another year has gone by and, notwithstanding the committee's desire as expressed in the report on last year's bill that a complete reorganization of the administrative superstructure be undertaken at the earliest practicable date, the budget estimates for 1949 are based on the same old organizational structure. The committee is not satisfied that all possible economies have been effected or are in contemplation by the Agency, and expects to go into this matter in connection with its consideration of the later bill providing for these agencies. In any event, the committee is certainly not willing to appropriate for such a large organization as this with the knowledge that administrative officials will immediately thereafter make substantial adjustments in the distribution of the funds.

The committee has also deferred action on all fund requests for mental health activities under the Public Health Service because at this point it is not satisfied that existing resources for this purpose are being devoted to the most essential and worthwhile objectives in this field, and it plans to go into the matter quite thoroughly before the next appropriation bill for the Federal Security Agency is reported.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

As indicated previously herein, the accompanying bill makes no provision for appropriations for the United States Employment Service in the Labor Department, the Social Security Administration, Office of the Federal Security Administrator, and mental health activities of the Public Health Service. The aggregate amount involved in such deferrals is set out in the summary table below. As to the agencies and appropriations included in the bill, the committee has attempted to effect savings in every item possible in light of the need for economy, while at the same time keeping in mind the importance of a large majority of the programs to the direct health and welfare of the American people. While the total budget estimates for items acted upon aggregate \$935,524,629, the Railroad Retirement Board, which is financed entirely by taxes on employers and employees, accounts for \$642,416,000 of that total. As to the remainder, \$263,155,779 represents estimates for the Federal Security Agency and approximately 79 percent of that total represents public health, education, and welfare grants and operation of educational institutions and hospitals in which room for substantial cuts is considerably limited.

The following is a summary of the estimates and appropriations by agencies, including comparisons with 1948 appropriations and 1949 Budget estimates, segregated as between items included in the bill and those on which action has been deferred:

APPROPRIATED FUNDS

	Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Bill for 1949	Bill for 1949 compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
<i>Totals for items acted upon:</i>					
Department of Labor.....	\$15,358,107	\$16,600,300	\$12,498,200	—\$2,859,907	—\$4,102,100
Federal Security Agency.....	200,061,146	263,155,779	239,788,500	+39,727,354	¹ —23,367,279
National Labor Relations Board.....	5,974,700	² 9,400,000	² 7,200,000	+1,225,300	—2,200,000
National Mediation Board.....	869,400	862,550	862,550	—6,850	-----
Railroad Retirement Board.....	690,793,000	642,416,000	642,416,000	—48,377,000	-----
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	2,260,000	3,090,000	2,640,000	+380,000	—450,000
Comparable totals for items acted upon.....	915,316,353	935,524,629	905,405,250	—9,911,103	¹ —30,119,379
<i>Totals for items deferred:</i>					
Department of Labor.....	69,582,294	77,070,000	-----	-----	-----
Federal Security Agency.....	832,753,426	912,453,000	-----	-----	-----
Totals for deferred items.....	902,335,720	989,523,000	-----	-----	-----
Grand total.....	³ 1,817,652,073	1,925,047,629	-----	-----	-----

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

Federal Security Agency (total).....	\$77,087,675	\$101,380,750	\$112,445,750	+\$35,358,075	+\$11,065,000
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¹ Includes \$3,985,460 representing part of an item deferred for later consideration, which it was not feasible to break out and include in lower part of this statement.

² Budget is on a 9-month expenditure basis; committee bill is on an 8-month basis, with emergency clause for 7-month expenditure.

³ Includes \$121,733,942 contained in Urgent Deficiency Act, 1948.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL, SPECIAL, AND TRUST ACCOUNTS

Permanent appropriations are those which occur automatically each year without annual action by Congress, having been created specifically by Congress in years passed and they continue on that basis until modified or repealed. The tabular statement at the end of this report reflects estimates of appropriations for the fiscal years 1948 and 1949 under these classes of funds as shown in the Budget within the aforementioned pages. In addition, on Budget page 854, under the Treasury Department, data are shown for the Federal old-age and survivors insurance and unemployment trust funds, which, by law, are under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury although, to a large degree, expended by units of the Federal Security Agency.

CONSOLIDATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

In writing this bill the committee has effected the consolidation of a number of appropriations with the view to making the bill more informative to Members and others as regards funds proposed for particular functions and activities, to facilitate and simplify constructive analysis and consideration of budget estimates in future years, to emphasize functions and activities (i. e., the end objectives) rather than particular objects of expenditure (i. e., means used to attain end

objectives), and generally to simplify and shorten the appropriation structure by combining certain items which are intended for use in accomplishing the same general purpose. The consolidations are based upon recommendations reflected in the Budget for 1949, largely at the suggestion of the committee last fall, and principally relate to so-called central appropriations for contingent expenses, travel, and printing and binding, plus several other combinations of administrative and grant appropriations in the Federal Security Agency..

The committee believes that its proposals in this respect represent a constructive and forward step in modernizing the appropriation set-up. As an example of the antiquated set-up now prevailing, the "Contingent expense" item of the Labor Department provides for miscellaneous expenses of all bureaus and offices in Washington, while the individual bureau appropriations include funds for identical types of expense in the field service. In the Federal Security Agency, which now has central appropriations for travel and printing and binding, there are nevertheless several bureau appropriations carrying authority and funds for these objects. Also, some bureaus and offices have a single salaries and expenses appropriation while others have appropriations for salaries separate from those for miscellaneous expenses.

In recommending the distribution of travel and printing funds and the consolidation of various other appropriations throughout the bill, the committee is not unmindful of the necessity, sometimes, of placing specific controls on the use of appropriations for certain objects or purposes when it is determined that the administrative flexibility afforded by lump sum appropriations has been abused. The committee is, of course, not unaware of the fact that there are sometimes unforeseeable changes in operating conditions in the several months interval between the making of the detailed budget estimates and the time when the new fiscal year begins, and that as a result it may be necessary to make some adjustments in the various budgeted categories of expense in order to obtain the most effective and efficient use of whatever funds are appropriated. The committee has particularly in mind in this respect those more or less commonplace instances where unforeseeable situations arise, requiring the administrator of the program to "scratch around" to find funds within the over-all total to efficiently meet operating needs as good common sense and judgment dictate. However, the committee desires to caution administrative agencies and officials having jurisdiction over allotment and expenditure of funds appropriated by this bill that it expects them to continue to keep faith with the committee by respecting the integrity of the budget and justification break-downs within the bounds of the general framework of permissible latitude as indicated in a general way above. Otherwise, the committee will not hesitate to take such remedial measures as might be deemed necessary in particular circumstances.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The committee is recommending a total of \$12,498,200 for all functions of the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1949 for which provision is made in the present bill. As previously indicated herein, action has been deferred on budget estimates aggregating \$77,070,000

for the United States Employment Service including grants to States pending final disposition by the Congress of Reorganization Plan No. 1. The total carried in the bill is \$4,102,100, or 24.7 percent below comparable budget estimates of \$16,600,300 and \$2,859,907, or 18.6 percent below comparable 1948 appropriations of \$15,358,107. In addition, title VII of the bill effects a rescission of \$373,001 against current-year funds so that the combined total of rescissions and reductions below estimates is \$4,475,101. The several reductions aggregating \$4,102,100 are the result of careful consideration by the committee of what appear to be minimum needs for expenditures for the various functions and activities during a period when curtailment of governmental expenditures is of paramount importance. Each reduction is explained in more detail under the several paragraphs which follow.

At the request of the Secretary, the committee has included language in the bill which will permit the Secretary, if he finds it necessary for the practical and efficient operation of the Department, to make small transfers of funds between appropriations under certain circumstances. The language is intended solely for use in meeting unforeseeable changes in operating conditions which sometimes arise during the course of a year, requiring the Secretary in the interest of efficient utilization of the Department's resources to "scratch around" to find a small sum to meet such situations. The authority granted by this language is, of course, not intended to be used to create new functions or new organizational units within the Department. The committee desires that the justifications submitted in connection with the 1950 budget include a statement as to the transfers, if any, which have been made under authority of this language as of the time of the hearings next year.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses.—For salaries and expenses in the Office of the Secretary the committee has allowed \$975,000, of which \$75,000 specifically applies to the union-registration functions of the Secretary under the Labor-Management Relations Act which the committee has transferred from the estimate for the Bureau of Labor Standards. Excluding this transfer, the allowance is \$149,300 below the comparable budget estimate and \$79,997 below the current fiscal year.

The Budget proposed increases totaling \$69,303 in this item involving 16 new positions and several minor operating-cost items. One of the principal increases was \$36,816 to add 8 new positions in the Office of International Labor Affairs, which at present has a staff of 9. The committee believes that the present staff should be entirely adequate to discharge the Department's specific functions—which are not very extensive—in the international field. Another item of increase involved 7 new positions and \$14,450 in the central library which has a 1948 budget of \$80,000 and 20 people. While the committee recognizes that a library is an essential service in connection with some of the Department's activities, it is not willing to expand the service.

The reduction of \$79,997 below the 1948 appropriation for comparable functions will necessitate absorption of increased costs of within-grade salary advancement and the so-called pay in excess of 52-week base and similar minor items. One of the specific reasons for the reduction below this year is based on the belief that the central departmental Office of Personnel is far more elaborate than is absolutely essential. That Office has a staff of 35 and an allocation of \$159,300 for the current year. The Bureau of Labor Statistics budget includes 19 positions assigned to personnel work, the Wage and Hour Division budget includes 12 such positions, the Employment Service 9 such positions, and so on. The committee believes that there is absolutely no need for a personnel organization of such magnitude at the Secretary's level, and especially in view of the substantial reductions effected by the committee in the budgets for the various bureaus and offices of the Department. Accordingly, not less than \$50,000 of the committee's reduction is to be applied to the Office of Personnel. The budget also proposed the addition of one position to the departmental Office of Information. The committee was not at all impressed with the justification for it, and in fact believes that some portion of the reduction below 1948 should be allocated to that activity. The elimination of the budget estimate for the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights accounts for a cut of \$13,000 representing the amount made available for central services when the reemployment-rights function was originally set up.

Aside from these specific matters, the remainder of the reduction below the current year can be allocated by the Secretary in such manner as will best meet the needs of the service.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has allowed \$1,000,000 for this office, which is \$106,000 below the budget estimate of \$1,106,000 and \$67,758 below the comparable 1948 appropriation. The budget proposed a net increase of \$38,200 to add eight new positions in several of the divisions of the office and to provide for estimated increased costs of within-grade promotions and the so-called pay in excess of 52-week base.

The committee has eliminated provision for the Veterans Reemployment Rights Bureau from the bill and on this account has made a reduction of \$31,555 in the Solicitor's appropriation. Likewise the committee has disallowed the increase requested for an additional attorney for work in connection with international labor matters, consistent with its action in not granting any increase for the International Labor Office itself. Another item of increase which did not appear essential was for an additional attorney to draft reports and correspondence on pending legislation. It was testified that the present staff is able to handle that particular phase of the work of the Office, although perhaps with some occasional backlog of work. These three items account for reductions of approximately \$43,000, and the remainder of the \$106,000 cut, or \$63,000, is predicated in part on the reductions effected by the committee in the program appropriations for the Labor Department and also as a measure of contribution to the urgent necessity for economy in governmental expenditures.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Salaries and expenses.—The Budget proposed a total of \$505,000 for the activities of the Division of Labor Standards (recently redesignated by the Secretary as the Bureau of Labor Standards), including a very considerable increase of \$162,100, principally composed of the following items; \$94,755 to employ additional staff to enable the Bureau to expand its services to the States in the field of industrial safety and sanitation and in working with States and with labor, management, and other groups in promoting more and better State legislation affecting labor; \$43,862 to employ additional personnel to prepare assorted materials and to work with States and labor-management committees in the general field of industrial relations; and \$16,000 for related travel expenses. This estimate included, for the first time, funds for carrying out union-registration functions conferred upon the Secretary by subsections 9 (f) and 9 (g) of the Labor-Management Relations Act, which the Secretary assigned to this Bureau in the early part of the fiscal year 1948. The committee has included the sum of \$200,000 in the bill for this Bureau for purposes hereinafter set forth in some detail.

The Division was originally established in November 1934 to serve as a clearinghouse in the field of industrial safety and sanitation. It has been expanded to embrace activities in the fields of labor legislation and relations and, more recently, exercising the Secretary's authority and responsibilities for union-registration activities. In granting a total of \$200,000 for the coming fiscal year, it should first be stated that the committee has deleted the allocation of \$97,288 set up in the budget for the Union-Registration Branch and has transferred that function back to the appropriation for the immediate Office of the Secretary where it is being financed during the current fiscal year. In the committee's opinion, this is an activity which has no specific relation to the purpose and objectives of the Bureau and should therefore not be included in that organization. Another branch of this Bureau for which the committee has provided no funds is the Reports and Public Service Branch in which the budget proposed a rather substantial increase for work in the field of industrial relations previously indicated herein.

The Budget proposed a total of \$216,782 for all of the activities contemplated in 1949 in the budget projects for the Office of the Director, management services, Safety Standards Branch, and the Legislative Standards Branch. Against this total, the committee has allowed \$200,000 and it should be stated that this will provide for a substantial increase in activities coming within those four specific items. However, the Bureau engages in and under the budget set-up proposes to substantially increase certain lines of activity within the Safety Standards Branch for which the committee has allowed no funds within the \$200,000. The principal activity for which funds are denied involves the direct training of State safety inspectors and other personnel in the 32 States which have State laws or codes on safety and sanitation. While the end objective of this activity is very laudable, it is properly and wholly a State responsibility directly incidental to enforcement of State laws and the committee believes that its implementation should be left to the States. Another activity of the Bureau is in the field of promotion and assistance in trying to

get those States presently without State laws or codes on safety and sanitation to enact legislation in this field. The committee believes that this is a proper activity of the Bureau and one that should be continued.

Still another activity which appears to be worth while involves the provision of technical advice and assistance to States in the development and promotion of State-wide safety programs and the conduct of so-called pilot programs in especially hazardous industries. By working with the States at their request in these two particular types of activity, the Bureau can undoubtedly render an important and useful service not only in the specific States where they engage in such activities but also in the distribution to the other States of the training and safety materials developed out of the special programs conducted. This work ought to be intensified and can be within the \$200,000 allowed.

BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

The Budget included an estimate of \$509,000 for the Veterans' Reemployment Rights Division (recently redesignated as the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights) to provide for the discharge of the functions and responsibilities of the Secretary of Labor with respect to assisting veterans and merchant seamen in the exercise of their reemployment rights under the Selective Training and Service Act, as amended. In the Supplemental Appropriation Act for 1948, \$500,000 was appropriated to the Secretary for this purpose during the current fiscal year.

Section 5 (a) of Public Law 26, approved March 31, 1947, transferred to the Secretary all functions and responsibilities of the Personnel Division, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, established under authority of section 8 (g) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended. The Secretary by administrative order created this Bureau and assigned his functions under Public law '26 to it. The Bureau under its current appropriation has 101 positions, of which 94 are in its field offices. For 1949 the estimate includes 89 positions of which 82 are designated as field.

The Bureau has a number of field representatives stationed at different points throughout the country whose assigned job is to work with some 3,300 volunteer reemployment committeemen designated to assist veterans who come to them with problems relating to reemployment rights. These committees include in their membership county service officers of veterans' organizations and former Selective Service committeemen. Field representatives of the Bureau review actions taken by the volunteer committees and take final action on such cases as are referred from the committees. There are also State veterans employment representatives and committees. According to the testimony, the local public employment offices serve as a point of information and referral for veterans who are seeking information and assistance in connection with their reemployment rights. According to the statistics furnished to the committee, the work load does not appear to be very heavy and substantially more than half the total cases handled involve problems arising after the veteran has been reinstated in his former job.

The committee examined into this matter quite extensively and as a result does not believe that it would be justified in recommending an appropriation for the following reasons:

As previously indicated, the genesis of the reemployment rights program is to be found in section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, subsection (g) of which provided for facilities to render aid in the replacement in their former positions of, or in securing positions for, members of the reserve components of the land and naval forces of the United States who satisfactorily completed any period of active duty and persons who satisfactorily completed any period of training and service under that Act.

The committee was advised by the Department that section 3 of the Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Act of 1940, as amended, conferred reemployment rights upon reserve and retired personnel of the land and naval forces similar to the rights conferred upon inductees by section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act. The Department also advised the committee that under its interpretation all reemployment rights of section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act were extended to any person entering the armed forces after May 1, 1940, by section 7 (a) of the Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended.

The facts of the situation at the present time are that the Bureau is operating on the premise that all persons who may now or in the future voluntarily enter or reenlist in the military service are entitled to reemployment rights until Congress by specific action provides otherwise. On this basis, this agency of the Government could continue indefinitely. It has been the committee's understanding that the Congress intended the reemployment statute for protection of the rights of individuals taken into the military service under the operations of selective service processes, and certainly it must never have been in contemplation that the rights would extend to individuals entering military service today. In this connection, it is also the committee's understanding that all inductees under selective service have been declared by the military authorities to have been without the selective service framework as of last July.

It may be that the several legislative provisions dealing with reemployment rights developed at various times in perhaps an uncoordinated fashion under the impetus of war conditions. The Secretary of Labor indicated to the committee that some positive legislative action should be taken to reevaluate the existing provisions. The committee also had the benefit of testimony by the former Director of Selective Service, who likewise expressed similar views.

It should be clearly understood that the committee desires to fully implement any provisions of law respecting reemployment rights of individuals entitled thereto as a result of the selective service processes, but under all the circumstances and on the evidence before the committee, it does not believe any appropriation should be made as proposed. The committee desires to call to the specific attention of the proper legislative committees of the Congress the anomalous situation which exists and to urge prompt reevaluation of this whole matter with a view to recommending such changes in the law as may be necessary.

PENALTY MAIL COSTS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The committee has allowed a total of \$105,000 for all penalty mail costs of the Department, a reduction of \$35,000 below the budget estimate of \$140,000 and \$23,200 below the 1948 appropriation of \$128,200. The budget estimate requested an increase of \$11,800, entirely attributable to the increased unit mailing rate to be put into effect by the Post Office Department on July 1, 1948.

In view of the very substantial reduction in the appropriation for the Bureau of Labor Statistics—the principal user of penalty mail in the Department—and the elimination of the Veterans Reemployment Rights item, the committee believes that the reduction is on the conservative side but it did not desire to hamper any of the activities for which provision is made in the bill through lack of adequate mailing funds. The Secretary can allocate the amount allowed among the several bureaus and services as the needs may require.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

Salaries and expenses.—The bill carries \$2,444,000 for this bureau which until recently was known as the Apprentice Training Service. This is the full amount of the budget estimate which contemplates no increase in staff but does include an increase of \$36,400 for mandatory within-grade salary advancements and the so-called pay in excess of 52-week base.

This organization has been in existence for some 10 years, having been established fundamentally to give leadership in apprentice training and to aid, assist, and encourage States without laws providing for apprenticeship training to enact such legislation. When the program was initiated only one State had an apprenticeship training statute. Today, there are 24 States that have State laws and 7 additional States with apprenticeship agencies established by virtue of acts of the State government. In States having neither State laws or State agencies, the Federal service seeks to encourage enactment of legislation in this field. It also has field representatives in those States actively working with labor and management in assisting in the establishment and maintenance of apprenticeship training programs.

There has been in the last 2 years an almost phenomenal increase in the number of registered apprenticeship programs and apprentices as illustrated by the fact that on June 30, 1946, there were 9,514 programs; the number increased to 25,400 by June 30, 1947, and to 30,241 by September 30, 1947. During the same period the number of registered apprentices increased from 63,664 on June 30, 1946, to 158,508 on September 30, 1947. It is estimated that the average number of registered apprentices for the fiscal year 1948 will approximate 200,000.

The committee believes it to be very essential to support this organization adequately in view of the critical shortage of skilled workers in many of the trades and industries and accordingly has granted the full amount requested.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses.—The budget estimate for operations of this Bureau is \$5,389,200, representing a very considerable increase of \$1,315,406 over the comparable 1948 appropriation. The various budget increases involve 298 positions which would be an addition to the 1,000 positions carried under the current appropriation and cover a wide range of statistical activities, particularly in the employment, construction, wage analysis, and price fields.

The committee held rather extensive hearings on the whole assortment of statistical activities engaged in by this Bureau and is far from convinced that many of them are absolutely essential, particularly under present budget stringencies. As to certain of the activities there appears to be reasonable basis for question as to whether they have any substantial value at all. Accordingly, the committee has disallowed the several budget increases and reduced the current year appropriation by \$1,573,794, allowing a total of \$2,500,000.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$274,200 for expenses of the Women's Bureau, which is \$61,800 below the budget estimate and \$47,900 below the comparable 1948 appropriation of \$322,100. The committee has allowed the very small increases requested for within-grade salary advancements and pay in excess of the 52-week base, but has cut out of the Budget the entire amount set up for the field service, namely, \$61,800.

The field service of the Bureau presently consists of 9 positions, and the Budget sought an increase of approximately \$8,000 mainly for establishing another regional office in Atlanta. There are at present six regional offices located in Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The duties of the personnel in this regional field service are stated to be the furnishing of consultant and advisory services in specific regional areas to employers, unions, women workers, civic groups, etc., and to make special studies as required to assist the research division of the bureau. The regional director from St. Louis explained to the committee in considerable detail the various types of activities in which she engages from day to day, and the committee understands that the activities of the St. Louis office are fairly typical of those engaged in by the other regional offices. This being the case, and after thorough consideration of the matter, the committee can see no justification whatever for the continuation of any of these regional offices, especially under the present heavy burdens on the American taxpayer.

It was testified that the regional representatives engage in a wide assortment of activities relating to the welfare of women workers, but the thing that most impressed the committee was the fact that many of these activities are of a purely local character. It may be conceded, perhaps, that in the course of a year the regional representatives might gather a certain amount of information useful to the Bureau's research facilities in Washington in furtherance of the basic purpose for which the Bureau was established, namely—

to formulate standards and policies which shall promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunities for beneficial employment.

The committee is persuaded to believe that the Bureau is pretty far afield when it scatters its resources so thinly and devotes them to purely local matters—bearing in mind that there are only nine positions in the whole field service—when it might more profitably confine its activities to various research projects centralized in Washington and thus perhaps do a more effective job, within the resources available to it, in furtherance of its basic purpose.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries and expenses.—The committee is recommending \$5,000,000 for the Division for the coming year, which is \$121,800 below the budget request but only \$52,811 below the current year. This relatively small reduction will require absorption of within-grade salary advancement costs and a slight curtailment in miscellaneous objects of expenditure. This is an important agency of government and the committee's desire not to disturb its effectiveness accounts for the smallness of the reduction imposed. The present administrator of this agency is performing his duties very commendably and the committee is impressed with his desire to continue to do so within whatever resources are made available.

As a result of a suggestion by the committee in its report on the 1948 bill, the Division has this year initiated a safety and health inspection program in connection with administration of both the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act. Four competent safety engineers have been placed on the rolls and assigned to the making of difficult safety inspections under the Public Contracts Act and to training of regular wage-hour inspectors in the recognition of general hazards to safety and health of workers in the course of their inspections of establishments under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The committee has in other years indicated its interest in the training of regular wage-hour inspectors in the rudiments of industrial health and safety so that any substandard or hazardous conditions observed in the course of their inspections under the wage-hour law could be called to the attention of the State safety inspectors and authorities or the plant management for appropriate correction. Under this arrangement they would not, of course, attain the capacity of full-fledged safety engineers or make special efforts to conduct complete safety and health inspections. Industrial safety is a field in which the States have supreme authority and any activity in this field on the part of the Federal Government other than in connection with plants operating under the Public Contracts Act is a gratuity to the States. The committee desires to encourage the maintenance of this activity on the part of the Wage-Hour Division to the extent possible within available resources not only because it believes that the arrangement fundamentally has possibilities of rendering worth-while assistance in a most inexpensive manner but also because in connection with the budget for the Bureau of Labor Standards, it is placing rather definite limitations on the use of the appropriation of that Bureau for direct activity in the training of State factory inspectors.

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

The total of the bill for all appropriations of the Federal Security Agency for 1949 is \$239,788,500, which is \$23,367,279 below budget estimates of \$263,155,779, but is \$39,727,354 above 1948 appropriations to date aggregating \$200,061,146 for the same items. In addition to appropriated funds, the bill carries a total of \$112,445,750 for contract authorizations, which is \$11,065,000 in excess of the corresponding budget estimates of \$101,380,750 and \$35,358,075 above the 1948 total of \$77,087,675. The principal increase over 1948 direct appropriations is the item of \$45,000,000 to discharge contractual obligations incurred or to be incurred under the authority granted for hospital construction in last year's bill. The principal increase by the committee over the budget estimates for contract authorizations is an item of \$8,000,000 for research construction grants explained in detail under the National Cancer Institute appropriation.

In connection with the foregoing summary figures, it may be appropriate to note that approximately \$208,000,000, or 79 percent of the budget estimates for Federal Security, is for grants and benefit payments in one form or another, operation of hospitals and educational institutions. This points up the rather limited area, percentage-wise, in which the committee could effect reductions to any substantial extent. In the three categories mentioned, the committee has nevertheless effected reductions of \$18,320,000, or approximately 9 percent. As to the remainder of the estimates, the committee sought to make every reduction possible, keeping in mind the fact that by and large these programs are vitally important to the direct health and welfare of the people.

Title VII of the bill effects a rescission of \$1,640,000 against several current year appropriations of the Agency, so that the combined total of rescissions and reductions below estimates of appropriated funds is \$25,007,279.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

The bill includes the usual grant of \$115,000 to the American Printing House for the Blind at Louisville, Ky., which supplements a permanent appropriation of \$10,000 and income from private sources, to provide for the production and distribution of educational materials to State schools for the blind. The allocation of these Federal funds to the several States is based on the ratio of blind students in the State to the blind student population in the United States. Allocations for the current fiscal year and the number of student beneficiaries are shown in the table on page 22 of the printed hearings.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$1,371,200 for salaries and expenses, a reduction of \$113,800 below the budget estimate but only \$5,000 below the 1948 appropriation. The amount granted will provide for the operation of the Bureau at its current level but the expenses of the Board of Appeals will have to be reduced from \$41,000 to \$36,000 if the committee's recommendations are approved.

The Bureau requested increases totaling \$108,800, the principal part of which was to restore 31 examining, investigating, and clerical positions eliminated in 1948 as the result of a reduced appropriation. The Bureau states that its current case adjudication (disposition) rate is a little less than its current intake of new injury cases. The statistics furnished in the justifications indicate that on the basis of present trends in Federal employment, the intake of new cases in 1949 will be about 5,000 less than 1948. On the other hand, there is expected to be some increase in the size of the continuing case load. There is an offset element in these two categories of work and this factor, plus the cumulative effect of reductions in Federal personnel last year and those in prospect in the next several months below the number envisioned in the 1949 Budget, leads the committee to believe that there is a justifiable basis for holding the appropriation to the current year level.

The reorganization plan of 1946 which abolished the former Employees' Compensation Commission and transferred its functions to the Federal Security Administrator also established a Board of Appeals whose function it is to act as a final arbiter in hearing appeals of beneficiaries under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act who are dissatisfied with the decisions and request review thereof. In acting on the 1948 Budget, the committee granted the full \$41,000 estimated for the Board in the desire to provide an opportunity for the Board to gain some operating and work-load experience under the new arrangement so that there would be a more intelligent basis for appraising the economy aspect of the new arrangement. As far as facts available to the committee in this connection disclose, it does not appear that the work load justifies an annual expenditure of \$41,000 and the committee has accordingly reduced the budget for this Board by \$5,000.

The committee desires to call this matter to the attention of the appropriate legislative committee and to suggest that such committee undertake to determine whether a less expensive arrangement might be devised and brought forward for handling the relatively small volume of work presently involved.

Employees' compensation fund.—The committee has included the full amount of the \$10,800,000 budget estimate in the bill for compensation benefit payments. The amount required under this appropriation in any one fiscal year is extremely difficult to forecast with accuracy. Present trends indicate only a slight decline in the number of new disability claims as compared with last year and, coupled with a steady increase in the cumulative number of permanent disability cases and increased costs of medical services, a supplemental appropriation has been found necessary and was included recently in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act. There are some indications, moreover, that the \$10,800,000 included in the bill may possibly prove insufficient for 1949, and under these circumstances the committee did not have much choice but to approve the full budget estimate.

Under the law, a legal obligation accrues against the Government once a claim is adjudicated and, of course, provision for payment thereof becomes mandatory.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

The bill recommends the full amount of the budget estimate of \$282,400, an increase of \$22,900 over the 1948 appropriation. This increase will provide for four additional employees and for increased costs of operating supplies, minor repairs, equipment purchases, etc.

The committee for many years has provided the full budget requests for this institution in recognition of its importance in the field to which it is devoted. In addition to a school for elementary and secondary deaf students drawn largely from the District of Columbia but with a few students from the several States, the institution has the only college in the world for the deaf; and the college enrollment of 183 for the current year, representing students from 39 different States and the District of Columbia, is the highest in its history. An important activity of the institution is the teacher-training department for teachers of the deaf.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has allowed \$4,475,000, a reduction of \$275,000 below the estimate, but \$200,301 more than was available in 1948. The Budget proposed increases totaling \$475,301, the major items being \$72,000 for within-grade salary advancements, \$48,000 for additional urgently needed legal services, and \$350,000 for 87 additional personnel and related expenses to keep abreast of the expected increase in work load, particularly the inspection of import shipments of foods and drugs.

This is a most important agency of government, involving the enforcement of the pure food and drug laws so essential to the protection of the public interest. If the committee did not allow any increase above the current-year appropriation, it would mean an actual reduction in staff due to the necessity of meeting mandatory within-grade salary advancements and the importance of increasing the legal staff devoted to the enforcement aspects of the laws. The committee does not desire that this should occur, and thus it has granted an increase of \$200,301 to cover the increased operating costs and to provide approximately \$75,000 for some additional enforcement personnel.

Certification and inspection services.—For a number of years the procedure for financing the self-supporting service under the food and drug laws involving mandatory pretesting and certification of penicillin, insulin, and coal-tar colors intended for use in foods, drugs, and cosmetics has been to carry a general appropriation in the bill with a proviso that expenditures thereunder could not exceed fees collected for the services rendered and deposited in the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. During the last few years it has been necessary for the Food and Drug Administration, on account of its inability to forecast demands upon it for these services, to seek one or more deficiency appropriations each year. This is a burdensome and unbusinesslike procedure for a completely self-supporting mandatory service of this kind, so the committee last year suggested to the Food and Drug officials that the Budget for 1949 might well be set up on the basis of providing for direct availability to the agency of whatever fees are deposited by drug concerns and manufacturers to cover the cost of the services involved. As a result, the Budget and the accompanying

bill recommend language designed to effectuate such an arrangement. If the committee's proposal is adopted, expenditures under the special fee account will depend solely on the volume of demand for the services.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

The budget request for this item is \$2,205,000, an increase of \$13,000 over the current year appropriation. The committee has allowed \$2,194,000 in the belief that the slight reduction of \$11,000 can very easily be absorbed within the over-all resources to be available.

Last year the subcommittee visited the hospital to view at first hand the staffing and conditions existing and found a deplorable situation, and as a result granted an increase of \$409,000 over the budget so that the hospital could recruit additional nursing and other personnel, buy additional equipment and supplies, and otherwise improve the services. The committee was advised in the hearings this year that the increase has been tremendously helpful in improving all services. The committee is very much interested in providing adequately for this hospital especially because of its importance as the clinical teaching facility for the medical school of Howard University which the committee is so tremendously interested in expanding.

The committee was pleased to note that the hospital authorities are about to open an out-patient venereal-disease pay clinic. This clinic will not only increase revenues available for hospital operations but will also provide additional facilities for use in the teaching activities carried on in the hospital.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries and expenses.—The budget estimate for this important educational institution proposed an increase of \$145,000 to provide for the employment of 20 additional professors at an average of \$5,000 each and 15 instructors at an average of \$3,000 each in order to improve the ratio of teaching staff to enrolled students and also to strengthen the ratio of professorships to the total teaching staff. There has been such a tremendous increase in the student enrollment in the college of liberal arts and related schools that it has been found impossible to accept any further enrollments for either 1948 or 1949. The maintenance of adequate student-teacher and professor-instructor ratios is essential if the university is not to be in danger of losing its standing as an accredited institution. Last year the committee authorized funds for 116 additional teachers in order to provide a ratio of 1 teacher to each 17 students, considered to be the barest minimum quantitative requirement for these departments of the university. There is need to improve this ratio, and the addition of 35 professors and instructors would bring the ratio to 1 teacher for each 15 students, which is still below the standard of 1 to 13 prevailing in the North Central Association of Colleges and considerably below the ratio of 1 to 11.4 originally recommended in the so-called 20-year program for Howard University.

The committee is determined to make adequate provision for maintaining the educational standards of this university. A total of \$2,150,000 is recommended for salaries and expenses, which is an in-

crease of \$104,600 above 1948 and will permit some improvement, both in the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the teaching staff. The disallowance of \$40,400 of the requested increase has been effected without prejudice to its merits, but in the belief that the increase allowed will be adequate to provide for all additional qualified professors and instructors that the university will be able to secure in 1949.

Planning and construction work.—Provision is included in the bill for appropriations and contract authorizations necessary to the orderly continuation of the over-all construction program undertaken initially by the Congress 3 years ago for the development of the university. Specifically, the bill includes \$50,000 for the preparation of a master plan to guide university officials and the Public Buildings Administration in the most efficient utilization of the available lay-out during the course of carrying out the over-all development program, and additional appropriations and contract authorizations aggregating \$1,372,990 for actual construction work on the dental and fine arts-auditorium buildings, alterations to the science hall, and additional installations in the power plant. The contract authorization of \$865,750 arises solely by reason of the constantly increasing cost of building construction which has been so unpredictable that the committee found it necessary to exceed the budgeted amount by \$115,000 to cover cost increases which have occurred since the making of the estimate last fall. The committee is, of course, always reluctant to exceed budget estimates but it was faced with the choice of doing that or further delaying the entire program which it is not willing to do.

While there were no specific estimates before the committee for expanding the medical facilities of the university to make some progress toward meeting the critical need for more doctors to practice among the colored population, this is a matter in which the committee is tremendously interested and its present intention is to go into this matter more thoroughly in connection with the next appropriation bill for the various items on which the committee has deferred action.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Grants-in-aid.—The bill includes provision for the several statutory grants-in-aid administered through the Office of Education, as follows: Further development of vocational education (George Barden Act), \$19,842,760; promotion of vocational education in Hawaii, \$30,000; promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico, \$105,000; and further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, \$2,480,000. With the exception of the item for "Further development of vocational education," each of the grant items are identical with the sums appropriated for several years past. Attention should be called at this point to the fact that permanent appropriations, which are made available automatically under specific statute without annual action by the Congress, will be available in the total amount of \$9,700,123 for the several purposes enumerated as set forth in the table at the end of this report.

The item "Further development of vocational education" is based on the provisions of Public Law 586, Seventy-ninth Congress, which increased the maximum appropriation authorization from \$14,483,000 to \$29,301,739. In the 1948 bill, the Congress increased the appropriation to \$17,750,000 with a provision authorizing allotments to

the States on the basis of \$19,842,760, and there was recently included in the Urgent Deficiency Act an amount sufficient to permit cash allotments on the basis of the latter figure. The Budget for 1949 resubmits the proposal of last year to make an appropriation of the full \$29,301,739 authorized by the act.

Under the law, the States are required to match the Federal funds on a dollar-for-dollar basis. One of the fundamental purposes of Federal allotments in this field is to not only provide direct assistance to the extent of such allotments, but also—and in the committee's view this is an important consideration—to provide a stimulus to induce the States and local subdivisions to increase and expand their resources in the field of vocational education. According to the table on page 85 of the printed hearings, the average expenditures by States and local subdivisions for vocational education in the fiscal year 1947 was \$2.95 for each dollar of Federal expenditures, and within this average the range by individual States was from a low of \$1 to \$1 to a high of \$5.55 for each Federal dollar. It is evident that States and local communities are progressively increasing their expenditures in this field and undoubtedly will continue to recognize its importance by making further expansion.

The record of past appropriations clearly discloses that the committee and the Congress have always been interested in providing adequately for vocational education. However, in view of the critical fiscal condition of the Federal Treasury, plus the fact that last year a substantial increase was approved and the added factor of increasing State and local expenditures, the committee is not willing to expand the Federal allotments beyond the current year level. That level assures to each State for each specified purpose allotments at least equal to the amount formerly received under the old statute and also assures the increased minimum allotment to each State for each specified purpose under the existing authorization law.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$1,796,700 for operating expenses of the Office which is identical with the amount allocated for the current year and represents elimination of the entire budget increase of \$203,300. Besides provision for within-grade salary advancements and other increased cost items, the Budget contemplated adding 30 positions as a general strengthening measure in all branches of the Office. Within the allowance, mandatory within-grade salary promotions will need to be met and this will of course effect a very slight reduction below the current year. The Commissioner stressed the urgency of securing additional travel and printing funds in order to obtain more effective utilization of the present technical staff and wider dissemination of the results of researches and studies through publications, pamphlets, and other means. The committee agrees particularly with the view that results of studies and researches must be given adequate dissemination if maximum value is to be realized from the basic expenditure and accordingly suggests that the Commissioner consider adjustments within the over-all budget so as to afford some relief in this respect.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Grants to States.—The committee is recommending \$18,000,000 for this item which is the same as the amount presently available for the current year. The amount allowed represents denial of a requested

increase of \$3,475,000 intended to permit the operations under this joint Federal-State program to rehabilitate to an employable capacity approximately 11,000 more people than the 53,000 estimated to be rehabilitated during the present year. Under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, the Federal Government pays 100 percent of the cost of administration and guidance and placement and 50 percent of the cost of training, prosthetic appliances, medical examinations, surgical and therapeutic treatment, hospitalization, and so forth. In determining eligibility of an individual for assistance, three factors are considered: (1) The person must be of employable age; (2) an occupational handicap must exist by reason of disability; and (3) the individual must be subject to being rendered employable or more advantageously employable through the assistance to be provided. In the language of the act itself, "persons disabled in industry or otherwise" are eligible, provided they meet the three basic criteria enumerated above. Thus, any individual who reaches employable age with a disablement from congenital defects or from disease or who is injured through an industrial, street, or home accident, or in any other way, and has a vocational handicap, is eligible for assistance.

This program was inaugurated 5 years ago basically as a wartime disabled civilian program. In authorizing the program, the Congress set no over-all limitation on the ultimate extent of the Federal Government's participation. Last year the committee and the Congress granted an increase of more than \$6,000,000 above the appropriation for the preceding year. According to the statistics, 44,000 vocationally handicapped people were rehabilitated in 1947; in 1948 the estimated number is 53,000, and under the proposal for 1949, some 64,000 would be rehabilitated. As an indication of what the Federal participation might be if, as undoubtedly will continue to be proposed, the program were to be progressively expanded in the years ahead, the committee was advised that there are perhaps more than 1,000,000 disabled persons in the country who need rehabilitation services in order to become employable. The committee fully realizes the benefits to the individual and to the community at large which can come from a program of this kind. Such a program involves both social and economic factors and considerations. Nevertheless, in this and in a number of other worthwhile grant-in-aid programs, there is a limit beyond which the Federal Government cannot go with the fiscal condition of the Federal Treasury what it is today. Therefore, the committee recommends holding this appropriation in 1949 to its current level.

Salaries and expenses.—Consistent with its action on the grants-in-aid item, the committee has allowed \$622,700 for salaries and expenses which is the same as is available this year, thus denying the \$87,300 requested increase intended to restore about two-thirds of the personnel eliminated by the committee in last year's bill. At that time the committee had in mind that the rehabilitation program had been under way a sufficient number of years to have established routine operating procedures and techniques and that the Federal activities should be held to the minimum required to maintain a degree of supervision necessary to insure compliance by the States with the law. That is still the attitude of the committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The committee recommends an over-all total of \$173,230,500 in direct appropriations for Public Health Service programs and activities which are included in the present bill. Budget requests for corresponding appropriations total \$180,111,000, representing a net increase of \$50,554,075 above the same 1948 appropriations. Thus the bill carries for these items \$6,880,500 less than the budget recommendations, but \$43,673,575 more than corresponding appropriations for 1948. It should be stated that almost \$4,000,000 of the reduction below the budget represents in fact a deferral for later consideration of that part of the appropriation "Assistance to States, general" which pertains to mental health activities. The increase above 1948 is accounted for almost entirely by the provision of cash to discharge contractual obligations incurred in 1948 and to be incurred in 1949 under last year's \$75,000,000 item for hospital construction grants. In addition to appropriated funds, a summary of the contract authorizations for the Public Health Service reflects a total of \$108,630,000, as against \$100,630,000 in the Budget and \$75,000,000 for the fiscal year 1948.

Basically, the committee's attitude and philosophy in the over-all consideration of budgetary needs in the various fields of research and control in which the Service is engaged remains the same as last year. The Budget requested increases in one degree or another in 11 out of the 16 appropriations in the bill. The committee has approved increases over 1948 in 8 of the 16 items, and has made reductions below the estimates in 11 items. In several of the fields of research in which the Public Health Service is engaged there is a pressing demand for greater efforts to seek the answers to many of the unknowns. Diseases of the heart and circulatory system are the leading causes of death and yet pitifully inadequate amounts are devoted to research in that field. There is a tremendous need for still greater efforts in the search for a cancer cure. Similar situations prevail with respect to many other diseases besetting mankind. The committee has heretofore indicated and desires to reiterate its intense interest in providing every dollar of public funds that can be justifiably expended in these fields, consistent with and subject to the restraints necessitated by the urgent demand for holding down Federal expenditures. The committee believes that more and more of the people throughout the country find themselves in accord with this view.

Aside from the limiting factor of economy, the lack of sufficient qualified research personnel continues to be somewhat of a bottleneck in several fields of medical research, but it is to be hoped that through assistance provided by the Public Health Service and by other means that this situation will progressively improve in the immediate years ahead.

Venereal diseases.—In recommending \$17,230,000 for this item the committee has allowed the full budget estimate except for an increase item of \$70,000 projected as the additional cost in 1949 of the medical officer pay provisions of Public Law 365, Eightieth Congress. It is believed that such increased costs may not run as high as projected by the estimate and, moreover, the committee believes that whatever additional costs arise under this law can easily be absorbed within the

over-all amount granted. The principal reason for the amount in the bill being \$554,567 below the 1948 appropriation is the elimination of a nonrecurring item of \$516,500 provided in last year's bill to operate the rapid treatment centers for the last 6 weeks of fiscal year 1947.

The fundamental purpose of the venereal disease control program is to prevent the Nation's loss of human resources by eliminating the occurrence of physical and mental impairment and death due to these diseases. If progress made in the last 10 years is not to be lost, the program must be adequately supported on the basis of the long-range objective of reducing venereal diseases to a so-called manageable minimum—that is, to reduce the diseases to the status of a minor public-health problem. In other words, the situation boils itself down to the proposition of either providing adequate and sustained support or abandoning the program. There is a good basis for hoping and believing that within the next decade or two this most desirable objective can be attained. Statistics appearing on page 214 of the hearings show that the death rate from syphilis has dropped in the past 10 years from 16.2 to 9.3 per 100,000 population; the infant mortality rate from 0.73 to 0.25 during approximately the same period.

One of the principal items of expenditure involves cash grants to the States and local health departments on a 50-percent matching basis for the provision of diagnostic and treatment facilities, principally through operation of some 3,000 out-patient clinics. Another major activity is the operation of 65 rapid-treatment centers, a joint Federal-State operation under which the Federal Government last year contributed approximately 76 percent of the cost and this year approximately 69 percent. The committee was pleased to learn that States and local communities are progressively increasing their contributions to this activity and hopes that the Public Health Service will continue to encourage this trend.

Tuberculosis.—The sum of \$9,291,000 has been allowed for this very worth-while program, representing an increase of \$945,348 over the 1948 appropriation, but \$38,000 below the budget estimate. The latter item represents disallowance of the increased costs projected under the provisions of Public Law 365 discussed under the venereal-disease item above, and disallowed here for the same reasons.

Aside from small increases for such cost items as reductions in lapses, within-grade salary advancements, and so forth, the increase of \$945,348 allowed will provide for a concerted attack against tuberculosis through the equipping and operation of 18 new mass X-ray units for case finding and the conduct of large-scale pilot studies to further test the effectiveness of the relatively new preventative vaccine known as BCG. The increase also provides for establishing and staffing an evaluation laboratory for demonstration of accepted laboratory methods and techniques in the control program, training of qualified personnel from State and local health departments in advanced treatment methods and techniques, and so forth.

As in the case of the venereal-disease program, the ultimate eradication and control of tuberculosis requires a continuous and sustained effort. As to progress in this direction, it may be appropriate to note at this point that since 1900, tuberculosis has been dropped from second to seventh among the leading causes of death. Approximately 50,000 people die each year from tuberculosis and it is conservatively estimated that there are a half-million active cases of

which only about 50 percent are now definitely known. One of the major objectives of the mass X-ray program is examination of the entire adult population in 5 years; more than 6,000,000 are expected to be X-rayed during the current fiscal year. The whole case finding activity is directed at turning up cases and thus stimulating local communities to provide necessary facilities to remove such cases from being continuing sources of spread. The BCG vaccine apparently is an extremely promising agent for the prevention of tuberculosis. It is practically out of the trial stage and the Public Health Service plans to begin using it next year on an actual service basis among different groups while at the same time continuing control studies and researches already under way.

The budget estimate and the bill include \$6,790,000 to continue at the 1948 level the grant-in-aid program to enable State and local health departments to continue control activities.

Assistance to States, general.—This is the general appropriation item for assistance to the States in establishing and maintaining adequate public-health services through grants, consultative services, demonstrations, industrial hygiene investigations, mental-health activities at the State and local levels and training, and under this heading the committee recommends a total of \$13,865,000. This excludes a total of \$3,985,460 included in the estimate to implement the State and local community phases of the National Mental Health Act, which the committee is deferring for later consideration. The other decreases below the estimate consist of \$1,612,740 proposed to be used to set up a new grant-in-aid program to enable the States to inaugurate a wide-scale program of applying the relatively new sodium fluoride treatment to children's teeth; disallowance of a proposed increase of \$285,334 for the industrial hygiene grant program; and \$25,200 projected as an increased cost of Public Law 365 which can easily be absorbed. Overall, the amount allowed for this appropriation represents an increase of \$378,000 above 1948 for comparable activities.

The Budget included a new item of \$1,500,000 to provide for grants to the States to conduct demonstrations in schools throughout the country in the application of the relatively new and proven procedure of so-called topical application of sodium fluoride to the teeth as a preventative against dental decay. Other increases for training, consultative work and administrative expenses directly associated with the grant item were proposed. The background of this proposed program is based on research in which the Public Health Service has engaged for several years. According to the testimony, it was originally found that fluorides occurring in drinking water gave partial immunity to dental decay and that the children in communities with high fluoride content in the water supply had from 50 to 60 percent less dental decay than children in comparable areas where drinking water was fluoride free. This led to certain laboratory investigations and clinical and pilot studies for a period of several years, until at the present time, it has been conclusively demonstrated that through the use of a sodium fluoride solution—the production of which is very inexpensive—applied topically to the teeth, dental decay can be reduced by approximately 50 percent. The application procedure is relatively simple, and it has been approved by a number of national health organizations and agencies, the American Public Health Association, and the American Dental

Association. This is a rather remarkable advance in this particular field of research and the committee is very much interested in seeing that this procedure is made known not only to the entire dental profession but to all the people generally and particularly to those with children. On the other hand, the committee does not believe it to be essential to the reaping of full benefits of this research to embark on a new grant-in-aid program out of the Federal Treasury. Rather, it occurs to the committee that an effective method of creating an awareness of the existence of this treatment procedure among the people generally might be to secure widespread publicity through the dental profession, State and local health facilities, through the use of the facilities of the Childrens' Bureau, and possibly even through the use of the radio. As to the dental profession, bulletins and other proper media explaining the procedure could be distributed to every dentist in the country and the committee understands that there is already some activity in this zone. Accordingly, the committee urges the Public Health Service to instigate vigorous measures to bring the development to the attention of as many people as possible to the end that the fullest benefits may be obtained from this research.

Communicable diseases.—The bill includes \$7,490,000 for this item, a reduction of \$10,000 below the estimate, consistent with the committee's action in disallowing additional funds requested in other appropriations to cover projected costs under Public Law 365. The amount in the bill is \$429,176 less than the comparable 1948 appropriation, and this is accounted for in large measure by the assumption on the part of the States of a larger proportion of the cost of malaria and typhus fever control operations. The committee hopes that this trend of increased State and local participation will continue. The over-all amount allowed provides for some relatively small increases in essential research activities in the several specific fields embraced by this appropriation which covers a wide and important range of activities. The committee is impressed with the fact that this agency is performing an essential job in a commendable fashion—a job that must have adequate and continuous support.

Grants for hospital construction.—The bill includes the budget recommendations of \$60,000,000 in appropriated funds and a contract authorization of \$75,000,000 to enable the hospital construction grant-in-aid program authorized by the Hospital Survey and Construction Act (Public Law 725, August 13, 1946) to move forward at the full rate authorized therein. It will be recalled that for the present fiscal year, the committee recommended and the Congress approved an initial contract authorization of \$75,000,000 for grants to the States for construction purposes, and \$15,000,000 was carried recently in a deficiency bill to meet cash requirements for actual construction estimated to be completed by the end of the year.

If the committee's recommendations are approved, a total of \$150,000,000 of the \$375,000,000 gross authorization in the basic law will have been provided. Each dollar of Federal grant must be matched by \$2 of funds from States and local sources so that the over-all program encompassed by Public Law 725 amounts to \$1,125,000,000. It is pertinent to note in this connection that while the original legislation envisioned a somewhat larger percentage of coverage, the Surgeon General recently stated that it is apparent from State plans submitted to date that total authorizations for the entire con-

struction program will meet only about 13 percent of the need. In this connection there appears in the printed hearings on page 323 a table showing, for the 27 States in which comprehensive surveys have been completed, figures on the total need for hospital beds as related to those now available and those needed to be constructed. Because of its intense interest in this vital public-health need, the committee is particularly pleased with the evidence of progress being made during the current fiscal year under the initial \$75,000,000 authorization. As indicated by the table appearing on page 309 of the printed hearings, the Surgeon General had approved 39 State plans of operation required under the act as of February 3 and the allotments to those States totaled \$63,159,625. A more direct indication of progress in getting down to actual construction of hospitals is revealed by the tables appearing on pages 312 to 317 of the hearings which show by States the 118 project applications already approved for 14 different States, involving a total estimated cost of \$53,457,000 of which the Federal share under the statutory formula will be \$17,553,000. These first projects are concentrated in high-priority rural areas, and average about 50 beds at an average cost of about one-half million dollars.

Administrative expenses, hospital construction.—The budget estimate of \$1,352,000 contemplates an increase of \$424,015 over the corresponding 1948 appropriation for the administrative and technical personnel in Washington and district offices in the States to administer and supervise the hospital construction program discussed in the preceding paragraphs. Specifically, the increase proposes 46 additional positions, largely in the technical categories of architectural engineering and hospital administration, together with additional travel funds and provision for within-grade salary advancements and for carrying on a full year basis in 1949 the staff recruited during the course of the fiscal year 1948 when this program was initiated.

It was testified that the need for this increase arises primarily out of the fact that during the current year the staff has been engaged largely in working with the States in the preparation and review of State plans for operations under the program and that next year, the emphasis will shift significantly into a more detailed and intensive kind of consultative work on hundreds of individual construction projects. The committee recognizes the need for adequately implementing the Federal supervisory responsibilities if the program is to move forward in an orderly and rapid fashion, and for this reason has granted all but \$52,000 of the requested increase. The \$1,300,000 allowed should be quite adequate for the Federal end of this joint Federal-State program.

Hospitals and medical care.—The committee has approved the full budget estimate of \$21,443,000 for this item—a net increase of \$71,891 over 1948—which finances the operation of 21 general marine hospitals, 2 tuberculosis marine hospitals, a leprosarium, 17 full-time out-patient clinics, 98 part-time out-patient offices, and in addition medical, dental, and nursing personnel for Coast Guard installations and cutters. The principal beneficiaries fall into four groups, namely, American merchant seamen, Coast Guard men and their dependents, Bureau of Employees' Compensation cases and persons afflicted with leprosy.

Foreign quarantine service.—The amount recommended for this service, \$3,000,000, represents an increase of \$298,141 above the comparable 1948 appropriation but is \$154,000 below the estimate. The budget proposed increases totaling \$452,141 for the addition of 46 positions at several consular posts abroad and for covering quarantine inspections at air fields in this country, to overhaul some of the launches and boats in the service's fleet, and for within-grade salary advancements and increased operating costs.

This appropriation embraces an essential activity and in the desire to make adequate provision for its operation, the committee has allowed a \$298,141 increase. This will not, of course, provide for all of the additional staff requested but it will permit some additions to the force and meet some of the increased operating cost. The increase granted specifically includes the nonrecurring budget item of \$175,000 to overhaul four boats. According to statistics supplied to the committee, there is a steadily increasing work load devolving upon the quarantine inspection facilities. The number of applications for visas to this country, each one requiring a medical examination, increased from 15,600 in 1946 to 58,000 in 1947 and there was a 26-percent increase in 1947 as compared with 1946 in the number of airplanes arriving at United States fields requiring inspection. The airplane inspection work is an around-the-clock job.

Employee health service programs.—The committee has included \$392,500 for this item which provides the funds to enable the Public Health Service to discharge its functions under Public Law 658, approved August 8, 1946, which authorizes appropriations for emergency treatment and preventive health programs for Government employees. The Public Health Service is specifically charged with making recommendations to Government agencies concerning the character and scope of health programs of this kind which they may desire to establish. The Budget increase of \$7,947 over the comparable 1948 appropriation is a combination of several proposed changes including the contemplated addition of 7 new positions to expand the survey activity upon which the Service formulates its recommendations to the departments and agencies. For the present fiscal year, 68 positions are assigned to the survey and consultation branch and the committee believes that that number will be quite adequate to maintain the work next year. The amount granted also excludes approximately \$6,200 for incidental increased operating costs which can be absorbed.

A specific provision in Public Law 658 directs that these health programs shall not be established in localities where there are an insufficient number of Federal employees to warrant the service. This leaves to the judgment of the Public Health Service the determination of what constitutes an insufficient number. The committee definitely feels that the Public Health Service should lean toward the conservative side in this respect and not recommend the establishment of health programs in any particular locality unless very clearly justified.

In respect to this whole program generally, the Budget for the last 2 years has included provision for health programs in a number of agencies of Government. It appears that there has been little if any real coordination of all of these numerous separate budgetary proposals. Furthermore, such proposals have not been presented on a uniform basis for all departments and agencies. Accordingly, the

(see next p.)

committee suggests that the Bureau of the Budget give consideration in connection with the 1950 Budget to the matter of uniformity and proper coordination of employee health programs on an inclusive basis.

National Institute of Health.—The budget estimate of \$13,570,000 for this institute embraces an over-all increase of \$2,567,125 which the committee has unhesitatingly approved in full, and added \$100,000 to provide for some expansion of research in peptic ulcer. In addition to providing for direct research by the institute in a host of special medical fields, the estimate includes \$7,682,000 for research grants-in-aid to support a greater quantity and a better quality of research in the medical and allied fields through individual scientists in universities, hospitals, laboratories, and clinics. A total of \$400,000, or \$250,000 more than for the current year, is earmarked in the estimate for research fellowship grants in order to enlarge the supply of trained research personnel.

Of the total budget increase, \$1,382,500 is for additional research in diseases of the heart and circulatory system, as follows: \$1,200,000 for research grants-in-aid; \$82,509 for direct research by the institute; and \$100,000 for research fellowship grants. It is appropriate and also somewhat shocking to note that in the several appropriations of the entire Public Health Service during the current year 1948, only \$1,124,500 is allocated for research on heart diseases, \$899,500 being in this appropriation for the National Institute of Health. This field of research has been sadly neglected and represents one in which the committee intends to lend its support vigorously within all reasonable limits. According to the statement appearing on page 420 of the printed hearings, 554,813 deaths occurred in 1945 from diseases of the heart and circulatory system. They head the list of the leading causes of death; one out of every three deaths in the United States is caused by them. Deaths from cardiovascular disease are greater than the total resulting from the next five leading causes combined. Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease take a terrific toll of children's lives.

In connection with the item of \$100,000 added for peptic ulcer research, information came to the committee's attention that research in this particular field is wholly inadequate. Statistics indicate that somewhere in the neighborhood of 360,000 patients with peptic ulcers consult physicians in the United States each year. Moreover, peptic ulcer is a disease on the increase. The death rate in 1900 was 2.7 per 100,000 deaths, and in 1943 it was 6.8. In proportion to its importance as a cause of death, sickness, and impaired efficiency, it is indicated that very little money is being expended on research in peptic ulcer and that the most pressing need is to attack the problem with the objective of determining its basic causes so that its inception and recurrence may be prevented in the first instance. The committee was importuned to provide \$250,000 to the National Institute of Health to enable it to stimulate and support research in the causes, prevention, and treatment of peptic ulcer and directly related fields. The Director of the National Institute of Health has indicated that such an amount could be wisely and efficiently utilized in fiscal year 1949. However, the committee did not feel that it should go quite that far at this time, and has, accordingly, approved the sum of \$100,000.

National Cancer Institute.—The budget estimate for all work in the field of cancer research and control amounts to \$14,000,000, which is

identical with the amount available for the current fiscal year. Within that over-all total the budget envisions a net reduction of \$658,000 in the research and training grant category and the allocation of a like amount for expanding research at the National Cancer Institute, approximately 35 additional research fellowships, and for additional consultative services and demonstrations directed at working with the several States to bring to more present sufferers of cancer the application of presently known diagnostic and treatment methods. It will be recalled that in the 1948 bill, the committee recommended and the Congress approved a very substantial increase in the appropriation for cancer work in recognition of the absolute necessity for making a concerted attack on a problem which ranks second among the leading causes of death. According to the statistics, deaths from cancer and other malignant tumors are on the increase, as indicated by the figures for the years 1944, 1945, and 1946, which show 171,000 deaths in 1944; 177,400 in 1945; and 182,000 in 1946.

With the enlarged appropriation this year, the institute has been able to begin moving forward simultaneously on several fronts in the cancer field. One of the bottlenecks in this and other medical-research fields is the shortage of qualified research personnel and this year the institute has been able to grant approximately 100 research fellowships with an allocation of approximately \$300,000 and it is proposed to further increase this item by \$100,000 in 1949. One of the principal expansions during the current year is in the item for grants for the construction of clinical research and laboratory facilities. A total of \$2,303,000 was allocated for that purpose, and to date one project for \$250,000 has been given final approval. The committee has given a great deal of attention to the whole matter of need for intensified activity in the cancer field and has had the benefit of advice from leading experts and other workers familiar with the problems. On the one hand, many people are asking the question, "What is being done to bring to the present sufferer of cancer the very best diagnostic and treatment procedures presently known"? On the other hand, information has come to the attention of the committee from leading experts in the field and from the National Cancer Institute that in cancer research and control generally throughout the country the major single bottleneck to further progress is the lack of adequate clinical beds which the researchers desperately need at hand in order to be in position constantly to observe patients being treated with new procedures and methods being developed. Indicative of the extent of this need is the fact that the National Advisory Cancer Council presently has pending before it a large number of applications for grants from various universities and other research centers for funds to aid in the construction of clinical hospital and laboratory facilities to speed up and provide for a mass attack on the cancer problem. Eighteen of these applications have been exhaustively investigated by the National Cancer Institute and are on the agenda for approval by the council at a meeting this month. The 18 projects total \$9,956,611, but the current year appropriation allocated for this type of grant is only \$2,053,000, or \$7,903,611 shy of the total involved in these particular projects. The committee is so convinced of the necessity for implementing this whole program with every dollar that can be justifiably expended that it has determined to provide the necessary authority for the making of these 18 grants and has, accordingly,

included in the bill a contractual obligation provision in the amount of \$8,000,000.

A list of the 18 project applications follows:

Institution:

New York, N. Y.:

College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	\$2, 000, 000
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New York University, Bellevue Medical Center.....	575, 000
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San Francisco, Calif.: University of California Medical School.....	1, 500, 000
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Los Angeles, Calif.: Los Angeles County Hospital.....	35, 255
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Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah School of Medicine.....	416, 404
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Richmond, Va.: Medical College of Virginia.....	10, 588
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Charlottesville, Va.: University of Virginia School of Medicine.....	75, 000
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Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin Medical School.....	975, 000
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Memphis, Tenn.: University of Tennessee College of Medicine.....	491, 584
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New Haven, Conn.: Yale University (animal facility).....	250, 000
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Houston, Tex.: University of Texas, M. D. Anderson Hospital.....	395, 500
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Minneapolis, Minn.: University of Minnesota.....	543, 550
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Medford, Mass.: Tufts College Medical School.....	133, 522
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Boston, Mass.: Massachusetts General Hospital.....	700, 000
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Denver, Colo.: University of Colorado.....	1, 250, 000
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Philadelphia, Pa.:

Institute for Cancer Research.....	149, 000
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University of Pennsylvania.....	56, 208
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Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania.....	400, 000
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Total (18 projects).....	9, 956, 611
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In setting forth the 18 specific projects and the amounts applicable to each, the committee desires to make it clear that this would be the initial implementation of a program expected to be extended into subsequent fiscal years to include a considerable number of other worth-while projects. Furthermore, as to the actual allocation of funds for any one of the 18 projects set forth above, it may be that when the National Advisory Cancer Council goes into these applications in detail at its forthcoming meeting it will find that some adjustments should be made in the list—as, for example, enlargement of a single project by the combination of two separate proposals—and in this respect it should be stated that this is a matter for proper determination by the Public Health Service upon the advice of the Council.

The committee hopes and believes that its recommendation to provide for these construction grants will be given full support by the Congress. The committee is so convinced of the need that it has unhesitatingly recommended the contractual obligation authority.

Construction of research facilities at Bethesda, Md.—The budget estimates included a total of \$30,630,000 to provide for awarding of contracts and beginning of construction of a combined hospital and research building together with various auxiliary facilities at the National Institute of Health for general medical research, including research on cancer, cardiovascular and mental diseases. The total consists of \$5,000,000 in appropriations and \$25,630,000 in contract authorizations. Last year the Congress appropriated \$3,500,000 for the acquisition of land and the preparation of drawings, plans, and specifications for two separate buildings, one a hospital for the National Institute of Mental Health with 200 beds and the other a hospital of 600 beds for the National Institute of Health, including the National Cancer Institute. As the planning of the two facilities progressed it was determined that a more economical and efficient arrangement

would be to construct one hospital building with 500 beds in lieu of the original 800 beds contemplated.

The need for moving rapidly ahead with this construction becomes more pressing with each passing year. As indicated previously herein, all the advice and evidence coming to the committee points to the lack of adequate clinical research facilities as perhaps the greatest single bottleneck to further progress in developing better diagnostic and treatment procedures in such important fields as cardiovascular diseases and cancer. The committee's intense interest in providing the wherewithal to move forward as rapidly as possible in these fields is well known, and the Congress having manifested its approval of this expansion program by providing the appropriations to acquire the land and draw the plans and specifications, the committee has determined to take steps necessary in this bill to assure completion of the facilities at the earliest possible time. In order to be assured that the letting of contracts and the beginning of construction will be promptly accomplished, the committee has found it necessary to revise considerably the budget estimate and language, principally by increasing the over-all ceiling on construction costs from \$31,830,000 to \$40,000,000. This is the figure supplied by the Public Buildings Administration as being necessary to cover construction costs based on the January 1, 1948, cost index. Further in this connection, to be absolutely sure that there will be no delay, the committee has inserted a proviso in the nature of an escalator authority permitting the contract authorization and the over-all limitation of cost to be increased or requiring them to be reduced, as the case may be, in order to adjust the January 1, 1948, estimate to the actual situation prevailing at the time the contracts are ready to be awarded.

Commissioned officers, pay, etc.—The bill carries \$1,866,300 for this item which, under both the budget proposal and the bill, is for the first time limited to provision for officers on detail to various organizations; those who will be in training under the Public Health Service policy of having at any one time approximately 10 percent of the regular active commissioned officer corps in training status to become better acquainted with all phases of Public Health Service activities; general duty officers such as those in the immediate offices of the Surgeon General and others not assigned permanently to specific programs; pay of officers retired because of age or disability; and death gratuity payments to survivors of officers who die in line of duty. Heretofore this appropriation has carried funds for practically the entire regular commissioned officer corps but the budget proposes that that portion of the appropriation which contained the pay, allowances, etc., for regular commissioned officers permanently assigned to specific programs should be removed from this item and carried as a part of the specific appropriations for the several programs to which the officers are permanently assigned. This set-up has the advantage of more accurately reflecting total funds being appropriated for any particular program, and the committee has approved that arrangement but has made certain revisions in the Budget language, the principal one being the insertion of authority for the Surgeon General to transfer to this central fund from the various program appropriations amounts sufficient to provide for the payment, through a single pay roll against this central fund, of the officers permanently assigned to the appropriation from which the funds are so transferred.

It is believed that this will provide a better administrative and operating arrangement and at the same time retain the desirable feature of reflecting all costs of a particular program under the appropriation therefor.

The amount allowed provides an increase of \$192,162 over the 1948 appropriation for comparable purposes and specifically represents budget increases for additional costs of increased longevity credits, decreased lapses on current positions, and the normal increase in costs of retired pay. The principal item disallowed is the increase of \$452,855 for the addition of 92 regular commissioned officers. In effecting reductions in several of the estimates for the program appropriations, the committee was unable to determine with precision the extent to which those reductions would lessen the requirement for regular commissioned officers. Thus it is in no position to intelligently determine at this point the exact number of additional officers, if any, which might be justified under the details, training, and general duty categories. Perhaps it may be found that there is need for addition of a few officers in these categories. In this connection, the committee has reduced the over-all numerical limitation on the number of regular active commissioned officers from 1,556 to 1,456, undoubtedly a conservative reduction since 92 officers have been deleted from this central appropriation alone. In any event, the language is of a "not to exceed" character and it is assumed that if in the final analysis the approved limitation is larger than proves necessary, it will merely remain unavailed of during the year.

Training for nurses.—The budget included a liquidation estimate of \$380,000 for this splendid wartime program. The committee has granted \$350,000, a reduction of \$30,000, and in connection therewith has inserted language extending the availability of the appropriation to 18 months in order to provide more time in which to complete the backlog of auditing work which will be the sole activity after June 30, 1948. It was testified that these audits are expected to result in recoveries to the Treasury considerably in excess of the budget estimate.

Salaries and expenses.—A total of \$4,047,700, representing a reduction of \$178,300 below the estimate and \$11,738 below the comparable 1948 appropriation, has been allowed for this item which embraces over-all management and housekeeping functions of the Service, the Vital Statistics Division transferred from the Commerce Department 2 years ago, and certain other operating divisions which function in specialized public health fields. Specifically, the cut of \$178,300 consists of \$100,000 against the \$1,010,000 allocation for vital statistics work; \$41,381 against the Public Health Methods Division, bringing that item down to \$500,000; \$22,878 against the management salaries allocation, amounting to disallowance of the requested increase over base; and disallowance of slightly more than \$14,000 of the \$38,000 proposed expansion in the newly created Division of Nursing. Within the over-all total, however, the committee has specifically allowed an increase of \$81,000 to enable the Division of Sanitary Engineering to strengthen and extend its basic research at the Cincinnati water and sanitation station to develop remedial treatment measures for anti-stream-pollution work arising from byproduct waste problems attendant upon the establishment of new industries such as synthetics, nuclear fission, etc. Another

segment of this increase is in connection with the sanitary inspection of our merchant-marine fleet to prevent introduction, transmission, and spread of communicable diseases between States and to protect the health of passengers and crews. The committee feels that this Division is performing a very essential function in a highly commendable manner, and for that reason has granted the increase requested.

As to the several reductions noted above, it may be said in general that last year the committee allowed an increase of approximately \$330,000 for this item of appropriation. Further increases are recommended in the Budget although they are not nearly so large as last year. Some efforts must be made to economize wherever it can possibly be done, even in so important a field as public health, and it is to some extent with this in mind that the committee has effected the aforementioned reductions.

Office of International Health Relations.—For this office, the committee has granted \$285,000, or \$17,000 less than the estimate of \$302,000 and \$67,920 below 1948. The reduction disallows 3 new positions justified as being related to the general intensification of the public health aspects of international affairs. The committee was not impressed that this is a matter of dire necessity and has therefore deleted the funds.

This appropriation includes funds for expenses of the Public Health Service mission to Liberia, a war-born activity which arose in connection with certain military installations where it was essential to protect the health of military personnel stationed there. The Liberian Government has been increasing its public health expenditures in the same area where this mission is working and this has permitted the Public Health Service to progressively decrease its budget accordingly during the last 2 or 3 years. The committee is of the opinion—and so is the Public Health Service—that there is no longer any justification for the Public Health Service to be operating in Liberia since the project was purely a wartime necessity from the standpoint of this country, and desires to express the hope that before another budget is presented, the Public Health Service will have divested itself of this activity either by turning it over to the Liberian Government, or else to the State Department if policy should dictate the necessity for its being continued by the United States.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$1,573,000 for direct appropriation for such portion of the operating expenses of this institution as are not chargeable to other agencies as reimbursable costs. The gross operating budget for next year is projected at \$9,172,000 but \$7,599,000 of this will be covered by receipts for patient care from the District government and other agencies and from miscellaneous sources of revenue. The gross patient load is estimated at 6,336 for the current year with a slight increase to 6,434 projected for next year. The amount allowed is only \$23,000 more than the appropriation for 1948.

Construction of laundry, warehouse, storeroom, and infirmary building.—The Budget included two items of appropriation aggregating

\$2,515,000 designed to enable the hospital to award contracts for construction of the urgently needed laundry, warehouse, and infirmary facilities. The laundry and warehouse building, represented in the Budget by an item of \$765,000, was originally appropriated for in the 1942 bill. Twice since that time the committee has recommended and the Congress has approved additional funds to get this facility built and each time steadily rising building costs have outpaced the appropriation with the result that 6 years have gone by and still the building has not been constructed. The budget estimate prepared last August is based on the construction cost index then prevailing, and in the hearings Public Buildings Administration officials testified that on the basis of the construction index at January 1, 1948, the budget estimate was \$170,000 too low. Furthermore, changes in the cost index since January 1 indicate still further possible increases. The infirmary building for which the budget includes an appropriation item of \$1,750,000—\$1,900,000 having been originally appropriated for the building in the fiscal year 1946—is in about the same situation, and the Public Buildings Administration advised the committee that to revise the estimate to the January 1 cost index would require an increase of \$265,000.

These buildings are urgently needed and, as indicated, the Congress has on several occasions reiterated through the medium of additional appropriations its desire to have them constructed. Under the circumstances, the committee decided to make such recommendations in this bill as would assure avoidance of further delay in awarding contracts. No additional appropriated funds are necessary during the next year since for both of the buildings the original appropriations are still unused in the Treasury. Accordingly, the committee has deleted the direct appropriations recommended and in lieu thereof has inserted contract authorizations of \$935,000 and \$2,015,000, respectively, with a proviso in each that the contract authority and the total cost may be exceeded or shall be reduced, as the case may be, by an amount equal to the percentage increase or decrease, if any, in construction costs generally dating from January 1, 1948, as determined by the Federal Works Administrator.

Construction planning.—The budget recommends an item of \$307,000 for the preparation of complete working drawings and specifications for two large receiving buildings and a cafeteria building included in the initial phase of a master plan prepared last year by the Public Buildings Administration for the over-all renovation and development of St. Elizabeths Hospital. The three buildings, expressed in today's price language, would cost more than \$6,000,000. The committee has not yet had a full and complete consideration of the over-all development plan and is accordingly deferring the \$307,000 planning estimate without prejudice until a more propitious time.

Major repairs and alterations.—The committee has approved the full budget estimate of \$163,000 for several major repair and replacement items, the need for which is critical. These include: \$23,000 to install fire exits on two buildings; \$40,000 to replace the powerhouse roof, which it was testified is a definite hazard to employees; \$75,000 to replace three elevators that are unsafe for further usage; and \$25,000 for extension of roads and sidewalks, several of which are in connection with the infirmary building discussed above.

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$7,200,000 as representative of what the committee believes might be sufficient for 8 months' operations, not making any provision for unusual expenses which would be entailed if any functions were activated pursuant to the national emergency last-offer provisions of section 209 (b) of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947. The budget estimate of \$9,400,000 represents a highly speculative forecast of expenditure requirements on a 9-month basis and was accompanied by proposed language to permit expenditure of the entire amount in that period of time if found necessary. The full year projected requirements are stated in the budget to be \$12,875,000, but in frank recognition of the highly speculative character of the case-load forecast on which this estimate is based, the specific budget estimate recommended for appropriation at this time was limited to roughly three-fourths of the \$12,875,000 "guesstimate." According to the table appearing on page 277 of the printed hearings, the Board estimates that its case load in 1949 may be approximately 60,400.

The facts of the situation are that this is a new agency of Government and that it has a very substantial and complicated set of duties prescribed for it under the new law. No one is in position to forecast intelligently and accurately what the case load will be next year due to the limited time the Board has had in which to accumulate reliable experience data. Whatever that work load proves to be, it must be handled expeditiously if the new law is to be given the maximum opportunity to work effectively. Since the estimate is admittedly based on conjecture to a large extent because of the many imponderables inherent in the situation at this point, the committee has decided to recommend \$7,200,000 at this time on the basis that it will be sufficient to handle the projected case load for 8 months, but in order to provide some leeway, particularly if any unusual expenses should be necessitated under the provisions of section 209 (b), the bill carries language permitting the entire \$7,200,000 to be apportioned for obligation during the first 7 months of the fiscal year if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for effective administration of the law. The committee will want to review the entire matter again after the convening of the next Congress in the light of the expenditure rate and case load statistics and outlook as they present themselves at that time.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

The committee has approved in full the budget estimates for the several items of appropriation under the National Mediation Board including the National Railroad Adjustment Board, aggregating \$862,550, a net decrease of \$6,850 below the 1948 appropriation of \$869,400. The net decrease is accounted for principally by minor changes in operating cost requirements. The Board is a relatively small agency employing a total of only 94 people in all of its activities.

In connection with the 1950 Budget, the committee suggests that the Board and the Bureau of the Budget give consideration to the desirability as a simplification measure of consolidating the printing and binding appropriations with their related salaries and expenses appropriation.

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

The committee has provided the full amount of the budget estimates for the several administrative expense items and the railroad retirement account, aggregating \$642,416,000, which is an over-all decrease of \$48,377,000 below the 1948 appropriations. A total of \$1,291,000 of this decrease is applicable to the administrative items and is accounted for largely by the elimination of special funds provided last year to handle the increase in work load arising out of the so-called Crosser amendments. The decrease of \$47,086,000 in the amount for the retirement benefit account is due to differences in estimated retirement tax receipts and to the net adjustment in the underestimate of tax collections in prior years.

The retirement account item of \$637,986,000 includes \$24,340,639 as an appropriation from the general fund of the Treasury rather than from retirement tax collections, to permit the Board to maintain retirement credits for former railroad employees in military service. The authority for this item is to be found in section 4 of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended specifically by the act of April 8, 1942 (56 Stat. 204), which provides for the crediting toward retirement benefits under the act, under certain conditions, of voluntary or involuntary military service during any "war service period." The term "war service period" is defined to include—

any period after September 7, 1939, with respect to which a state of national emergency was duly declared to exist which requires a strengthening of the national defense.

Since the country is still in a period of "national emergency" for the purposes of crediting railroad retirement benefits under the provisions of the specific statute referred to, the situation is that an individual now leaving the railroad industry to enter military service would be entitled to credit for such military service, and this situation will continue until the national emergency is declared to be ended or until some other specific action to the contrary is taken by the Congress. The committee can see no valid reason for an individual voluntarily leaving railroad employment today—more than 2 years after the end of actual fighting—being entitled to benefits under this particular part of the Railroad Retirement Act. The Board concurs fully in this view and in fact has recently recommended to a legislative committee of the Congress that the national emergencies be terminated insofar as they affect the military service credit provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act. This committee has decided to hasten action in the matter, and has accordingly included a provision in the accompanying bill to accomplish that purpose.

Another problem which the committee went into at some length in connection with the military service credit provisions of the act is the matter of appropriations from the general fund of the Treasury which will eventually be required to permit service credits to be made for those individuals who entered the military service "indirectly" from the railroad industry. The statute provides that military service credits shall be given to eligible individuals who left railroad employment for employment elsewhere or for other reasons, and within a maximum period of not to exceed 2 years from that time, entered the military service either voluntarily or involuntarily. Due to the fact that the Board receives reports on employees in military service only

from the railroads, and since the railroads have no information on former employees who may have entered military service within the specified time after leaving railroad employment, the Board has been unable to secure full information on the liability of the Government for military service credits for former railroad employees falling within this category. It has been indicated that the liability may prove very substantial and vigorous efforts are being made by the Board to devise some method in cooperation with the military services to determine the Government's liability. The committee hopes that the Board will be able to include recommendations in its 1950 Budget to dispose of the matter.

The bill for a number of years has carried separate appropriations for salaries, miscellaneous expenses, printing and binding, and penalty mail costs of the Board. The committee suggests that the Board and the Bureau of the Budget consider the advisability of consolidating these items into a single salaries-and-expenses appropriation in connection with the 1950 Budget.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.—For the necessary expenses of this organization established as an independent agency by title II of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 the bill includes \$2,540,000, which is \$400,000 below the budget request but \$370,000 above the appropriation for the current year. This organization took over 355 employees of the former Conciliation Service of the Labor Department on August 22, 1947, and has made slight additions to the staff since that time, its present personnel totaling 375. Its original appropriation for the current year was \$1,320,000 and just recently in the Urgent Deficiency Act, an additional \$850,000 was made available to carry the organization for the remainder of the year. This is an important agency within the over-all framework of governmental activities in the labor-management relations field, and the committee believes that it should be implemented with sufficient funds to enable it to do a creditable job within its assigned sphere. The amount included in the bill should, in the committee's judgment, be adequate for its expenses next year.

The Director of this new Service, Mr. Ching, advised the committee that emphasis is being placed on the delegation of responsibility to the commissioners of conciliation in the field rather than build up a large Washington staff, and that in the field, constant emphasis will be placed on efforts to work with labor and management in order to promote better understanding of their respective problems and attempt to iron out differences before disagreements that arise have an opportunity to reach the dispute or strike stage. It is apparently contemplated that the conciliators will be constantly engaged in this sort of missionary and educational activity. The committee is favorably impressed with Mr. Ching's capacity for the job and has hopes that this Service will function effectively in its assigned field.

Boards of inquiry.—The committee has allowed \$100,000 for expenses of such boards of inquiry as may be appointed under authority of section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 to work on cases in which the national health or safety is imperiled.

The amount of \$90,000 was appropriated as a stand-by fund this year. The Budget included an arbitrarily determined amount of \$150,000 for 1949. It is a case of one guess against another and that is the sole reason for the committee's reduction of \$50,000 below the budget request.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in the bill are recommended:

On page 5, lines 11 to 19, inclusive, under the general provisions of the Labor Department:

SEC. 106. The Secretary, if he finds it necessary for the practical and efficient operation of the Department, shall have the authority to transfer funds from any appropriation herein made available for salaries and expenses to any other such appropriation, but no appropriation shall be either increased or decreased more than 5 per centum by such transfers: Provided, That any such transfers shall not be used for the purpose of creating new functions within the Department.

On page 19, lines 20 to 25, inclusive, under the Public Health Service (National Institute of Health):

Provided, That such parts of the amount appropriated under this head as the Surgeon General shall determine from time to time to be available for research fellowships and grants shall, if obligated during fiscal year 1949, remain available for expenditure for four fiscal years thereafter.

On pages 27 and 28, beginning on line 21 of page 27, section 207 of the general provisions applicable to the Federal Security Agency:

SEC. 207. No part of any appropriation under this title shall be paid as grants to any State or educational institution in which, because of race, color, or creed, discriminatory practices deny equality of educational opportunity or employment to anyone to pursue such educational courses or employment as are provided for by such a grant.

On pages 31 and 32, beginning on line 23 of page 31, under the Railroad Retirement Board (railroad retirement account):

Provided further, That for the purposes of the provisions of section 4 of the Act of June 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 307, ch. 382), as amended, the national emergencies proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941, shall be deemed to be terminated on the date of the approval of this Act.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII—2A

The following is submitted in compliance with clause 2A of rule XIII:

EXISTING LAW

(c) For the purpose of this section and section 202, as amended, a "war service period" shall mean * * * (3) any period after September 7, 1939, with respect to which a state of national emergency was duly declared to exist which requires a strengthening of the national defense.

IN PENDING BILL

On pages 31 and 32, beginning in line 23 of page 31:

Provided further, That for the purposes of the provisions of section 4 of the Act of June 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 307, ch. 382), as amended, the national emergencies proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941, shall be deemed to be terminated on the date of the approval of this Act.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1948, THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1949, AND
THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1949

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Object	Appropriations, 1948 (comparable)	Budget estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$979, 997	\$1, 049, 300	¹ \$975, 000	—\$4, 997	—\$74, 300
Solicitor's office, salaries and expenses-----	1, 067, 758	1, 106, 000	1, 000, 000	—67, 758	—106, 000
Labor Standards, Bureau of, salaries and expenses-----	342, 900	505, 000	² 200, 000	—142, 900	—305, 000
Veterans' Reemployment Rights, Bureau of, salaries and expenses-----	552, 946	509, 000	-----	—552, 946	—509, 000
Penalty mail costs, Department of Labor-----	128, 200	140, 000	105, 000	—23, 200	—35, 000
Subtotal, Office of Secretary-----	3, 071, 801	3, 309, 300	2, 280, 000	—791, 801	—1, 029, 300
Conciliation, commissioners of, salaries and expenses-----	³ 430, 001	-----	-----	—430, 001	-----
Total, Office of the Secretary-----	3, 501, 802	3, 309, 300	2, 280, 000	—1, 221, 802	—1, 029, 300
BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 407, 600	2, 444, 000	2, 444, 000	+36, 400	-----
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS					
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 073, 794	5, 389, 200	2, 500, 000	—1, 573, 794	—2, 889, 200

WOMEN'S BUREAU					
Salaries and expenses-----	322, 100	336, 000	274, 200	-47, 900	-61, 800
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION					
Salaries and expenses-----	5, 052, 811	5, 121, 800	5, 000, 000	-52, 811	-121, 800
Total, Department of Labor-----	⁴ 15, 358, 107	16, 600, 300	12, 498, 200	-2, 859, 907	-4, 102, 100

TITLE II.—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND					
Grant funds (education of the blind) -----	\$115,000	\$115,000			
BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION					
Salaries and expenses -----	1,376,200	1,485,000	1,371,200	—\$5,000	—\$113,800
Employees' compensation fund -----	\$13,550,000	10,800,000	10,800,000	—2,750,000	
Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation -----	\$14,926,200	12,285,000	12,171,200	—2,755,000	—113,800
COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF					
Salaries and expenses -----	259,500	282,400	282,400	+22,900	

¹ Includes \$75,000 for union-registration activity transferred from the estimate for the Bureau of Labor Standards.

² Excludes \$75,000 referred to in footnote 1.

³ Represents funds made available to carry the old Conciliation Service to Aug. 22, on which date it was succeeded by the new Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (title VI of this bill).

⁴ Excludes \$360,000 travel funds which were rescinded subsequent to approval of annual appropriation act.

⁵ In addition, \$10,000 permanent appropriation available.

⁶ Includes \$3,300,000 supplemental in the urgent deficiency act, 1948.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1948, the budget estimates for 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

TITLE II.—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948 (comparable)	Budget estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$4, 274, 699	\$4, 750, 000	\$4, 475, 000	+\$200, 301	—\$275, 000
Certification services-----	531, 000	(⁷)	(⁷)	—531, 000	-----
Total, Food and Drug Administration-----	4, 805, 699	4, 750, 000	4, 475, 000	—330, 699	—275, 000
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 192, 000	2, 205, 000	2, 194, 000	+ 2, 000	—11, 000
HOWARD UNIVERSITY					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 045, 400	2, 190, 400	2, 150, 000	+ 104, 600	—40, 400
Plans and specifications-----	220, 000	50, 000	50, 000	—170, 000	-----
Construction of buildings-----	^s 2, 022, 080	^s 507, 240	^s 507, 240	—1, 514, 840	-----
Total, Howard University-----	4, 287, 480	2, 747, 640	2, 707, 240	—1, 580, 240	—40, 400
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Vocational education, further development of (George- Barden Act)-----	⁹ 19, 333, 942	20, 301, 739	19, 842, 760	+ 508, 818	— 9, 458, 979

Vocational education, Hawaii-----	30, 000	30, 000	30, 000	-----
Vocational education, Puerto Rico-----	105, 000	105, 000	105, 000	-----
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts-----	2, 480, 000	2, 480, 000	2, 480, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 796, 700	2, 000, 000	1, 796, 700	-----
Total, Office of Education-----	¹⁰ 23, 745, 642	33, 916, 739	24, 254, 460	+508, 818
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION				
Payments to States-----	18, 000, 000	21, 475, 000	18, 000, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses-----	622, 700	710, 000	622, 700	-----
Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation-----	18, 622, 700	22, 185, 000	18, 622, 700	-----
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE				
Venereal diseases-----	17, 784, 567	17, 300, 000	17, 230, 000	-554, 567
Tuberculosis-----	8, 345, 652	9, 329, 000	9, 291, 000	+945, 348
Assistance to States, general-----	16, 844, 153	19, 774, 000	11 13, 865, 000	-2, 979, 153
Communicable diseases-----	7, 919, 176	7, 500, 000	7, 490, 000	-429, 176

⁷ In lieu of the previous practice of appropriating annually from the general fund to maintain the certification and inspection services which are covered by fees assessed against those for whom the service is rendered, the Budget and the committee bill contain language appropriating *directly* the fees assessed, under an arrangement whereby the amount involved is governed directly by the volume of service requests received.

⁸ In addition, for 1948 there is a contract authorization of \$2,087,675. For 1949, the Budget proposes a contract authorization of \$750,750 which the committee has increased to \$865,750.

⁹ Includes \$1,583,942 supplemental in the urgent deficiency act, 1948.

¹⁰ In addition, \$9,700,123 in permanent appropriations available.

¹¹ The bill excludes, and the decrease shown includes the amount of \$3,985,460 representing *part* of this item which the committee has deferred for later consideration.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1948, the budget estimates for 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

TITLE II.—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948 (comparable)	Budget estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—continued					
Hospital construction (grants)-----	¹² \$15, 000, 000	¹³ \$60, 000, 000	¹³ \$60, 000, 000	+\$45, 000, 000	-----
Administrative expenses, hospital construction-----	927, 985	1, 352, 000	1, 300, 000	+372, 015	—\$52, 000
Hospitals and medical care-----	21, 371, 109	21, 443, 000	21, 443, 000	+71, 891	-----
Foreign quarantine service-----	2, 701, 859	3, 154, 000	3, 000, 000	+298, 141	—154, 000
Employee health service programs-----	423, 053	431, 000	392, 500	—30, 553	—38, 500
National Institute of Health, operating expenses-----	11, 002, 875	13, 570, 000	13, 670, 000	+2, 667, 125	+100, 000
National Cancer Institute-----	14, 000, 000	14, 000, 000	¹⁴ 14, 000, 000	-----	-----
Construction of research facilities-----	2, 650, 000	¹⁵ 5, 000, 000	¹⁵ 5, 000, 000	+2, 350, 000	-----
Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth-----	1, 674, 138	2, 350, 000	1, 866, 300	+192, 162	—483, 700
Training for nurses-----	4, 500, 000	380, 000	350, 000	—4, 150, 000	—30, 000
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 059, 438	4, 226, 000	4, 047, 700	—11, 738	—178, 300

Office of International Health Relations-----	352, 920	302, 000	285, 000	-67, 920	-17, 000
Total, Public Health Service-----	129, 556, 925	180, 111, 000	173, 230, 500	+43, 673, 575	-6, 880, 500
ST. ELIZABETHS, HOSPITAL					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 550, 000	1, 573, 000	1, 573, 000	+23, 000	-----
Construction, equipment, etc.:-----					
Building for storeroom, etc-----	-----	765, 000	(¹⁶)	-----	¹⁶ -765, 000
Infrmary building-----	-----	1, 750, 000	(¹⁶)	-----	¹⁶ -1, 750, 000
Construction planning (receiving buildings and cafeteria annex)-----	-----	307, 000	-----	-----	-307, 000
Miscellaneous construction and replacements-----	-----	163, 000	163, 000	+163, 000	-----
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital-----	1, 550, 000	4, 558, 000	1, 736, 000	+186, 000	-2, 822, 000
Total, Federal Security Agency-----	200, 061, 146	263, 155, 779	239, 788, 500	+39, 727, 354	-23, 367, 279

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses-----	\$5, 974, 700	¹⁷ \$9, 400, 000	¹⁷ \$7, 200, 000	+ \$1, 225, 300	-\$2, 200, 000
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¹² This amount carried in the urgent deficiency act, 1948.

¹³ In addition, contract authorization of \$75,000,000.

¹⁴ In addition, a contract authorization of \$8,000,000.

¹⁵ In addition, a contract authorization of \$25,630,000.

¹⁶ In lieu of direct appropriations for these items as proposed in the Budget, the committee has substituted contract authorizations in the amounts of \$935,000 and \$2,015,000.

¹⁷ The Budget for this item is based on a 9-month expenditure. The committee bill is based on an 8-month expenditure, but with language permitting expenditure during a 7-month period if necessary.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1948, the budget estimates for 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Object	Appropriations, 1948 (comparable)	Budget estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
Salaries and expenses-----	\$328,700	\$332,100	\$332,100	+ \$3,400	-----
Penalty mail costs-----	700	750	750	+ 50	-----
Arbitration and emergency boards-----	119,000	100,000	100,000	- 19,000	-----
Printing and binding-----	9,000	7,500	7,500	- 1,500	-----
National Railroad Adjustment Board, salaries and expenses-----	367,000	374,200	374,200	+ 7,200	-----
Printing and binding-----	45,000	48,000	48,000	+ 3,000	-----
Total, National Mediation Board-----	869,400	862,550	862,550	- 6,850	-----

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries-----	\$4,560,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	-\$1,060,000	-----
Miscellaneous expenses-----	1,046,000	844,000	844,000	-202,000	-----
Printing and binding-----	53,000	54,000	54,000	+1,000	-----
Penalty mail costs-----	¹⁸ 62,000	¹⁹ 32,000	¹⁹ 32,000	-30,000	-----
Railroad retirement account-----	685,072,000	637,986,000	637,986,000	-47,086,000	-----
Total, Railroad Retirement Board-----	690,793,000	642,416,000	642,416,000	-48,377,000	-----

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses-----	²⁰ \$2,170,000	\$2,940,000	\$2,540,000	+\$370,000	-\$400,000
Boards of inquiry-----	90,000	150,000	100,000	+10,000	-50,000
Total, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service-----	²⁰ 2,260,000	3,090,000	2,640,000	+380,000	-450,000
Grand totals of appropriations, all titles-----	²¹ 915,316,353	²¹ 935,524,629	²¹ 905,405,250	²¹ -9,911,103	²¹ -30,119,379

¹⁸ In addition, \$113,000 from the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund.

¹⁹ In addition, \$75,000 from the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund.

²⁰ Includes supplemental of \$850,000 in the urgent deficiency act, 1948.

²¹ In addition, see data on contract authorizations in the table immediately following.

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

Agency and item	Approved, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with—	
				Approved, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY					
Howard University, construction of buildings-----	¹ \$2, 087, 675	\$750, 750	² \$865, 750	—\$1, 221, 925	+ \$115, 000
Public Health Service:					
Construction of hospitals-----	75, 000, 000	75, 000, 000	75, 000, 000		-----
National Cancer Institute, operating expenses-----			8, 000, 000	+ 8, 000, 000	+ 8, 000, 000
Construction of research facilities-----		25, 630, 000	² 25, 630, 000	+ 25, 630, 000	-----
St. Elizabeths Hospital:					
Construction and equipment, storeroom, etc-----		(³)	² 935, 000	+ 935, 000	+ 935, 000
Construction and equipment, infirmary building-----		(³)	² 2, 015, 000	+ 2, 015, 000	+ 2, 015, 000
Totals, contract authorizations-----	77, 087, 675	101, 380, 750	112, 445, 750	+ 35, 358, 075	+ 11, 065, 000

¹ In addition, the 1949 Budget reflects the *anticipated* submission of a supplemental contract authorization of \$1,640,000 for 1948.

² See also related language in the bill.

³ See table of appropriations for estimates for these purposes.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1948	Budget estimate, 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Special account, payments from proceeds of sales, motor vehicles, etc-----	\$5, 382	-----	—\$5, 382
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
American Printing House for the Blind (act of June 25, 1906)-----	10, 000	\$10, 000	-----
Office of Education:			
Payments to States and Territories for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts (act of Mar. 4, 1907)-----	2, 550, 000	2, 550, 000	-----
Payments to States for promotion of vocational education (act Feb. 23, 1947)-----	7, 150, 123	7, 150, 123	-----
Total, Office of Education-----	9, 700, 123	9, 700, 123	-----
Public Health Service: Operation of commissaries, hospitals at Lexington, Ky., and Fort Worth, Tex. (act of Dec. 23, 1943)-----	¹ 77, 000	77, 000	-----
Office of Administrator: Payments from proceeds of sale of motor vehicles, etc. (for entire Agency)-----	¹ 14, 335	10, 000	—4, 335
Total permanent appropriations, Federal Security Agency-----	9, 801, 458	9, 797, 123	—4, 335
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
Unemployment insurance administration fund-----	14, 200, 000	14, 700, 000	+500, 000
Grand total for all agencies-----	¹ 24, 006, 840	24, 497, 123	+490, 283

¹ Estimate; subject to some revision.

TRUST FUNDS

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1948 ¹	Budget estimate, 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
American Printing House for the Blind: To promote education of blind (interest)-----	\$10, 000	\$10, 000	-----
Bureau of Employees' Compensation:			
Relief and rehabilitation, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers Compensation Act-----	50, 000	50, 000	-----
Relief and rehabilitation, District of Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act-----	15, 000	15, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation-----	65, 000	65, 000	-----
Food and Drug Administration:			
Unearned certification fees deposited by coal-tar colors manufacturers (refunds)-----	25	-----	-\$25
Sea-food inspections-----	113, 700	-----	-113, 700
Total, Food and Drug Administration-----	113, 725	-----	-113, 725
Public Health Service:			
National Institute of Health, gift funds-----	20, 000	24, 000	+4, 000
National Cancer Institute, gift funds-----	1, 500	1, 500	-----
Personal funds and earnings of inmates at narcotic farms-----	174, 000	175, 000	+1, 000
Moneys and effects of former patients-----	4, 500	4, 500	-----

Public Health Service, gift funds-----	979	-----	-979
Total, Public Health Service-----	200, 979	205, 000	+4, 021
St. Elizabeths Hospital:			
Pension money-----	60, 000	55, 000	-5, 000
Personal funds of patients-----	150, 000	150, 000	-----
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital-----	210, 000	205, 000	-5, 000
Total trust funds, Federal Security Agency-----	599, 704	485, 000	-114, 704
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
Railroad retirement account-----	² 40, 000, 000	² 55, 000, 000	+15, 000, 000
Grand total for all agencies-----	40, 599, 704	55, 485, 000	+14, 885, 296

¹ Several of the amounts are tentative estimates of amounts to be appropriated in 1948; thus several of the amounts are likely to change before the end of the year.

² Represents interest on investments. Excludes transfers from the general fund appropriation.

○

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

IFULL COMMITTEE PRINTI

Union Calendar No.

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5928

[Report No.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 5, 1948

Mr. KEEFE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
- 5 ment of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related
- 6 independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
- 7 1949, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
4 Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title
5 referred to as the Secretary) and for the performance of
6 the functions vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-
7 Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, ap-
8 proved June 23, 1947), including personal services in the
9 District of Columbia; health service program as authorized
10 by law (5 U. S. C. 150); teletype news service; and
11 payment in advance when authorized by the Secretary for
12 dues or fees for library membership in organizations whose
13 publications are available to members only or to members
14 at a price lower than to the general public; \$975,000.

15 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For ex-
16 penses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor for the Depart-
17 ment of Labor, including personal services in the District
18 of Columbia, \$1,000,000.

19 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards: For
20 expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial health
21 and safety, employment stabilization, and amicable indus-
22 trial relations for labor and industry, including personal
23 services in the District of Columbia; purchase of reports
24 and of material for informational exhibits; and expenses of
25 attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at con-

ferences concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Standards when called by the Bureau with the written approval of the Secretary; \$200,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail for the Department of Labor (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$105,000.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to conduct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as authorized by the Act of August 16, 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,444,000.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered; personal services in the District of Columbia; and not to exceed \$15,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$2,500,000.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including personal

1 services in the District of Columbia and purchase of re-
2 ports and material for informational exhibits; \$274,200.

3 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for per-
5 forming the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards
6 Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions
7 for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts
8 by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C.
9 38), and for the functions under the Fair Labor Standards
10 Act transferred by Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of
11 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia;
12 reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and
13 their employees for inspection services rendered; and
14 expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and con-
15 sultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Wage
16 and Hour Division when called by the Division with the
17 written approval of the Secretary; \$5,000,000.

18 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—GENERAL PROVISIONS

19 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title available for
20 salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses
21 and, when specifically authorized by the Secretary, for
22 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
23 function or activity for which any such appropriation is
24 made.

25 SEC. 103. Appropriations under this title available for

1 salaries and expenses shall be available for stenographic
2 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
3 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) .

4 SEC. 104. Appropriations under this title available for
5 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment of claims
6 pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act
7 (28 U. S. C. 921) .

8 SEC. 105. Appropriations under this title available for
9 salaries and expenses shall be available for printing and
10 binding.

11 SEC. 106. The Secretary, if he finds it necessary for
12 the practical and efficient operation of the Department, shall
13 have the authority to transfer funds from any appropriation
14 herein made available for salaries and expenses to any other
15 such appropriation, but no appropriation shall be either in-
16 creased or decreased more than 5 per centum by such
17 transfers: *Provided*, That any such transfers shall not be
18 used for the purpose of creating new functions within the
19 Department.

20 SEC. 107. This title may be cited as the "Department
21 of Labor Appropriation Act, 1949".

22 TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

23 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

24 Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of
25 August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101) , \$115,000.

1 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

2 Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative
3 expenses, including personal services in the District of
4 Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
5 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and not to exceed
6 \$36,000 for the Employees' Compensation Board of Appeals;
7 \$1,371,200: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes,
8 as amended, shall not apply to any purchase or service
9 outside continental United States when the aggregate amount
10 involved does not exceed \$500.

11 Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of
12 compensation and other benefits and expenses (except admin-
13 istrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing during
14 the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments to
15 other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services pur-
16 suant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Employees'
17 Compensation; the advancement of costs for enforcement of
18 recoveries in third-party cases; the furnishing of medical
19 and hospital services and supplies, treatment, and funeral
20 and burial expenses, including transportation and other
21 expenses incidental to such services, treatment, and burial,
22 for such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as
23 were certified by the Director of such Corps as receiving
24 hospital services and treatment at Government expense on
25 June 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto

1 as civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations
2 and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended
3 (5 U. S. C. 796), shall apply in providing such services,
4 treatment, and expenses in such cases; \$10,800,000.

5 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

6 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Colum-
7 bia Institution for the Deaf, including personal services and
8 miscellaneous expenses, and repairs and improvements,
9 \$282,400.

10 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

11 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for carry-
12 ing out the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as
13 amended (21 U. S. C. 301-392); the Tea Importation
14 Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 41-50); the Import Milk
15 Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149); the Federal Caustic Poison
16 Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411); and the Filled Milk Act, as
17 amended (21 U. S. C. 61-64); including personal services
18 in the District of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed forty-
19 five passenger motor vehicles (of which thirty-five shall be
20 for replacement only); services as authorized by section 15
21 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reporting
22 and illustrating the results of investigations; and not to
23 exceed \$2,000 for payment in advance for special tests and
24 analyses by contract without regard to section 3709 of the
25 Revised Statutes; \$4,475,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed

1 \$120,864 of this amount shall be available for transfer to
2 the appropriation "Salaries, Office of the General Counsel".

3 Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection
4 services: For expenses necessary for the certification or
5 inspection of certain products in accordance with sections
6 406, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal
7 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C.
8 346, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate
9 of the advance deposits during the fiscal year 1949 to cover
10 payment of fees by applicants for certification or inspection
11 of such products, to remain available until expended; and
12 in addition thereto, the aggregate of advance deposits made
13 prior to July 1, 1948, and remaining to the credit of
14 depositors for certification or inspection of such products
15 during the fiscal year 1949, which shall also remain avail-
16 able until expended. The total amount herein appropriated
17 shall be available for personal services in the District of
18 Columbia; purchase of not to exceed twelve passenger motor
19 vehicles (of which three shall be for replacement only);
20 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
21 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and the refund of advance deposits
22 for which no service has been rendered: *Provided*, That in
23 the fiscal year 1949 not to exceed \$20,500 of such total
24 amount shall be available for transfer to the appropriation
25 "Salaries, Office of the General Counsel".

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance, including repairs; purchase of one ten-passenger motor vehicle (carry-all type) at a cost not to exceed \$3,000; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by employees in the performance of their official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to the appropriation of Howard University for instruction of nurses and actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such university; \$2,194,000: *Provided*, That no intern or resident physician receiving compensation from this appropriation on a full-time basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages or salary from any other appropriation in this Act.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Howard University, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds, \$2,150,000.

Plans and specifications: For all expenses necessary for the preparation of a master development plan for Howard University to guide the future design and construction of buildings and improvements, including roads, walks, utilities,

1 recreation facilities, and landscape development, to be im-
2 mediately available and to remain available until expended,
3 \$50,000, which amount shall be transferred to the Public
4 Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency, for the
5 performance of the work.

6 Construction of buildings: For alterations to and in-
7 stallations in the existing power plant and science hall on the
8 grounds of Howard University, including engineering and
9 architectural services, printing, and travel, to remain avail-
10 able until expended, \$507,240, which amount, except such
11 part as may be necessary for the incidental expenses of the
12 university, may be transferred to the Public Buildings Ad-
13 ministration, Federal Works Agency, for the purposes of this
14 appropriation; and in addition the authority contained in
15 the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1948, to
16 enter into contracts for construction of a dental school build-
17 ing and an auditorium-fine arts building on the grounds
18 of Howard University is hereby increased from \$2,087,675
19 to \$2,953,425: *Provided*, That any contracts for construc-
20 tion of the dental school building and the auditorium-fine arts
21 building shall be in accordance with the terms of said Act
22 and shall provide for completion at a total cost to the Federal
23 Government not in excess of \$2,242,520 for the dental school
24 building and \$2,732,985 for the auditorium-fine arts build-
25 ing: *Provided further*, That the limitations on contract

1 authority and total cost may be exceeded or shall be reduced
2 by an amount equal to the percentage increase or decrease,
3 if any, in construction costs generally dating from January
4 1, 1948, as determined by the Federal Works Administrator.

5 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

6 Further development of vocational education: For
7 carrying out section 3 of the Vocational Educational Act of
8 1946 (Public Law 586), \$19,842,760: *Provided*, That
9 the apportionment to the States shall be computed on the
10 basis of not to exceed \$19,842,759.97 for the fiscal year
11 1949, as authorized.

12 Promotion of vocational education in Hawaii: For car-
13 rying out section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S.
14 C. 29), \$30,000.

15 Promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico: For
16 carrying out section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U.
17 S. C. 30), \$105,000.

18 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the
19 mechanic arts: For carrying out section 22 of the Act of
20 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343d), \$2,480,000.

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
22 Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations,
23 and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of pub-
24 lic and school library service; coordination of library service
25 on the national level with other forms of adult education; de-

1 veloping library participation in Federal projects; fostering
 2 Nation-wide coordination of research materials among libraries,
 3 interstate library coordination and the development of library
 4 service throughout the country; personal services in the District
 5 of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services as
 6 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 7 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase, distribution, and exchange
 8 of educational documents, motion-picture films, and lantern
 9 slides; collection, exchange, and cataloging of educational
 10 apparatus and appliances, articles of school furniture and
 11 models of school buildings illustrative of foreign and domestic
 12 systems and methods of education, and repairing the same;
 13 \$1,796,700, of which not less than \$487,400 shall be avail-
 14 able for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized:
 15 *Provided*, That all receipts from non-Federal agencies repre-
 16 senting reimbursement for expenses of travel of employees
 17 of the Office of Education performing advisory functions
 18 to said agencies shall be deposited in the Treasury of the
 19 United States to the credit of this appropriation.

20 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

21 Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
 22 Puerto Rico): For payments to States (including Alaska,
 23 Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) in accordance with the Voca-
 24 tional Rehabilitation Act, as amended (29 U. S. C. ch. 4),
 25 including payments, in accordance with regulations of the

1 Administrator, for one-half of necessary expenditures for the
2 acquisition of vending stands or other equipment in
3 accordance with section 3 (a) (3) (C) of said Act for the
4 use of blind persons, such stands or other equipment to be
5 controlled by the State agency, \$18,000,000, of which
6 not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available to the
7 Federal Security Administrator for providing rehabilitation
8 services to disabled residents of the District of Columbia, as
9 authorized by section 6 of said Act, which latter amount
10 shall be available for administrative expenses in connection
11 with providing such services in the District of Columbia,
12 printing and binding, including the purchase of reprints,
13 and travel: *Provided*, That not to exceed 15 per centum
14 of the appropriation shall be used for administrative
15 purposes: *And provided further*, That section 3709 of the
16 Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not apply to any pur-
17 chase made or service rendered when the aggregate amount
18 involved does not exceed \$400.

19 Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
20 Puerto Rico), fiscal year 1950: For making, after May 31,
21 1949, payments to States in accordance with the Vocational
22 Rehabilitation Act, as amended (including the objects speci-
23 fied in the preceding paragraph), for the first quarter of
24 the fiscal year 1950, such sums as may be necessary, the
25 obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder

1 to be charged to the appropriation therefor for the fiscal year
2 1950.

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in carry-
4 ing out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act,
5 as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20
6 U. S. C., ch. 6A), including personal services in the District
7 of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the
8 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); exchange of
9 books; and not to exceed \$3,000 for production, purchase,
10 and distribution of educational films; \$622,700.

11 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

12 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public
13 Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 6A) (here-
14 inafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including
15 (with the exception of the appropriation "Pay, and so
16 forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service") per-
17 sonal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of
18 reports, documents, and other material for publication;
19 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
20 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); preparation and display of
21 posters and exhibits by contract or otherwise; packing,
22 unpacking, crating, uncrating, drayage, and transpor-
23 tation of personal effects of commissioned officers and
24 transportation of their dependents on change of station;
25 increased allowances to Reserve officers for foreign serv-

1 ice; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing ap-
2 parel prescribed by the Surgeon General for use by
3 employees in the performance of their official duties; and
4 transporting in Government-owned automotive equipment,
5 to and from school, children of personnel who have quarters
6 for themselves and their families at isolated stations; as
7 follows:

8 Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections
9 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal di-
10 seases, including the operation and maintenance of centers
11 for the diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons
12 afflicted with venereal diseases; transportation and subsist-
13 ence of such persons and their attendants to and from the
14 place of treatment or allowance in lieu thereof; diagnosis and
15 treatment (including emergency treatment for other ill-
16 nesses) of such persons through contracts with physicians and
17 hospitals and other appropriate institutions without regard
18 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; fees for
19 case finding and referral to such centers of voluntary pa-
20 tients; reasonable expenses of preparing remains or burial
21 of deceased patients; recreational supplies and equipment;
22 leasing of facilities and repair and alteration of leased facili-
23 ties; the purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor
24 vehicles for replacement only, and for grants of money, serv-
25 ices, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States, as

1 defined in the Act, and with the approval of the respective
2 State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and
3 other political subdivisions of the States, for the foregoing
4 purposes, in such amounts and upon such terms and condi-
5 tions as the Surgeon General may determine; \$17,230,000.

6 Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section
7 314 (b) of the Act, including the purchase of not to exceed
8 five passenger motor vehicles, \$9,291,000.

9 Assistance to States, general: To carry out the pur-
10 poses of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide con-
11 sultative services to States pursuant to section 311 of
12 the Act; and to make field investigations and demon-
13 strations pursuant to section 301 of the Act, including the
14 purchase of not to exceed twenty-four passenger motor
15 vehicles of which seventeen shall be for replacement only,
16 \$13,865,000, none of which shall be used for carrying out
17 the purposes of the National Mental Health Act, approved
18 July 3, 1946.

19 Communicable diseases: To carry out those provisions
20 of sections 301, 311, 361, and 704 of the Act relating to
21 the prevention and suppression of communicable diseases,
22 the interstate transmission and spread thereof, and the en-
23 forcement of any applicable quarantine laws, including the
24 purchase of not to exceed fifty passenger motor vehicles for

1 replacement only; and purchase (not to exceed two) and
2 hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$7,490,000.

3 Grants for hospital construction: For liquidation of con-
4 tractual obligations authorized by the Congress to be in-
5 curred during the fiscal year 1948 or any subsequent fiscal
6 year for construction grants under part C, title VI, of the
7 Act, as amended, \$60,000,000, to remain available until
8 expended. Allotments under such part C to the several
9 States for the fiscal year 1949 shall be made on the basis of
10 \$75,000,000, a part of the sum authorized to be appropriated
11 for the fiscal year 1949. Whenever the Surgeon General
12 shall have approved an application for a construction project
13 in accordance with section 625 of the Act, subject to the
14 amount of the allotments available to the States for such
15 purposes, the Federal share of the cost of such project, as
16 provided by the Act, shall constitute a contractual obligation
17 of the Federal Government.

18 Administrative expenses, assistance for hospital construc-
19 tion: For administrative expenses incident to carrying out
20 title VI of the Act, as amended, including the purchase of
21 not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles, \$1,300,000.

22 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the pur-
23 poses of sections 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 502, and 710
24 of the Act, including minor repairs to and maintenance of

1 buildings; purchase of not to exceed thirteen passenger
2 motor vehicles, including three ambulances, for replace-
3 ment only; transportation to their homes in the conti-
4 nental United States of recovered indigent leper patients;
5 court costs and other expenses incident to proceedings for
6 commitment of mentally incompetent persons to hospitals
7 for the care and treatment of the insane; expenses of pre-
8 paring and transporting remains, or reasonable burial ex-
9 penses, for any patient dying in a hospital; purchase
10 and exchange of farm products and livestock; and
11 reimbursement to employees, subject to regulations of the
12 Federal Security Administrator, for the cost of repair or
13 replacement of personal belongings damaged or destroyed
14 by patients while such employees were engaged in the per-
15 formance of their official duties; \$21,443,000.

16 Foreign quarantine service: For the medical inspection
17 of aliens, the maintenance and ordinary expenses of United
18 States quarantine stations and supplementary activities
19 abroad, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees
20 in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the
21 Public Health Service are not available, including the pur-
22 chase of not to exceed ten passenger motor vehicles for re-
23 placement only, \$3,000,000.

24 Employee health service programs: For carrying out
25 the functions of the Public Health Service under the Act

1 of August 8, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150), \$392,500, of which
2 not to exceed \$15,966 may be used for a health service pro-
3 gram for Public Health Service employees at the seat of
4 Government: *Provided*, That when the Public Health
5 Service, at the request of any department or agency of the
6 Government, establishes or operates a health service pro-
7 gram for such department or agency such amount as may
8 be necessary may be consolidated with this appropriation
9 by transfer from the applicable appropriation or appro-
10 priations of such department or agency.

11 National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For
12 the activities of the National Institute of Health, not other-
13 wise provided for, including research fellowships and
14 grants for research projects pursuant to section 301
15 of the Act (including the purchase and distribution of
16 penicillin and other antibiotic compounds for use in research
17 projects for which grants are made); the regulation and
18 preparation of biologic products; the purchase of not to
19 exceed ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
20 and maintenance of buildings; \$13,670,000: *Provided*, That
21 such parts of the amount appropriated under this head as
22 the Surgeon General shall determine from time to time
23 to be available for research fellowships and grants shall, if
24 obligated during fiscal year 1949, remain available for
25 expenditure for four fiscal years thereafter.

1 National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon Gen-
2 eral, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory
3 Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and
4 training projects relating to cancer, including grants for
5 drawing plans, erection of buildings and acquisition of land
6 therefor; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other
7 public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention,
8 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative
9 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to otherwise
10 carry out the provisions of title IV of the Act, including the
11 purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles,
12 \$14,000,000; and, in addition to the amount appropriated
13 herein, the Surgeon General is authorized, upon the recom-
14 mendations of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make
15 grants-in-aid for drawing plans, erection of buildings, and
16 acquisition of land therefor for research and training projects
17 relating to cancer, and such grants (not to exceed a total
18 of \$8,000,000) shall, if approved during the fiscal year
19 1949, constitute a contractual obligation of the Federal
20 Government: *Provided*, That such parts of the amount ap-
21 propriated under this head as the Surgeon General shall
22 determine from time to time to be available for research
23 grants and training grants shall, if obligated during fiscal
24 year 1949, remain available for expenditure for four fiscal
25 years thereafter.

1 Construction of research facilities: For construction of
2 a combined hospital and research building, together with a
3 power plant and distribution facilities, garage, storage facil-
4 ities, and roads and walks, for the National Institute of
5 Mental Health and for general medical research, including
6 research in cancer and cardiovascular diseases, and for the
7 alteration and repair of existing research facilities and the
8 construction of temporary structures for radioactive research,
9 including acquisition of site or sites and preparation of plans,
10 specifications, and drawings, \$5,000,000, to remain available
11 until expended: *Provided*, That the appropriation of \$2,650,-
12 000 under this head in the Federal Security Agency
13 Appropriation Act, 1948, and the appropriation of \$850,000
14 to the Public Buildings Administration under the head
15 "National Institute of Mental Health" in the Independent
16 Offices Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be consolidated with
17 this appropriation, to be disbursed and accounted for as one
18 fund which shall be available for all of the foregoing pur-
19 poses; and in addition, contracts may be entered into in the
20 amount of \$25,630,000 toward completion of construction
21 and alterations herein authorized (excluding the cost of the
22 acquisition of sites and preparation of plans, specifications,
23 and drawings) at a cost not to exceed \$40,000,000: *Pro-*

1 *vided further*, That the limitations on contract authority and
2 total cost may be exceeded or shall be reduced by an amount
3 equal to the percentage increase or decrease, if any, in
4 construction costs generally dating from January 1, 1948,
5 as determined by the Federal Works Administrator: *Pro-*
6 *vided further*, That said fund (except such part as may be
7 necessary for the incidental expenses of the Public Health
8 Service) shall be transferred to the Public Buildings
9 Administration.

10 Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For pay, uni-
11 forms and subsistence allowances, increased allowances for
12 foreign service and commutation of quarters for not to exceed
13 one thousand four hundred and fifty-six regular active com-
14 missioned officers; for retired pay of regular and reserve
15 commissioned officers; and for six months' death gratuity pay
16 and burial payments for regular commissioned officers; \$1,-
17 866,300, and the Surgeon General is authorized to transfer to
18 this appropriation from appropriations herein made available
19 to the Public Health Service such additional amounts as
20 may be necessary for pay and allowances of the officers
21 herein authorized.

22 Training for nurses: For expenses necessary for comple-
23 tion of the liquidation of the program for training student

1 nurses enrolled prior to October 16, 1945, under the pro-
2 visions of the Act of June 15, 1943, as amended (50
3 U. S. C., App. 1451, and following), \$350,000, to remain
4 available until December 31, 1949.

5 Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices of
6 the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous
7 expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for
8 elsewhere, including the supervision of sanitary engineering,
9 nursing, and dental operations of the Public Health Service;
10 maintenance and operation of the water and sanitary investi-
11 gations station at Cincinnati, Ohio; surveys and investigations
12 concerned with problems of pollution of the waters of lakes
13 and rivers of the United States; collecting and compiling
14 mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics, including procure-
15 ment, by contract without regard to section 3709 of the
16 Revised Statutes, as amended, of transcripts of State,
17 municipal, and other records, and studies and investigations
18 related thereto; preparing information, articles, and publica-
19 tions related to public health; conducting studies and demon-
20 strations in public health methods; and purchase of not to
21 exceed two passenger motor vehicles; \$4,047,700.

22 Office of International Health Relations: For expenses
23 necessary in connection with international health work and

1 the Public Health Service mission to Liberia, including not
2 to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other
3 countries when specifically authorized by the Surgeon Gen-
4 eral, \$285,000.

5 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

6 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
7 maintenance and operation of the hospital, including clothing
8 for patients; purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor
9 vehicles for replacement only; cooperation with organizations
10 or individuals in scientific research into the nature, causes,
11 prevention, and treatment of mental illness; maintenance and
12 operation of necessary facilities for feeding employees and
13 others (at not less than cost as determined by the Federal
14 Security Administrator), the proceeds therefrom to re-
15 imburse the appropriation for the institution; ascertain-
16 ing the residence of patients whose care by the hospital
17 is no longer authorized, and returning such patients
18 to the place of residence; not exceeding \$1,500 for
19 the removal of patients to their friends; and not ex-
20 ceeding \$1,500 for the actual and necessary expenses
21 incurred in pursuing, identifying, and returning patients who
22 escape from the hospital or from the custody of any employee,
23 including rewards for the capture of any such patients;
24 \$1,573,000.

25 Construction and equipment, storeroom, and so forth:

1 For completion of construction and equipment for building
2 for storeroom and so forth, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, includ-
3 ing the objects specified under the appropriation for this
4 purpose in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
5 1942, and necessary land shoring and retaining, contracts
6 may be entered into in the amount of \$935,000, the total
7 cost not to exceed \$2,685,000, which amount, except such
8 part as may be necessary for the incidental expenses of Saint
9 Elizabeths Hospital, shall be transferred to the Public Build-
10 ings Administration, Federal Works Agency: *Provided*, That
11 the limitations on contract authority and total cost may be
12 exceeded or shall be reduced by an amount equal to the
13 percentage increase or decrease, if any, in construction costs
14 generally dating from January 1, 1948, as determined by
15 the Federal Works Administrator.

16 Construction and equipment, building for the housing,
17 care, and treatment of mentally sick patients: For comple-
18 tion of a building for the housing, care, and treatment of
19 mentally sick patients, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, including
20 the objects specified under the appropriation for this purpose
21 in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946,
22 contracts may be entered into in the amount of \$2,015,000,
23 the total cost not to exceed \$3,915,000 which amount,
24 except such part as may be necessary for the incidental
25 expenses of Saint Elizabeths Hospital, shall be transferred

1 to the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works
2 Agency: *Provided*, That the limitations on contract author-
3 ity and total cost may be exceeded or shall be reduced by
4 an amount equal to the percentage increase or decrease, if
5 any, in construction costs generally dating from January
6 1, 1948, as determined by the Federal Works Administrator.

7 Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds:
8 For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and
9 equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including exten-
10 sion of roads and sidewalks, fire exits, roof replacement,
11 and installation of elevators and preparation of plans and
12 specifications, advertising, and supervision of construction,
13 \$163,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
14 That any part of this amount may be transferred, upon the
15 request of the Federal Security Administrator, to the Public
16 Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency.

17 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
19 salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses
20 and, when specifically authorized by the Federal Security
21 Administrator, for expenses of attendance at meetings con-
22 cerned with the function or activity for which any such
23 appropriation is made.

24 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
25 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment of claims

1 pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act
2 (28 U. S. C. 921).

3 SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for
4 salaries and expenses shall be available for exchange of books
5 and for payment in advance when authorized by the Federal
6 Security Administrator for dues or fees for library member-
7 ship in organizations whose publications are available to
8 members only or to members at a price lower than to the
9 general public.

10 SEC. 205. Appropriations under this title available for
11 salaries and expenses shall be available for health service pro-
12 grams as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) (except for
13 the health service program for employees of the Public
14 Health Service at the seat of government as specifically pro-
15 vided for elsewhere in this title), and such amounts as may
16 be necessary may be transferred to the appropriations of the
17 organizational units operating such programs.

18 SEC. 206. Appropriations under this title available for
19 salaries and expenses shall be available for printing and
20 binding, including the purchase of reprints.

21 SEC. 207. No part of any appropriation under this title
22 shall be paid as grants to any State or educational institu-
23 tion in which, because of race, color, or creed, discriminatory
24 practices deny equality of educational opportunity or em-

1 ployment to anyone to pursue such educational courses or
2 employment as are provided for by such a grant.

3 SEC. 208. This title may be cited as the "Federal
4 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1949".

5 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

6 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
7 National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions
8 vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947
9 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947), and other
10 laws, including personal services in the District of Columbia;
11 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
12 of the Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman
13 or the General Counsel; purchase of not to exceed two
14 passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding; services
15 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
16 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; deposits in the Treasury for penalty mail
17 (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; and payment of claims pursuant to
18 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
19 921) ; \$7,200,000: *Provided*, That in making appor-
20 tionments pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
21 amended, the entire sum herein appropriated may, if found
22 necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for effective admin-
23 istration, be apportioned for obligation prior to February 1,
24 1949.

1 This title may be cited as the “National Labor Relations
2 Board Appropriation Act, 1949”.

3 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

4 Salaries and expenses: For three members of the Board,
5 and for other expenditures of the National Mediation Board,
6 including stenographic reporting services as authorized by
7 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
8 \$332,100, of which amount not to exceed \$255,000 may
9 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

10 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for
11 penalty mail of the National Mediation Board and the
12 National Railroad Adjustment Board (39 U. S. C. 321d),
13 \$750.

14 Arbitration and emergency boards: For necessary
15 expenses of arbitration boards established under section 7
16 of the Railway Labor Act (45 U. S. C. 157) and emer-
17 gency boards appointed by the President pursuant to section
18 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160) ; necessary transportation
19 expenses of board members to and from their homes or
20 regular places of business, and \$6 per diem in lieu of sub-
21 sistence on such days as they are actually engaged in per-
22 formance of the duties of said boards; printing and binding;
23 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15
24 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$100,000.

1 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
2 the National Mediation Board, \$7,500.

3 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
5 National Railroad Adjustment Board, including stenographic
6 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
7 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$374,200, of which
8 \$70,000 shall be available only for compensation, not in
9 excess of \$50 per day, and expenses of referees; and not
10 more than \$178,000 for other personal services.

11 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
12 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, \$48,000.

13 This title may be cited as the "National Mediation Board
14 Appropriation Act, 1949".

15 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

16 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
17 bia and elsewhere, \$3,500,000.

18 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For
19 necessary expenditures, including not to exceed \$1,000
20 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
21 work of the Board when specifically authorized by the
22 Board; repairs and alterations; contract stenographic re-
23 porting services; and for payment in advance when au-
24 thorized by the Board for library membership in organiza-
25 tions which issue publications to members only or to

1 members at a price lower than to the general public; not to
2 exceed \$2,000 for payment of claims pursuant to section 403
3 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); and
4 purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement
5 only; \$844,000.

6 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
7 \$54,000.

8 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for
9 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$107,000, of which
10 \$75,000 shall be derived from the railroad unemployment
11 insurance administration fund.

12 Railroad retirement account: For an amount sufficient
13 as an annual premium for the payments required under the
14 Railroad Retirement Acts of August 29, 1935, and June 24,
15 1937, and authorized to be appropriated to the railroad
16 retirement account established under section 15 (a) of the
17 latter Act, \$637,986,000, of which \$73,416,000 shall
18 be immediately available: *Provided*, That such total
19 amount shall be available until expended for making pay-
20 ments required under said retirement Acts, and the amount
21 not required for current payments shall be invested by the
22 Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions
23 of said Railroad Retirement Act of June 24, 1937: *Pro-*
24 *vided further*, That for the purposes of the provisions
25 of section 4 of the Act of June 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 307,

1 ch. 382), as amended, the national emergencies proclaimed
2 by the President on September 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941,
3 shall be deemed to be terminated on the date of the approval
4 of this Act.

5 The foregoing appropriations for salaries and miscel-
6 laneous expenses of the Board shall be available for a health-
7 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150).

8 This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement
9 Board Appropriation Act, 1949".

10 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND
11 CONCILIATION SERVICE

12 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
13 Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to carry out the
14 functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations
15 Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947),
16 including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel as pro-
17 vided in section 205 of said Act; temporary employment
18 of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor relations
19 at rates not in excess of \$35 per diem; expenses of attend-
20 ance at meetings concerned with labor and industrial rela-
21 tions; the purchase of one passenger automobile; printing
22 and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the
23 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); deposits in the
24 Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); and pay-

1 ment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort
2 Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; \$2,540,000.

3 Boards of inquiry: To enable the Federal Mediation
4 and Conciliation Service to pay necessary expenses of boards
5 of inquiry appointed by the President pursuant to section
6 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public
7 Law 101, approved June 23, 1947), including printing
8 and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the
9 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and rent in the
10 District of Columbia, \$100,000.

11 This title may be cited as the “Federal Mediation and
12 Conciliation Service Appropriation Act, 1949”.

13 TITLE VII—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

14 SEC. 701. Amounts available to the departments and
15 agencies from appropriations for the fiscal year 1948 are
16 hereby reduced in the sums hereinafter set forth, such sums
17 to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treas-
18 ury immediately upon the approval of this Act:

19 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

20 Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Conciliation,
21 \$1;

22 Salaries and expenses, United States Conciliation Serv-
23 ice, \$10,000;

24 Traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$300,000;

1 Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Reemployment Func-
2 tion, Office of the Secretary, \$52,000;

3 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries), Wage and
4 Hour Division, \$11,000.

5 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

6 Salaries and expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, \$60,000;

7 Venereal diseases, Public Health Service, \$75,000;

8 Tuberculosis, Public Health Service, \$100,000;

9 Assistance to States, general, Public Health Service,
10 \$550,000;

11 Hospital and construction activities, Public Health Serv-
12 ice, \$15,000;

13 Hospitals and medical care, Public Health Service,
14 \$150,000;

15 Foreign quarantine service, Public Health Service,
16 \$10,000;

17 Employee health service programs, Public Health Serv-
18 ice, \$90,000;

19 Commissioned officers, pay and so forth, Public Health
20 Service, \$75,000;

21 Training for nurses, Public Health Service, \$500,000;

22 Civilian war benefits, Federal Security Agency, \$15,000.

23 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

24 Salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board,
25 \$9,000.

1 TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 801. No part of any appropriation contained in
3 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
4 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
5 the United States or who is a member of an organization of
6 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
7 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
8 is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
9 of the Government of the United States by force or violence:
10 *Provided*, that for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be
11 considered prima facie evidence that the person making the
12 affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section
13 engaged in a strike against the Government of the United
14 States, is not a member of an organization of Government
15 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
16 ment of the United States, or that such person does not advo-
17 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
18 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
19 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
20 engages in a strike against the Government of the United
21 States or who is a member of an organization of Government
22 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
23 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
24 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
25 of the Government of the United States by force or violence

1 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
2 paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be
3 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
4 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
5 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
6 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
7 provisions of existing law.

8 SEC. 802. This Act may be cited as the "Labor-
9 Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1949".

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[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

80TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

By Mr. KEEFE

MARCH 5, 1948

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,
AND RELATED INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIA-
TION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1949

MARCH 5, 1948.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. KEEFE, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5728]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report
in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for
the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, the National
Labor Relations Board, the National Mediation Board including the
National Railroad Adjustment Board, the Railroad Retirement Board,
and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The budget estimates forming the primary bases of consideration
by the committee will be found in the Budget for 1949 on the following
pages:

	<i>Pages</i>
Department of Labor.....	613 to 631, inclusive.
Federal Security Agency.....	163 to 233, inclusive.
National Labor Relations Board.....	110 to 113, inclusive.
National Mediation Board (including the National Rail- road Adjustment Board).....	113 to 114, inclusive.
Railroad Retirement Board.....	117 to 120, inclusive.
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	86 to 87, inclusive.

The detailed tabulation at the end of this report reflects each item of appropriation included in the bill for 1949, the amounts appropriated for the current fiscal year 1948 adjusted to a basis comparable, as to activities and objects involved, with the budget set-up for 1949. In this connection, the committee has approved all "transfers in the estimates" proposed in the Budget unless otherwise specifically indicated herein.

For reasons explained more fully below, the tabulation does not list those agencies and appropriations on which the committee has deferred action.

DEFERRAL OF CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS

It will be noted from the summary tabulation below that a substantial number of the appropriations within the purview of this bill have been deferred for later consideration. The aggregate amount of the budget estimates for the items deferred is \$989,523,000, consisting of the estimates for the United States Employment Service (including the Veterans Employment Service) in the Labor Department, including grants to States for administering the public employment system; all Social Security Administration appropriations; appropriations under the general heading of the Office of the Federal Security Administrator; and all budgeted amounts in the Public Health Service for mental health activities.

The principal reason for the committee's decision to defer action on the budget estimates for USES and the Social Security Administration is the fact that there is now pending consideration by the Congress the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1948, submitted January 19, 1948, which the House recently disapproved. If this reorganization plan were to become law—and it will do so under the provisions of the Reorganization Act unless both Houses of the Congress reject it before March 19, 1948—important budgetary implications with respect to a number of Federal Security and Labor appropriations would immediately be presented. Thus, the committee is in no position to act intelligently on these estimates at this time.

Another important reason for deferring action on the estimates for Social Security and the Office of the Administrator arises from the fact that it was indicated by officials of the agency that numerous reorganization transfers within the Federal Security Agency are now in various stages of being effectuated. If these various organizational and functional changes were effectuated—and it was testified that the Agency has plans to put them into effect by the end of the current fiscal year—it would mean that the committee would be appropriating on the basis of an out-of-date set of estimates, if funds for these organizations were included in the present bill. Last year in considering the estimates for the Social Security Administration, the committee noted that the integration of the Social Security Board into the Federal Security Agency had not resulted in economies which had been promised. It was necessary, therefore, for the committee to make rather sharp reductions in the estimates for the Social Security administrative superstructure to assure some economies rather than wait upon officials of the agency to come up with pro-

posals for revamping the organizational structure to eliminate duplication of activity, etc. At that time the committee was advised that various studies and surveys were being made, but the committee felt that positive action in this direction was overdue.

Another year has gone by and, notwithstanding the committee's desire as expressed in the report on last year's bill that a complete reorganization of the administrative superstructure be undertaken at the earliest practicable date, the budget estimates for 1949 are based on the same old organizational structure. The committee is not satisfied that all possible economies have been effected or are in contemplation by the Agency, and expects to go into this matter in connection with its consideration of the later bill providing for these agencies. In any event, the committee is certainly not willing to appropriate for such a large organization as this with the knowledge that administrative officials will immediately thereafter make substantial adjustments in the distribution of the funds.

The committee has also deferred action on all fund requests for mental health activities under the Public Health Service because at this point it is not satisfied that existing resources for this purpose are being devoted to the most essential and worthwhile objectives in this field, and it plans to go into the matter quite thoroughly before the next appropriation bill for the Federal Security Agency is reported.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

As indicated previously herein, the accompanying bill makes no provision for appropriations for the United States Employment Service in the Labor Department, the Social Security Administration, Office of the Federal Security Administrator, and mental health activities of the Public Health Service. The aggregate amount involved in such deferrals is set out in the summary table below. As to the agencies and appropriations included in the bill, the committee has attempted to effect savings in every item possible in light of the need for economy, while at the same time keeping in mind the importance of a large majority of the programs to the direct health and welfare of the American people. While the total budget estimates for items acted upon aggregate \$935,524,629, the Railroad Retirement Board, which is financed entirely by taxes on employers and employees, accounts for \$642,416,000 of that total. As to the remainder, \$263,155,779 represents estimates for the Federal Security Agency and approximately 79 percent of that total represents public health, education, and welfare grants and operation of educational institutions and hospitals in which room for substantial cuts is considerably limited.

The following is a summary of the estimates and appropriations by agencies, including comparisons with 1948 appropriations and 1949 Budget estimates, segregated as between items included in the bill and those on which action has been deferred:

APPROPRIATED FUNDS

	Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Bill for 1949	Bill for 1949 compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
<i>Totals for items acted upon:</i>					
Department of Labor.....	\$15,358,107	\$16,600,300	\$12,498,200	—\$2,859,907	—\$4,102,100
Federal Security Agency.....	200,061,146	263,155,779	239,788,500	+39,727,354	1—23,367,279
National Labor Relations Board.....	5,974,700	² 9,400,000	² 7,200,000	+1,225,300	—2,200,000
National Mediation Board.....	869,400	862,550	862,550	—6,850	-----
Railroad Retirement Board.....	690,793,000	642,416,000	642,416,000	—48,377,000	-----
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	2,260,000	3,090,000	2,640,000	+380,000	—450,000
Comparable totals for items acted upon.....	915,316,353	935,524,629	905,405,250	—9,911,103	1—30,119,379
<i>Totals for items deferred:</i>					
Department of Labor.....	69,582,294	77,070,000	-----	-----	-----
Federal Security Agency.....	832,753,426	912,453,000	-----	-----	-----
Totals for deferred items.....	902,335,720	989,523,000	-----	-----	-----
Grand total.....	³ 1,817,652,073	1,925,047,629	-----	-----	-----

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

Federal Security Agency (total).....	\$77,087,675	\$101,380,750	\$112,445,750	+\$35,358,075	+\$11,065,000
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¹ Includes \$3,985,460 representing part of an item deferred for later consideration, which it was not feasible to break out and include in lower part of this statement.

² Budget is on a 9-month expenditure basis; committee bill is on an 8-month basis, with emergency clause for 7-month expenditure.

³ Includes \$121,733,942 contained in Urgent Deficiency Act, 1948.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL, SPECIAL, AND TRUST ACCOUNTS

Permanent appropriations are those which occur automatically each year without annual action by Congress, having been created specifically by Congress in years passed and they continue on that basis until modified or repealed. The tabular statement at the end of this report reflects estimates of appropriations for the fiscal years 1948 and 1949 under these classes of funds as shown in the Budget within the aforementioned pages. In addition, on Budget page 854, under the Treasury Department, data are shown for the Federal old-age and survivors insurance and unemployment trust funds, which, by law, are under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury although, to a large degree, expended by units of the Federal Security Agency.

CONSOLIDATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

In writing this bill the committee has effected the consolidation of a number of appropriations with the view to making the bill more informative to Members and others as regards funds proposed for particular functions and activities, to facilitate and simplify constructive analysis and consideration of budget estimates in future years, to emphasize functions and activities (i. e., the end objectives) rather than particular objects of expenditure (i. e., means used to attain end

objectives), and generally to simplify and shorten the appropriation structure by combining certain items which are intended for use in accomplishing the same general purpose. The consolidations are based upon recommendations reflected in the Budget for 1949, largely at the suggestion of the committee last fall, and principally relate to so-called central appropriations for contingent expenses, travel, and printing and binding, plus several other combinations of administrative and grant appropriations in the Federal Security Agency.

The committee believes that its proposals in this respect represent a constructive and forward step in modernizing the appropriation set-up. As an example of the antiquated set-up now prevailing, the "Contingent expense" item of the Labor Department provides for miscellaneous expenses of all bureaus and offices in Washington, while the individual bureau appropriations include funds for identical types of expense in the field service. In the Federal Security Agency, which now has central appropriations for travel and printing and binding, there are nevertheless several bureau appropriations carrying authority and funds for these objects. Also, some bureaus and offices have a single salaries and expenses appropriation while others have appropriations for salaries separate from those for miscellaneous expenses.

In recommending the distribution of travel and printing funds and the consolidation of various other appropriations throughout the bill, the committee is not unmindful of the necessity, sometimes, of placing specific controls on the use of appropriations for certain objects or purposes when it is determined that the administrative flexibility afforded by lump sum appropriations has been abused. The committee is, of course, not unaware of the fact that there are sometimes unforeseeable changes in operating conditions in the several months interval between the making of the detailed budget estimates and the time when the new fiscal year begins, and that as a result it may be necessary to make some adjustments in the various budgeted categories of expense in order to obtain the most effective and efficient use of whatever funds are appropriated. The committee has particularly in mind in this respect those more or less commonplace instances where unforeseeable situations arise, requiring the administrator of the program to "scratch around" to find funds within the over-all total to efficiently meet operating needs as good common sense and judgment dictate. However, the committee desires to caution administrative agencies and officials having jurisdiction over allotment and expenditure of funds appropriated by this bill that it expects them to continue to keep faith with the committee by respecting the integrity of the budget and justification break-downs within the bounds of the general framework of permissible latitude as indicated in a general way above. Otherwise, the committee will not hesitate to take such remedial measures as might be deemed necessary in particular circumstances.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The committee is recommending a total of \$12,498,200 for all functions of the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1949 for which provision is made in the present bill. As previously indicated herein, action has been deferred on budget estimates aggregating \$77,070,000

for the United States Employment Service including grants to States pending final disposition by the Congress of Reorganization Plan No. 1. The total carried in the bill is \$4,102,100, or 24.7 percent below comparable budget estimates of \$16,600,300 and \$2,859,907, or 18.6 percent below comparable 1948 appropriations of \$15,358,107. In addition, title VII of the bill effects a rescission of \$373,001 against current-year funds so that the combined total of rescissions and reductions below estimates is \$4,475,101. The several reductions aggregating \$4,102,100 are the result of careful consideration by the committee of what appear to be minimum needs for expenditures for the various functions and activities during a period when curtailment of governmental expenditures is of paramount importance. Each reduction is explained in more detail under the several paragraphs which follow.

At the request of the Secretary, the committee has included language in the bill which will permit the Secretary, if he finds it necessary for the practical and efficient operation of the Department, to make small transfers of funds between appropriations under certain circumstances. The language is intended solely for use in meeting unforeseeable changes in operating conditions which sometimes arise during the course of a year, requiring the Secretary in the interest of efficient utilization of the Department's resources to "scratch around" to find a small sum to meet such situations. The authority granted by this language is, of course, not intended to be used to create new functions or new organizational units within the Department. The committee desires that the justifications submitted in connection with the 1950 budget include a statement as to the transfers, if any, which have been made under authority of this language as of the time of the hearings next year.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses.—For salaries and expenses in the Office of the Secretary the committee has allowed \$975,000, of which \$75,000 specifically applies to the union-registration functions of the Secretary under the Labor-Management Relations Act which the committee has transferred from the estimate for the Bureau of Labor Standards. Excluding this transfer, the allowance is \$149,300 below the comparable budget estimate and \$79,997 below the current fiscal year.

The Budget proposed increases totaling \$69,303 in this item involving 16 new positions and several minor operating-cost items. One of the principal increases was \$36,816 to add 8 new positions in the Office of International Labor Affairs, which at present has a staff of 9. The committee believes that the present staff should be entirely adequate to discharge the Department's specific functions—which are not very extensive—in the international field. Another item of increase involved 7 new positions and \$14,450 in the central library which has a 1948 budget of \$80,000 and 20 people. While the committee recognizes that a library is an essential service in connection with some of the Department's activities, it is not willing to expand the service.

The reduction of \$79,997 below the 1948 appropriation for comparable functions will necessitate absorption of increased costs of within-grade salary advancement and the so-called pay in excess of 52-week base and similar minor items. One of the specific reasons for the reduction below this year is based on the belief that the central departmental Office of Personnel is far more elaborate than is absolutely essential. That Office has a staff of 35 and an allocation of \$159,300 for the current year. The Bureau of Labor Statistics budget includes 19 positions assigned to personnel work, the Wage and Hour Division budget includes 12 such positions, the Employment Service 9 such positions, and so on. The committee believes that there is absolutely no need for a personnel organization of such magnitude at the Secretary's level, and especially in view of the substantial reductions effected by the committee in the budgets for the various bureaus and offices of the Department. Accordingly, not less than \$50,000 of the committee's reduction is to be applied to the Office of Personnel. The budget also proposed the addition of one position to the departmental Office of Information. The committee was not at all impressed with the justification for it, and in fact believes that some portion of the reduction below 1948 should be allocated to that activity. The elimination of the budget estimate for the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights accounts for a cut of \$13,000 representing the amount made available for central services when the reemployment-rights function was originally set up.

Aside from these specific matters, the remainder of the reduction below the current year can be allocated by the Secretary in such manner as will best meet the needs of the service.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has allowed \$1,000,000 for this office, which is \$106,000 below the budget estimate of \$1,106,000 and \$67,758 below the comparable 1948 appropriation. The budget proposed a net increase of \$38,200 to add eight new positions in several of the divisions of the office and to provide for estimated increased costs of within-grade promotions and the so-called pay in excess of 52-week base.

The committee has eliminated provision for the Veterans Reemployment Rights Bureau from the bill and on this account has made a reduction of \$31,555 in the Solicitor's appropriation. Likewise the committee has disallowed the increase requested for an additional attorney for work in connection with international labor matters, consistent with its action in not granting any increase for the International Labor Office itself. Another item of increase which did not appear essential was for an additional attorney to draft reports and correspondence on pending legislation. It was testified that the present staff is able to handle that particular phase of the work of the Office, although perhaps with some occasional backlog of work. These three items account for reductions of approximately \$43,000, and the remainder of the \$106,000 cut, or \$63,000, is predicated in part on the reductions effected by the committee in the program appropriations for the Labor Department and also as a measure of contribution to the urgent necessity for economy in governmental expenditures.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Salaries and expenses.—The Budget proposed a total of \$505,000 for the activities of the Division of Labor Standards (recently redesignated by the Secretary as the Bureau of Labor Standards), including a very considerable increase of \$162,100, principally composed of the following items; \$94,755 to employ additional staff to enable the Bureau to expand its services to the States in the field of industrial safety and sanitation and in working with States and with labor, management, and other groups in promoting more and better State legislation affecting labor; \$43,862 to employ additional personnel to prepare assorted materials and to work with States and labor-management committees in the general field of industrial relations; and \$16,000 for related travel expenses. This estimate included, for the first time, funds for carrying out union-registration functions conferred upon the Secretary by subsections 9 (f) and 9 (g) of the Labor-Management Relations Act, which the Secretary assigned to this Bureau in the early part of the fiscal year 1948. The committee has included the sum of \$200,000 in the bill for this Bureau for purposes hereinafter set forth in some detail.

The Division was originally established in November 1934 to serve as a clearinghouse in the field of industrial safety and sanitation. It has been expanded to embrace activities in the fields of labor legislation and relations and, more recently, exercising the Secretary's authority and responsibilities for union-registration activities. In granting a total of \$200,000 for the coming fiscal year, it should first be stated that the committee has deleted the allocation of \$97,288 set up in the budget for the Union-Registration Branch and has transferred that function back to the appropriation for the immediate Office of the Secretary where it is being financed during the current fiscal year. In the committee's opinion, this is an activity which has no specific relation to the purpose and objectives of the Bureau and should therefore not be included in that organization. Another branch of this Bureau for which the committee has provided no funds is the Reports and Public Service Branch in which the budget proposed a rather substantial increase for work in the field of industrial relations previously indicated herein.

The Budget proposed a total of \$216,782 for all of the activities contemplated in 1949 in the budget projects for the Office of the Director, management services, Safety Standards Branch, and the Legislative Standards Branch. Against this total, the committee has allowed \$200,000 and it should be stated that this will provide for a substantial increase in activities coming within those four specific items. However, the Bureau engages in and under the budget set-up proposes to substantially increase certain lines of activity within the Safety Standards Branch for which the committee has allowed no funds within the \$200,000. The principal activity for which funds are denied involves the direct training of State safety inspectors and other personnel in the 32 States which have State laws or codes on safety and sanitation. While the end objective of this activity is very laudable, it is properly and wholly a State responsibility directly incidental to enforcement of State laws and the committee believes that its implementation should be left to the States. Another activity of the Bureau is in the field of promotion and assistance in trying to

get those States presently without State laws or codes on safety and sanitation to enact legislation in this field. The committee believes that this is a proper activity of the Bureau and one that should be continued.

Still another activity which appears to be worth while involves the provision of technical advice and assistance to States in the development and promotion of State-wide safety programs and the conduct of so-called pilot programs in especially hazardous industries. By working with the States at their request in these two particular types of activity, the Bureau can undoubtedly render an important and useful service not only in the specific States where they engage in such activities but also in the distribution to the other States of the training and safety materials developed out of the special programs conducted. This work ought to be intensified and can be within the \$200,000 allowed.

BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

The Budget included an estimate of \$509,000 for the Veterans' Reemployment Rights Division (recently redesignated as the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights) to provide for the discharge of the functions and responsibilities of the Secretary of Labor with respect to assisting veterans and merchant seamen in the exercise of their reemployment rights under the Selective Training and Service Act, as amended. In the Supplemental Appropriation Act for 1948, \$500,000 was appropriated to the Secretary for this purpose during the current fiscal year.

Section 5 (a) of Public Law 26, approved March 31, 1947, transferred to the Secretary all functions and responsibilities of the Personnel Division, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, established under authority of section 8 (g) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended. The Secretary by administrative order created this Bureau and assigned his functions under Public law 26 to it. The Bureau under its current appropriation has 101 positions, of which 94 are in its field offices. For 1949 the estimate includes 89 positions of which 82 are designated as field.

The Bureau has a number of field representatives stationed at different points throughout the country whose assigned job is to work with some 3,300 volunteer reemployment committeemen designated to assist veterans who come to them with problems relating to reemployment rights. These committees include in their membership county service officers of veterans' organizations and former Selective Service committeemen. Field representatives of the Bureau review actions taken by the volunteer committees and take final action on such cases as are referred from the committees. There are also State veterans employment representatives and committees. According to the testimony, the local public employment offices serve as a point of information and referral for veterans who are seeking information and assistance in connection with their reemployment rights. According to the statistics furnished to the committee, the work load does not appear to be very heavy and substantially more than half the total cases handled involve problems arising after the veteran has been reinstated in his former job.

The committee examined into this matter quite extensively and as a result does not believe that it would be justified in recommending an appropriation for the following reasons:

As previously indicated, the genesis of the reemployment rights program is to be found in section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, subsection (g) of which provided for facilities to render aid in the replacement in their former positions of, or in securing positions for, members of the reserve components of the land and naval forces of the United States who satisfactorily completed any period of active duty and persons who satisfactorily completed any period of training and service under that Act.

The committee was advised by the Department that section 3 of the Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Act of 1940, as amended, conferred reemployment rights upon reserve and retired personnel of the land and naval forces similar to the rights conferred upon inductees by section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act. The Department also advised the committee that under its interpretation all reemployment rights of section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act were extended to any person entering the armed forces after May 1, 1940, by section 7 (a) of the Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended.

The facts of the situation at the present time are that the Bureau is operating on the premise that all persons who may now or in the future voluntarily enter or reenlist in the military service are entitled to reemployment rights until Congress by specific action provides otherwise. On this basis, this agency of the Government could continue indefinitely. It has been the committee's understanding that the Congress intended the reemployment statute for protection of the rights of individuals taken into the military service under the operations of selective service processes, and certainly it must never have been in contemplation that the rights would extend to individuals entering military service today. In this connection, it is also the committee's understanding that all inductees under selective service have been declared by the military authorities to have been without the selective service framework as of last July.

It may be that the several legislative provisions dealing with reemployment rights developed at various times in perhaps an uncoordinated fashion under the impetus of war conditions. The Secretary of Labor indicated to the committee that some positive legislative action should be taken to reevaluate the existing provisions. The committee also had the benefit of testimony by the former Director of Selective Service, who likewise expressed similar views.

It should be clearly understood that the committee desires to fully implement any provisions of law respecting reemployment rights of individuals entitled thereto as a result of the selective service processes, but under all the circumstances and on the evidence before the committee, it does not believe any appropriation should be made as proposed. The committee desires to call to the specific attention of the proper legislative committees of the Congress the anomalous situation which exists and to urge prompt reevaluation of this whole matter with a view to recommending such changes in the law as may be necessary.

PENALTY MAIL COSTS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The committee has allowed a total of \$105,000 for all penalty mail costs of the Department, a reduction of \$35,000 below the budget estimate of \$140,000 and \$23,200 below the 1948 appropriation of \$128,200. The budget estimate requested an increase of \$11,800, entirely attributable to the increased unit mailing rate to be put into effect by the Post Office Department on July 1, 1948.

In view of the very substantial reduction in the appropriation for the Bureau of Labor Statistics—the principal user of penalty mail in the Department—and the elimination of the Veterans Reemployment Rights item, the committee believes that the reduction is on the conservative side but it did not desire to hamper any of the activities for which provision is made in the bill through lack of adequate mailing funds. The Secretary can allocate the amount allowed among the several bureaus and services as the needs may require.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

Salaries and expenses.—The bill carries \$2,444,000 for this bureau which until recently was known as the Apprentice Training Service. This is the full amount of the budget estimate which contemplates no increase in staff but does include an increase of \$36,400 for mandatory within-grade salary advancements and the so-called pay in excess of 52-week base.

This organization has been in existence for some 10 years, having been established fundamentally to give leadership in apprentice training and to aid, assist, and encourage States without laws providing for apprenticeship training to enact such legislation. When the program was initiated only one State had an apprenticeship training statute. Today, there are 24 States that have State laws and 7 additional States with apprenticeship agencies established by virtue of acts of the State government. In States having neither State laws or State agencies, the Federal service seeks to encourage enactment of legislation in this field. It also has field representatives in those States actively working with labor and management in assisting in the establishment and maintenance of apprenticeship training programs.

There has been in the last 2 years an almost phenomenal increase in the number of registered apprenticeship programs and apprentices as illustrated by the fact that on June 30, 1946, there were 9,514 programs; the number increased to 25,400 by June 30, 1947, and to 30,241 by September 30, 1947. During the same period the number of registered apprentices increased from 63,664 on June 30, 1946, to 158,508 on September 30, 1947. It is estimated that the average number of registered apprentices for the fiscal year 1948 will approximate 200,000.

The committee believes it to be very essential to support this organization adequately in view of the critical shortage of skilled workers in many of the trades and industries and accordingly has granted the full amount requested.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses.—The budget estimate for operations of this Bureau is \$5,389,200, representing a very considerable increase of \$1,315,406 over the comparable 1948 appropriation. The various budget increases involve 298 positions which would be an addition to the 1,000 positions carried under the current appropriation and cover a wide range of statistical activities, particularly in the employment, construction, wage analysis, and price fields.

The committee held rather extensive hearings on the whole assortment of statistical activities engaged in by this Bureau and is far from convinced that many of them are absolutely essential, particularly under present budget stringencies. As to certain of the activities there appears to be reasonable basis for question as to whether they have any substantial value at all. Accordingly, the committee has disallowed the several budget increases and reduced the current year appropriation by \$1,573,794, allowing a total of \$2,500,000.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$274,200 for expenses of the Women's Bureau, which is \$61,800 below the budget estimate and \$47,900 below the comparable 1948 appropriation of \$322,100. The committee has allowed the very small increases requested for within-grade salary advancements and pay in excess of the 52-week base, but has cut out of the Budget the entire amount set up for the field service, namely, \$61,800.

The field service of the Bureau presently consists of 9 positions, and the Budget sought an increase of approximately \$8,000 mainly for establishing another regional office in Atlanta. There are at present six regional offices located in Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The duties of the personnel in this regional field service are stated to be the furnishing of consultant and advisory services in specific regional areas to employers, unions, women workers, civic groups, etc., and to make special studies as required to assist the research division of the bureau. The regional director from St. Louis explained to the committee in considerable detail the various types of activities in which she engages from day to day, and the committee understands that the activities of the St. Louis office are fairly typical of those engaged in by the other regional offices. This being the case, and after thorough consideration of the matter, the committee can see no justification whatever for the continuation of any of these regional offices, especially under the present heavy burdens on the American taxpayer.

It was testified that the regional representatives engage in a wide assortment of activities relating to the welfare of women workers, but the thing that most impressed the committee was the fact that many of these activities are of a purely local character. It may be conceded, perhaps, that in the course of a year the regional representatives might gather a certain amount of information useful to the Bureau's research facilities in Washington in furtherance of the basic purpose for which the Bureau was established, namely—

to formulate standards and policies which shall promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunities for beneficial employment.

The committee is persuaded to believe that the Bureau is pretty far afield when it scatters its resources so thinly and devotes them to purely local matters—bearing in mind that there are only nine positions in the whole field service—when it might more profitably confine its activities to various research projects centralized in Washington and thus perhaps do a more effective job, within the resources available to it, in furtherance of its basic purpose.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries and expenses.—The committee is recommending \$5,000,000 for the Division for the coming year, which is \$121,800 below the budget request but only \$52,811 below the current year. This relatively small reduction will require absorption of within-grade salary advancement costs and a slight curtailment in miscellaneous objects of expenditure. This is an important agency of government and the committee's desire not to disturb its effectiveness accounts for the smallness of the reduction imposed. The present administrator of this agency is performing his duties very commendably and the committee is impressed with his desire to continue to do so within whatever resources are made available.

As a result of a suggestion by the committee in its report on the 1948 bill, the Division has this year initiated a safety and health inspection program in connection with administration of both the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act. Four competent safety engineers have been placed on the rolls and assigned to the making of difficult safety inspections under the Public Contracts Act and to training of regular wage-hour inspectors in the recognition of general hazards to safety and health of workers in the course of their inspections of establishments under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The committee has in other years indicated its interest in the training of regular wage-hour inspectors in the rudiments of industrial health and safety so that any substandard or hazardous conditions observed in the course of their inspections under the wage-hour law could be called to the attention of the State safety inspectors and authorities or the plant management for appropriate correction. Under this arrangement they would not, of course, attain the capacity of full-fledged safety engineers or make special efforts to conduct complete safety and health inspections. Industrial safety is a field in which the States have supreme authority and any activity in this field on the part of the Federal Government other than in connection with plants operating under the Public Contracts Act is a gratuity to the States. The committee desires to encourage the maintenance of this activity on the part of the Wage-Hour Division to the extent possible within available resources not only because it believes that the arrangement fundamentally has possibilities of rendering worth-while assistance in a most inexpensive manner but also because in connection with the budget for the Bureau of Labor Standards, it is placing rather definite limitations on the use of the appropriation of that Bureau for direct activity in the training of State factory inspectors.

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

The total of the bill for all appropriations of the Federal Security Agency for 1949 is \$239,788,500, which is \$23,367,279 below budget estimates of \$263,155,779, but is \$39,727,354 above 1948 appropriations to date aggregating \$200,061,146 for the same items. In addition to appropriated funds, the bill carries a total of \$112,445,750 for contract authorizations, which is \$11,065,000 in excess of the corresponding budget estimates of \$101,380,750 and \$35,358,075 above the 1948 total of \$77,087,675. The principal increase over 1948 direct appropriations is the item of \$45,000,000 to discharge contractual obligations incurred or to be incurred under the authority granted for hospital construction in last year's bill. The principal increase by the committee over the budget estimates for contract authorizations is an item of \$8,000,000 for research construction grants explained in detail under the National Cancer Institute appropriation.

In connection with the foregoing summary figures, it may be appropriate to note that approximately \$208,000,000, or 79 percent of the budget estimates for Federal Security, is for grants and benefit payments in one form or another, operation of hospitals and educational institutions. This points up the rather limited area, percentage-wise, in which the committee could effect reductions to any substantial extent. In the three categories mentioned, the committee has nevertheless effected reductions of \$18,320,000, or approximately 9 percent. As to the remainder of the estimates, the committee sought to make every reduction possible, keeping in mind the fact that by and large these programs are vitally important to the direct health and welfare of the people.

Title VII of the bill effects a rescission of \$1,640,000 against several current year appropriations of the Agency, so that the combined total of rescissions and reductions below estimates of appropriated funds is \$25,007,279.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

The bill includes the usual grant of \$115,000 to the American Printing House for the Blind at Louisville, Ky., which supplements a permanent appropriation of \$10,000 and income from private sources, to provide for the production and distribution of educational materials to State schools for the blind. The allocation of these Federal funds to the several States is based on the ratio of blind students in the State to the blind student population in the United States. Allocations for the current fiscal year and the number of student beneficiaries are shown in the table on page 22 of the printed hearings.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$1,371,200 for salaries and expenses, a reduction of \$113,800 below the budget estimate but only \$5,000 below the 1948 appropriation. The amount granted will provide for the operation of the Bureau at its current level but the expenses of the Board of Appeals will have to be reduced from \$41,000 to \$36,000 if the committee's recommendations are approved.

The Bureau requested increases totaling \$108,800, the principal part of which was to restore 31 examining, investigating, and clerical positions eliminated in 1948 as the result of a reduced appropriation. The Bureau states that its current case adjudication (disposition) rate is a little less than its current intake of new injury cases. The statistics furnished in the justifications indicate that on the basis of present trends in Federal employment, the intake of new cases in 1949 will be about 5,000 less than 1948. On the other hand, there is expected to be some increase in the size of the continuing case load. There is an offset element in these two categories of work and this factor, plus the cumulative effect of reductions in Federal personnel last year and those in prospect in the next several months below the number envisioned in the 1949 Budget, leads the committee to believe that there is a justifiable basis for holding the appropriation to the current year level.

The reorganization plan of 1946 which abolished the former Employees' Compensation Commission and transferred its functions to the Federal Security Administrator also established a Board of Appeals whose function it is to act as a final arbiter in hearing appeals of beneficiaries under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act who are dissatisfied with the decisions and request review thereof. In acting on the 1948 Budget, the committee granted the full \$41,000 estimated for the Board in the desire to provide an opportunity for the Board to gain some operating and work-load experience under the new arrangement so that there would be a more intelligent basis for appraising the economy aspect of the new arrangement. As far as facts available to the committee in this connection disclose, it does not appear that the work load justifies an annual expenditure of \$41,000 and the committee has accordingly reduced the budget for this Board by \$5,000.

The committee desires to call this matter to the attention of the appropriate legislative committee and to suggest that such committee undertake to determine whether a less expensive arrangement might be devised and brought forward for handling the relatively small volume of work presently involved.

Employees' compensation fund.—The committee has included the full amount of the \$10,800,000 budget estimate in the bill for compensation benefit payments. The amount required under this appropriation in any one fiscal year is extremely difficult to forecast with accuracy. Present trends indicate only a slight decline in the number of new disability claims as compared with last year and, coupled with a steady increase in the cumulative number of permanent disability cases and increased costs of medical services, a supplemental appropriation has been found necessary and was included recently in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act. There are some indications, moreover, that the \$10,800,000 included in the bill may possibly prove insufficient for 1949, and under these circumstances the committee did not have much choice but to approve the full budget estimate.

Under the law, a legal obligation accrues against the Government once a claim is adjudicated and, of course, provision for payment thereof becomes mandatory.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

The bill recommends the full amount of the budget estimate of \$282,400, an increase of \$22,900 over the 1948 appropriation. This increase will provide for four additional employees and for increased costs of operating supplies, minor repairs, equipment purchases, etc.

The committee for many years has provided the full budget requests for this institution in recognition of its importance in the field to which it is devoted. In addition to a school for elementary and secondary deaf students drawn largely from the District of Columbia but with a few students from the several States, the institution has the only college in the world for the deaf; and the college enrollment of 183 for the current year, representing students from 39 different States and the District of Columbia, is the highest in its history. An important activity of the institution is the teacher-training department for teachers of the deaf.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has allowed \$4,475,000, a reduction of \$275,000 below the estimate, but \$200,301 more than was available in 1948. The Budget proposed increases totaling \$475,301, the major items being \$72,000 for within-grade salary advancements, \$48,000 for additional urgently needed legal services, and \$350,000 for 87 additional personnel and related expenses to keep abreast of the expected increase in work load, particularly the inspection of import shipments of foods and drugs.

This is a most important agency of government, involving the enforcement of the pure food and drug laws so essential to the protection of the public interest. If the committee did not allow any increase above the current-year appropriation, it would mean an actual reduction in staff due to the necessity of meeting mandatory within-grade salary advancements and the importance of increasing the legal staff devoted to the enforcement aspects of the laws. The committee does not desire that this should occur, and thus it has granted an increase of \$200,301 to cover the increased operating costs and to provide approximately \$75,000 for some additional enforcement personnel.

Certification and inspection services.—For a number of years the procedure for financing the self-supporting service under the food and drug laws involving mandatory pretesting and certification of penicillin, insulin, and coal-tar colors intended for use in foods, drugs, and cosmetics has been to carry a general appropriation in the bill with a proviso that expenditures thereunder could not exceed fees collected for the services rendered and deposited in the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. During the last few years it has been necessary for the Food and Drug Administration, on account of its inability to forecast demands upon it for these services, to seek one or more deficiency appropriations each year. This is a burdensome and unbusinesslike procedure for a completely self-supporting mandatory service of this kind, so the committee last year suggested to the Food and Drug officials that the Budget for 1949 might well be set up on the basis of providing for direct availability to the agency of whatever fees are deposited by drug concerns and manufacturers to cover the cost of the services involved. As a result, the Budget and the accompanying

bill recommend language designed to effectuate such an arrangement. If the committee's proposal is adopted, expenditures under the special fee account will depend solely on the volume of demand for the services.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

The budget request for this item is \$2,205,000, an increase of \$13,000 over the current year appropriation. The committee has allowed \$2,194,000 in the belief that the slight reduction of \$11,000 can very easily be absorbed within the over-all resources to be available.

Last year the subcommittee visited the hospital to view at first hand the staffing and conditions existing and found a deplorable situation, and as a result granted an increase of \$409,000 over the budget so that the hospital could recruit additional nursing and other personnel, buy additional equipment and supplies, and otherwise improve the services. The committee was advised in the hearings this year that the increase has been tremendously helpful in improving all services. The committee is very much interested in providing adequately for this hospital especially because of its importance as the clinical teaching facility for the medical school of Howard University which the committee is so tremendously interested in expanding.

The committee was pleased to note that the hospital authorities are about to open an out-patient venereal-disease pay clinic. This clinic will not only increase revenues available for hospital operations but will also provide additional facilities for use in the teaching activities carried on in the hospital.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries and expenses.—The budget estimate for this important educational institution proposed an increase of \$145,000 to provide for the employment of 20 additional professors at an average of \$5,000 each and 15 instructors at an average of \$3,000 each in order to improve the ratio of teaching staff to enrolled students and also to strengthen the ratio of professorships to the total teaching staff. There has been such a tremendous increase in the student enrollment in the college of liberal arts and related schools that it has been found impossible to accept any further enrollments for either 1948 or 1949. The maintenance of adequate student-teacher and professor-instructor ratios is essential if the university is not to be in danger of losing its standing as an accredited institution. Last year the committee authorized funds for 116 additional teachers in order to provide a ratio of 1 teacher to each 17 students, considered to be the barest minimum quantitative requirement for these departments of the university. There is need to improve this ratio, and the addition of 35 professors and instructors would bring the ratio to 1 teacher for each 15 students, which is still below the standard of 1 to 13 prevailing in the North Central Association of Colleges and considerably below the ratio of 1 to 11.4 originally recommended in the so-called 20-year program for Howard University.

The committee is determined to make adequate provision for maintaining the educational standards of this university. A total of \$2,150,000 is recommended for salaries and expenses, which is an in-

crease of \$104,600 above 1948 and will permit some improvement, both in the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the teaching staff. The disallowance of \$40,400 of the requested increase has been effected without prejudice to its merits, but in the belief that the increase allowed will be adequate to provide for all additional qualified professors and instructors that the university will be able to secure in 1949.

Planning and construction work.—Provision is included in the bill for appropriations and contract authorizations necessary to the orderly continuation of the over-all construction program undertaken initially by the Congress 3 years ago for the development of the university. Specifically, the bill includes \$50,000 for the preparation of a master plan to guide university officials and the Public Buildings Administration in the most efficient utilization of the available lay-out during the course of carrying out the over-all development program, and additional appropriations and contract authorizations aggregating \$1,372,990 for actual construction work on the dental and fine arts-auditorium buildings, alterations to the science hall, and additional installations in the power plant. The contract authorization of \$865,750 arises solely by reason of the constantly increasing cost of building construction which has been so unpredictable that the committee found it necessary to exceed the budgeted amount by \$115,000 to cover cost increases which have occurred since the making of the estimate last fall. The committee is, of course, always reluctant to exceed budget estimates but it was faced with the choice of doing that or further delaying the entire program which it is not willing to do.

While there were no specific estimates before the committee for expanding the medical facilities of the university to make some progress toward meeting the critical need for more doctors to practice among the colored population, this is a matter in which the committee is tremendously interested and its present intention is to go into this matter more thoroughly in connection with the next appropriation bill for the various items on which the committee has deferred action.



OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Grants-in-aid.—The bill includes provision for the several statutory grants-in-aid administered through the Office of Education, as follows: Further development of vocational education (George Barden Act), \$19,342,760; promotion of vocational education in Hawaii, \$30,000; promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico, \$105,000; and further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, \$2,480,000. With the exception of the item for "Further development of vocational education," each of the grant items are identical with the sums appropriated for several years past. Attention should be called at this point to the fact that permanent appropriations, which are made available automatically under specific statute without annual action by the Congress, will be available in the total amount of \$9,700,123 for the several purposes enumerated as set forth in the table at the end of this report.

The item "Further development of vocational education" is based on the provisions of Public Law 586, Seventy-ninth Congress, which increased the maximum appropriation authorization from \$14,483,000 to \$29,301,739. In the 1948 bill, the Congress increased the appropriation to \$17,750,000 with a provision authorizing allotments to

the States on the basis of \$19,842,760, and there was recently included in the Urgent Deficiency Act an amount sufficient to permit cash allotments on the basis of the latter figure. The Budget for 1949 resubmits the proposal of last year to make an appropriation of the full \$29,301,739 authorized by the act.

Under the law, the States are required to match the Federal funds on a dollar-for-dollar basis. One of the fundamental purposes of Federal allotments in this field is to not only provide direct assistance to the extent of such allotments, but also—and in the committee's view this is an important consideration—to provide a stimulus to induce the States and local subdivisions to increase and expand their resources in the field of vocational education. According to the table on page 85 of the printed hearings, the average expenditures by States and local subdivisions for vocational education in the fiscal year 1947 was \$2.95 for each dollar of Federal expenditures, and within this average the range by individual States was from a low of \$1 to \$1 to a high of \$5.55 for each Federal dollar. It is evident that States and local communities are progressively increasing their expenditures in this field and undoubtedly will continue to recognize its importance by making further expansion.

The record of past appropriations clearly discloses that the committee and the Congress have always been interested in providing adequately for vocational education. However, in view of the critical fiscal condition of the Federal Treasury, plus the fact that last year a substantial increase was approved and the added factor of increasing State and local expenditures, the committee is not willing to expand the Federal allotments beyond the current year level. That level assures to each State for each specified purpose allotments at least equal to the amount formerly received under the old statute and also assures the increased minimum allotment to each State for each specified purpose under the existing authorization law.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$1,796,700 for operating expenses of the Office which is identical with the amount allocated for the current year and represents elimination of the entire budget increase of \$203,300. Besides provision for within-grade salary advancements and other increased cost items, the Budget contemplated adding 30 positions as a general strengthening measure in all branches of the Office. Within the allowance, mandatory within-grade salary promotions will need to be met and this will of course effect a very slight reduction below the current year. The Commissioner stressed the urgency of securing additional travel and printing funds in order to obtain more effective utilization of the present technical staff and wider dissemination of the results of researches and studies through publications, pamphlets, and other means. The committee agrees particularly with the view that results of studies and researches must be given adequate dissemination if maximum value is to be realized from the basic expenditure and accordingly suggests that the Commissioner consider adjustments within the over-all budget so as to afford some relief in this respect.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Grants to States.—The committee is recommending \$18,000,000 for this item which is the same as the amount presently available for the current year. The amount allowed represents denial of a requested

increase of \$3,475,000 intended to permit the operations under this joint Federal-State program to rehabilitate to an employable capacity approximately 11,000 more people than the 53,000 estimated to be rehabilitated during the present year. Under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, the Federal Government pays 100 percent of the cost of administration and guidance and placement and 50 percent of the cost of training, prosthetic appliances, medical examinations, surgical and therapeutic treatment, hospitalization, and so forth. In determining eligibility of an individual for assistance, three factors are considered: (1) The person must be of employable age; (2) an occupational handicap must exist by reason of disability; and (3) the individual must be subject to being rendered employable or more advantageously employable through the assistance to be provided. In the language of the act itself, "persons disabled in industry or otherwise" are eligible, provided they meet the three basic criteria enumerated above. Thus, any individual who reaches employable age with a disablement from congenital defects or from disease or who is injured through an industrial, street, or home accident, or in any other way, and has a vocational handicap, is eligible for assistance.

This program was inaugurated 5 years ago basically as a wartime disabled civilian program. In authorizing the program, the Congress set no over-all limitation on the ultimate extent of the Federal Government's participation. Last year the committee and the Congress granted an increase of more than \$6,000,000 above the appropriation for the preceding year. According to the statistics, 44,000 vocationally handicapped people were rehabilitated in 1947; in 1948 the estimated number is 53,000, and under the proposal for 1949, some 64,000 would be rehabilitated. As an indication of what the Federal participation might be if, as undoubtedly will continue to be proposed, the program were to be progressively expanded in the years ahead, the committee was advised that there are perhaps more than 1,000,000 disabled persons in the country who need rehabilitation services in order to become employable. The committee fully realizes the benefits to the individual and to the community at large which can come from a program of this kind. Such a program involves both social and economic factors and considerations. Nevertheless, in this and in a number of other worthwhile grant-in-aid programs, there is a limit beyond which the Federal Government cannot go with the fiscal condition of the Federal Treasury what it is today. Therefore, the committee recommends holding this appropriation in 1949 to its current level.

Salaries and expenses.—Consistent with its action on the grants-in-aid item, the committee has allowed \$622,700 for salaries and expenses which is the same as is available this year, thus denying the \$87,300 requested increase intended to restore about two-thirds of the personnel eliminated by the committee in last year's bill. At that time the committee had in mind that the rehabilitation program had been under way a sufficient number of years to have established routine operating procedures and techniques and that the Federal activities should be held to the minimum required to maintain a degree of supervision necessary to insure compliance by the States with the law. That is still the attitude of the committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The committee recommends an over-all total of \$173,230,500 in direct appropriations for Public Health Service programs and activities which are included in the present bill. Budget requests for corresponding appropriations total \$180,111,000, representing a net increase of \$50,554,075 above the same 1948 appropriations. Thus the bill carries for these items \$6,880,500 less than the budget recommendations; but \$43,673,575 more than corresponding appropriations for 1948. It should be stated that almost \$4,000,000 of the reduction below the budget represents in fact a deferral for later consideration of that part of the appropriation "Assistance to States, general" which pertains to mental health activities. The increase above 1948 is accounted for almost entirely by the provision of cash to discharge contractual obligations incurred in 1948 and to be incurred in 1949 under last year's \$75,000,000 item for hospital construction grants. In addition to appropriated funds, a summary of the contract authorizations for the Public Health Service reflects a total of \$108,630,000, as against \$100,630,000 in the Budget and \$75,000,000 for the fiscal year 1948.

Basically, the committee's attitude and philosophy in the over-all consideration of budgetary needs in the various fields of research and control in which the Service is engaged remains the same as last year. The Budget requested increases in one degree or another in 11 out of the 16 appropriations in the bill. The committee has approved increases over 1948 in 8 of the 16 items, and has made reductions below the estimates in 11 items. In several of the fields of research in which the Public Health Service is engaged there is a pressing demand for greater efforts to seek the answers to many of the unknowns. Diseases of the heart and circulatory system are the leading causes of death and yet pitifully inadequate amounts are devoted to research in that field. There is a tremendous need for still greater efforts in the search for a cancer cure. Similar situations prevail with respect to many other diseases besetting mankind. The committee has heretofore indicated and desires to reiterate its intense interest in providing every dollar of public funds that can be justifiably expended in these fields, consistent with and subject to the restraints necessitated by the urgent demand for holding down Federal expenditures. The committee believes that more and more of the people throughout the country find themselves in accord with this view.

Aside from the limiting factor of economy, the lack of sufficient qualified research personnel continues to be somewhat of a bottleneck in several fields of medical research, but it is to be hoped that through assistance provided by the Public Health Service and by other means that this situation will progressively improve in the immediate years ahead.

Venereal diseases.—In recommending \$17,230,000 for this item the committee has allowed the full budget estimate except for an increase item of \$70,000 projected as the additional cost in 1949 of the medical officer pay provisions of Public Law 365, Eightieth Congress. It is believed that such increased costs may not run as high as projected by the estimate and, moreover, the committee believes that whatever additional costs arise under this law can easily be absorbed within the

over-all amount granted. The principal reason for the amount in the bill being \$554,567 below the 1948 appropriation is the elimination of a nonrecurring item of \$516,500 provided in last year's bill to operate the rapid treatment centers for the last 6 weeks of fiscal year 1947.

The fundamental purpose of the venereal disease control program is to prevent the Nation's loss of human resources by eliminating the occurrence of physical and mental impairment and death due to these diseases. If progress made in the last 10 years is not to be lost, the program must be adequately supported on the basis of the long-range objective of reducing venereal diseases to a so-called manageable minimum—that is, to reduce the diseases to the status of a minor public-health problem. In other words, the situation boils itself down to the proposition of either providing adequate and sustained support or abandoning the program. There is a good basis for hoping and believing that within the next decade or two this most desirable objective can be attained. Statistics appearing on page 214 of the hearings show that the death rate from syphilis has dropped in the past 10 years from 16.2 to 9.3 per 100,000 population; the infant mortality rate from 0.73 to 0.25 during approximately the same period.

One of the principal items of expenditure involves cash grants to the States and local health departments on a 50-percent matching basis for the provision of diagnostic and treatment facilities, principally through operation of some 3,000 out-patient clinics. Another major activity is the operation of 65 rapid-treatment centers, a joint Federal-State operation under which the Federal Government last year contributed approximately 76 percent of the cost and this year approximately 69 percent. The committee was pleased to learn that States and local communities are progressively increasing their contributions to this activity and hopes that the Public Health Service will continue to encourage this trend.

Tuberculosis.—The sum of \$9,291,000 has been allowed for this very worth-while program, representing an increase of \$945,348 over the 1948 appropriation, but \$38,000 below the budget estimate. The latter item represents disallowance of the increased costs projected under the provisions of Public Law 365 discussed under the venereal-disease item above, and disallowed here for the same reasons.

Aside from small increases for such cost items as reductions in lapses, within-grade salary advancements, and so forth, the increase of \$945,348 allowed will provide for a concerted attack against tuberculosis through the equipping and operation of 18 new mass X-ray units for case finding and the conduct of large-scale pilot studies to further test the effectiveness of the relatively new preventative vaccine known as BCG. The increase also provides for establishing and staffing an evaluation laboratory for demonstration of accepted laboratory methods and techniques in the control program, training of qualified personnel from State and local health departments in advanced treatment methods and techniques, and so forth.

As in the case of the venereal-disease program, the ultimate eradication and control of tuberculosis requires a continuous and sustained effort. As to progress in this direction, it may be appropriate to note at this point that since 1900, tuberculosis has been dropped from second to seventh among the leading causes of death. Approximately 50,000 people die each year from tuberculosis and it is conservatively estimated that there are a half-million active cases of

which only about 50 percent are now definitely known. One of the major objectives of the mass X-ray program is examination of the entire adult population in 5 years; more than 6,000,000 are expected to be X-rayed during the current fiscal year. The whole case finding activity is directed at turning up cases and thus stimulating local communities to provide necessary facilities to remove such cases from being continuing sources of spread. The BCG vaccine apparently is an extremely promising agent for the prevention of tuberculosis. It is practically out of the trial stage and the Public Health Service plans to begin using it next year on an actual service basis among different groups while at the same time continuing control studies and researches already under way.

The budget estimate and the bill include \$6,790,000 to continue at the 1948 level the grant-in-aid program to enable State and local health departments to continue control activities.

Assistance to States, general.—This is the general appropriation item for assistance to the States in establishing and maintaining adequate public-health services through grants, consultative services, demonstrations, industrial hygiene investigations, mental-health activities at the State and local levels and training, and under this heading the committee recommends a total of \$13,865,000. This excludes a total of \$3,985,460 included in the estimate to implement the State and local community phases of the National Mental Health Act, which the committee is deferring for later consideration. The other decreases below the estimate consist of \$1,612,740 proposed to be used to set up a new grant-in-aid program to enable the States to inaugurate a wide-scale program of applying the relatively new sodium fluoride treatment to children's teeth; disallowance of a proposed increase of \$285,334 for the industrial hygiene grant program; and \$25,200 projected as an increased cost of Public Law 365 which can easily be absorbed. Overall, the amount allowed for this appropriation represents an increase of \$378,000 above 1948 for comparable activities.

The Budget included a new item of \$1,500,000 to provide for grants to the States to conduct demonstrations in schools throughout the country in the application of the relatively new and proven procedure of so-called topical application of sodium fluoride to the teeth as a preventative against dental decay. Other increases for training, consultative work and administrative expenses directly associated with the grant item were proposed. The background of this proposed program is based on research in which the Public Health Service has engaged for several years. According to the testimony, it was originally found that fluorides occurring in drinking water gave partial immunity to dental decay and that the children in communities with high fluoride content in the water supply had from 50 to 60 percent less dental decay than children in comparable areas where drinking water was fluoride free. This led to certain laboratory investigations and clinical and pilot studies for a period of several years, until at the present time, it has been conclusively demonstrated that through the use of a sodium fluoride solution—the production of which is very inexpensive—applied topically to the teeth, dental decay can be reduced by approximately 50 percent. The application procedure is relatively simple, and it has been approved by a number of national health organizations and agencies, the American Public Health Association, and the American Dental

Association. This is a rather remarkable advance in this particular field of research and the committee is very much interested in seeing that this procedure is made known not only to the entire dental profession but to all the people generally and particularly to those with children. On the other hand, the committee does not believe it to be essential to the reaping of full benefits of this research to embark on a new grant-in-aid program out of the Federal Treasury. Rather, it occurs to the committee that an effective method of creating an awareness of the existence of this treatment procedure among the people generally might be to secure widespread publicity through the dental profession, State and local health facilities, through the use of the facilities of the Childrens' Bureau, and possibly even through the use of the radio. As to the dental profession, bulletins and other proper media explaining the procedure could be distributed to every dentist in the country and the committee understands that there is already some activity in this zone. Accordingly, the committee urges the Public Health Service to instigate vigorous measures to bring the development to the attention of as many people as possible to the end that the fullest benefits may be obtained from this research.

Communicable diseases.—The bill includes \$7,490,000 for this item, a reduction of \$10,000 below the estimate, consistent with the committee's action in disallowing additional funds requested in other appropriations to cover projected costs under Public Law 365. The amount in the bill is \$429,176 less than the comparable 1948 appropriation, and this is accounted for in large measure by the assumption on the part of the States of a larger proportion of the cost of malaria and typhus fever control operations. The committee hopes that this trend of increased State and local participation will continue. The over-all amount allowed provides for some relatively small increases in essential research activities in the several specific fields embraced by this appropriation which covers a wide and important range of activities. The committee is impressed with the fact that this agency is performing an essential job in a commendable fashion—a job that must have adequate and continuous support.

Grants for hospital construction.—The bill includes the budget recommendations of \$60,000,000 in appropriated funds and a contract authorization of \$75,000,000 to enable the hospital construction grant-in-aid program authorized by the Hospital Survey and Construction Act (Public Law 725, August 13, 1946) to move forward at the full rate authorized therein. It will be recalled that for the present fiscal year, the committee recommended and the Congress approved an initial contract authorization of \$75,000,000 for grants to the States for construction purposes, and \$15,000,000 was carried recently in a deficiency bill to meet cash requirements for actual construction estimated to be completed by the end of the year.

If the committee's recommendations are approved, a total of \$150,000,000 of the \$375,000,000 gross authorization in the basic law will have been provided. Each dollar of Federal grant must be matched by \$2 of funds from States and local sources so that the over-all program encompassed by Public Law 725 amounts to \$1,125,000,000. It is pertinent to note in this connection that while the original legislation envisioned a somewhat larger percentage of coverage, the Surgeon General recently stated that it is apparent from State plans submitted to date that total authorizations for the entire con-

struction program will meet only about 13 percent of the need. In this connection there appears in the printed hearings on page 323 a table showing, for the 27 States in which comprehensive surveys have been completed, figures on the total need for hospital beds as related to those now available and those needed to be constructed. Because of its intense interest in this vital public-health need, the committee is particularly pleased with the evidence of progress being made during the current fiscal year under the initial \$75,000,000 authorization. As indicated by the table appearing on page 309 of the printed hearings, the Surgeon General had approved 39 State plans of operation required under the act as of February 3 and the allotments to those States totaled \$63,159,625. A more direct indication of progress in getting down to actual construction of hospitals is revealed by the tables appearing on pages 312 to 317 of the hearings which show by States the 118 project applications already approved for 14 different States, involving a total estimated cost of \$53,457,000 of which the Federal share under the statutory formula will be \$17,553,000. These first projects are concentrated in high-priority rural areas, and average about 50 beds at an average cost of about one-half million dollars.

Administrative expenses, hospital construction.—The budget estimate of \$1,352,000 contemplates an increase of \$424,015 over the corresponding 1948 appropriation for the administrative and technical personnel in Washington and district offices in the States to administer and supervise the hospital construction program discussed in the preceding paragraphs. Specifically, the increase proposes 46 additional positions, largely in the technical categories of architectural engineering and hospital administration, together with additional travel funds and provision for within-grade salary advancements and for carrying on a full year basis in 1949 the staff recruited during the course of the fiscal year 1948 when this program was initiated.

It was testified that the need for this increase arises primarily out of the fact that during the current year the staff has been engaged largely in working with the States in the preparation and review of State plans for operations under the program and that next year, the emphasis will shift significantly into a more detailed and intensive kind of consultative work on hundreds of individual construction projects. The committee recognizes the need for adequately implementing the Federal supervisory responsibilities if the program is to move forward in an orderly and rapid fashion, and for this reason has granted all but \$52,000 of the requested increase. The \$1,300,000 allowed should be quite adequate for the Federal end of this joint Federal-State program.

Hospitals and medical care.—The committee has approved the full budget estimate of \$21,443,000 for this item—a net increase of \$71,891 over 1948—which finances the operation of 21 general marine hospitals, 2 tuberculosis marine hospitals, a leprosarium, 17 full-time out-patient clinics, 98 part-time out-patient offices, and in addition medical, dental, and nursing personnel for Coast Guard installations and cutters. The principal beneficiaries fall into four groups, namely; American merchant seamen, Coast Guard men and their dependents; Bureau of Employees' Compensation cases and persons afflicted with leprosy.

Foreign quarantine service.—The amount recommended for this service, \$3,000,000, represents an increase of \$298,141 above the comparable 1948 appropriation but is \$154,000 below the estimate. The budget proposed increases totaling \$452,141 for the addition of 46 positions at several consular posts abroad and for covering quarantine inspections at air fields in this country, to overhaul some of the launches and boats in the service's fleet, and for within-grade salary advancements and increased operating costs.

This appropriation embraces an essential activity and in the desire to make adequate provision for its operation, the committee has allowed a \$298,141 increase. This will not, of course, provide for all of the additional staff requested but it will permit some additions to the force and meet some of the increased operating cost. The increase granted specifically includes the nonrecurring budget item of \$175,000 to overhaul four boats. According to statistics supplied to the committee, there is a steadily increasing work load devolving upon the quarantine inspection facilities. The number of applications for visas to this country, each one requiring a medical examination, increased from 15,600 in 1946 to 58,000 in 1947 and there was a 26-percent increase in 1947 as compared with 1946 in the number of airplanes arriving at United States fields requiring inspection. The airplane inspection work is an around-the-clock job.

Employee health service programs.—The committee has included \$392,500 for this item which provides the funds to enable the Public Health Service to discharge its functions under Public Law 658, approved August 8, 1946, which authorizes appropriations for emergency treatment and preventive health programs for Government employees. The Public Health Service is specifically charged with making recommendations to Government agencies concerning the character and scope of health programs of this kind which they may desire to establish. The Budget increase of \$7,947 over the comparable 1948 appropriation is a combination of several proposed changes including the contemplated addition of 7 new positions to expand the survey activity upon which the Service formulates its recommendations to the departments and agencies. For the present fiscal year, 68 positions are assigned to the survey and consultation branch and the committee believes that that number will be quite adequate to maintain the work next year. The amount granted also excludes approximately \$6,200 for incidental increased operating costs which can be absorbed.

A specific provision in Public Law 658 directs that these health programs shall not be established in localities where there are an insufficient number of Federal employees to warrant the service. This leaves to the judgment of the Public Health Service the determination of what constitutes an insufficient number. The committee definitely feels that the Public Health Service should lean toward the conservative side in this respect and not recommend the establishment of health programs in any particular locality unless very clearly justified.

In respect to this whole program generally, the Budget for the last 2 years has included provision for health programs in a number of agencies of Government. It appears that there has been little if any real coordination of all of these numerous separate budgetary proposals. Furthermore, such proposals have not been presented on a uniform basis for all departments and agencies. Accordingly, the

committee suggests that the Bureau of the Budget give consideration in connection with the 1950 Budget to the matter of uniformity and proper coordination of employee health programs on an inclusive basis.

National Institute of Health.—The budget estimate of \$13,570,000 for this institute embraces an over-all increase of \$2,567,125 which the committee has unhesitatingly approved in full, and added \$100,000 to provide for some expansion of research in peptic ulcer. In addition to providing for direct research by the institute in a host of special medical fields, the estimate includes \$7,682,000 for research grants-in-aid to support a greater quantity and a better quality of research in the medical and allied fields through individual scientists in universities, hospitals, laboratories, and clinics. A total of \$400,000, or \$250,000 more than for the current year, is earmarked in the estimate for research fellowship grants in order to enlarge the supply of trained research personnel.

Of the total budget increase, \$1,382,500 is for additional research in diseases of the heart and circulatory system, as follows: \$1,200,000 for research grants-in-aid; \$82,509 for direct research by the institute; and \$100,000 for research fellowship grants. It is appropriate and also somewhat shocking to note that in the several appropriations of the entire Public Health Service during the current year 1948, only \$1,124,500 is allocated for research on heart diseases, \$899,500 being in this appropriation for the National Institute of Health. This field of research has been sadly neglected and represents one in which the committee intends to lend its support vigorously within all reasonable limits. According to the statement appearing on page 420 of the printed hearings, 554,813 deaths occurred in 1945 from diseases of the heart and circulatory system. They head the list of the leading causes of death; one out of every three deaths in the United States is caused by them. Deaths from cardiovascular disease are greater than the total resulting from the next five leading causes combined. Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease take a terrific toll of children's lives.

In connection with the item of \$100,000 added for peptic ulcer research, information came to the committee's attention that research in this particular field is wholly inadequate. Statistics indicate that somewhere in the neighborhood of 360,000 patients with peptic ulcers consult physicians in the United States each year. Moreover, peptic ulcer is a disease on the increase. The death rate in 1900 was 2.7 per 100,000 deaths, and in 1943 it was 6.8. In proportion to its importance as a cause of death, sickness, and impaired efficiency, it is indicated that very little money is being expended on research in peptic ulcer and that the most pressing need is to attack the problem with the objective of determining its basic causes so that its inception and recurrence may be prevented in the first instance. The committee was importuned to provide \$250,000 to the National Institute of Health to enable it to stimulate and support research in the causes, prevention, and treatment of peptic ulcer and directly related fields. The Director of the National Institute of Health has indicated that such an amount could be wisely and efficiently utilized in fiscal year 1949. However, the committee did not feel that it should go quite that far at this time, and has, accordingly, approved the sum of \$100,000.

National Cancer Institute.—The budget estimate for all work in the field of cancer research and control amounts to \$14,000,000, which is

identical with the amount available for the current fiscal year. Within that over-all total the budget envisions a net reduction of \$658,000 in the research and training grant category and the allocation of a like amount for expanding research at the National Cancer Institute, approximately 35 additional research fellowships, and for additional consultative services and demonstrations directed at working with the several States to bring to more present sufferers of cancer the application of presently known diagnostic and treatment methods. It will be recalled that in the 1948 bill, the committee recommended and the Congress approved a very substantial increase in the appropriation for cancer work in recognition of the absolute necessity for making a concerted attack on a problem which ranks second among the leading causes of death. According to the statistics, deaths from cancer and other malignant tumors are on the increase, as indicated by the figures for the years 1944, 1945, and 1946, which show 171,000 deaths in 1944; 177,400 in 1945; and 182,000 in 1946.

With the enlarged appropriation this year, the institute has been able to begin moving forward simultaneously on several fronts in the cancer field. One of the bottlenecks in this and other medical-research fields is the shortage of qualified research personnel and this year the institute has been able to grant approximately 100 research fellowships with an allocation of approximately \$300,000 and it is proposed to further increase this item by \$100,000 in 1949. One of the principal expansions during the current year is in the item for grants for the construction of clinical research and laboratory facilities. A total of \$2,303,000 was allocated for that purpose, and to date one project for \$250,000 has been given final approval. The committee has given a great deal of attention to the whole matter of need for intensified activity in the cancer field and has had the benefit of advice from leading experts and other workers familiar with the problems. On the one hand, many people are asking the question, "What is being done to bring to the present sufferer of cancer the very best diagnostic and treatment procedures presently known?" On the other hand, information has come to the attention of the committee from leading experts in the field and from the National Cancer Institute that in cancer research and control generally throughout the country the major single bottleneck to further progress is the lack of adequate clinical beds which the researchers desperately need at hand in order to be in position constantly to observe patients being treated with new procedures and methods being developed. Indicative of the extent of this need is the fact that the National Advisory Cancer Council presently has pending before it a large number of applications for grants from various universities and other research centers for funds to aid in the construction of clinical hospital and laboratory facilities to speed up and provide for a mass attack on the cancer problem. Eighteen of these applications have been exhaustively investigated by the National Cancer Institute and are on the agenda for approval by the council at a meeting this month. The 18 projects total \$9,956,611, but the current year appropriation allocated for this type of grant is only \$2,053,000, or \$7,903,611 shy of the total involved in these particular projects. The committee is so convinced of the necessity for implementing this whole program with every dollar that can be justifiably expended that it has determined to provide the necessary authority for the making of these 18 grants and has, accordingly,

included in the bill a contractual obligation provision in the amount of \$8,000,000.

A list of the 18 project applications follows:

Institution:

New York, N. Y.:

College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	\$2, 000, 000
New York University, Bellevue Medical Center.....	575, 000
San Francisco, Calif.: University of California Medical School.....	1, 500, 000
Los Angeles, Calif.: Los Angeles County Hospital.....	35, 255
Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah School of Medicine.....	416, 404
Richmond, Va.: Medical College of Virginia.....	10, 588
Charlottesville, Va.: University of Virginia School of Medicine.....	75, 000
Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin Medical School.....	975, 000
Memphis, Tenn.: University of Tennessee College of Medicine.....	491, 584
New Haven, Conn.: Yale University (animal facility).....	250, 000
Houston, Tex.: University of Texas, M. D. Anderson Hospital.....	395, 500
Minneapolis, Minn.: University of Minnesota.....	543, 550
Medford, Mass.: Tufts College Medical School.....	133, 522
Boston, Mass.: Massachusetts General Hospital.....	700, 000
Denver, Colo.: University of Colorado.....	1, 250, 000

Philadelphia, Pa.:

Institute for Cancer Research.....	149, 000
University of Pennsylvania.....	56, 208
Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania.....	400, 000

Total (18 projects)..... 9, 956, 611

In setting forth the 18 specific projects and the amounts applicable to each, the committee desires to make it clear that this would be the initial implementation of a program expected to be extended into subsequent fiscal years to include a considerable number of other worth-while projects. Furthermore, as to the actual allocation of funds for any one of the 18 projects set forth above, it may be that when the National Advisory Cancer Council goes into these applications in detail at its forthcoming meeting it will find that some adjustments should be made in the list—as, for example, enlargement of a single project by the combination of two separate proposals—and in this respect it should be stated that this is a matter for proper determination by the Public Health Service upon the advice of the Council.

The committee hopes and believes that its recommendation to provide for these construction grants will be given full support by the Congress. The committee is so convinced of the need that it has unhesitatingly recommended the contractual obligation authority.

Construction of research facilities at Bethesda, Md.—The budget estimates included a total of \$30,630,000 to provide for awarding of contracts and beginning of construction of a combined hospital and research building together with various auxiliary facilities at the National Institute of Health for general medical research, including research on cancer, cardiovascular and mental diseases. The total consists of \$5,000,000 in appropriations and \$25,630,000 in contract authorizations. Last year the Congress appropriated \$3,500,000 for the acquisition of land and the preparation of drawings, plans, and specifications for two separate buildings, one a hospital for the National Institute of Mental Health with 200 beds and the other a hospital of 600 beds for the National Institute of Health, including the National Cancer Institute. As the planning of the two facilities progressed it was determined that a more economical and efficient arrangement

would be to construct one hospital building with 500 beds in lieu of the original 800 beds contemplated.

The need for moving rapidly ahead with this construction becomes more pressing with each passing year. As indicated previously herein, all the advice and evidence coming to the committee points to the lack of adequate clinical research facilities as perhaps the greatest single bottleneck to further progress in developing better diagnostic and treatment procedures in such important fields as cardiovascular diseases and cancer. The committee's intense interest in providing the wherewithal to move forward as rapidly as possible in these fields is well known, and the Congress having manifested its approval of this expansion program by providing the appropriations to acquire the land and draw the plans and specifications, the committee has determined to take steps necessary in this bill to assure completion of the facilities at the earliest possible time. In order to be assured that the letting of contracts and the beginning of construction will be promptly accomplished, the committee has found it necessary to revise considerably the budget estimate and language, principally by increasing the over-all ceiling on construction costs from \$31,830,000 to \$40,000,000. This is the figure supplied by the Public Buildings Administration as being necessary to cover construction costs based on the January 1, 1948, cost index. Further in this connection, to be absolutely sure that there will be no delay, the committee has inserted a proviso in the nature of an escalator authority permitting the contract authorization and the over-all limitation of cost to be increased or requiring them to be reduced, as the case may be, in order to adjust the January 1, 1948, estimate to the actual situation prevailing at the time the contracts are ready to be awarded.

Commissioned officers, pay, etc.—The bill carries \$1,866,300 for this item which, under both the budget proposal and the bill, is for the first time limited to provision for officers on detail to various organizations; those who will be in training under the Public Health Service policy of having at any one time approximately 10 percent of the regular active commissioned officer corps in training status to become better acquainted with all phases of Public Health Service activities; general duty officers such as those in the immediate offices of the Surgeon General and others not assigned permanently to specific programs; pay of officers retired because of age or disability; and death gratuity payments to survivors of officers who die in line of duty. Heretofore this appropriation has carried funds for practically the entire regular commissioned officer corps but the budget proposes that that portion of the appropriation which contained the pay, allowances, etc., for regular commissioned officers permanently assigned to specific programs should be removed from this item and carried as a part of the specific appropriations for the several programs to which the officers are permanently assigned. This set-up has the advantage of more accurately reflecting total funds being appropriated for any particular program, and the committee has approved that arrangement but has made certain revisions in the Budget language, the principal one being the insertion of authority for the Surgeon General to transfer to this central fund from the various program appropriations amounts sufficient to provide for the payment, through a single pay roll against this central fund, of the officers permanently assigned to the appropriation from which the funds are so transferred.

It is believed that this will provide a better administrative and operating arrangement and at the same time retain the desirable feature of reflecting all costs of a particular program under the appropriation therefor.

The amount allowed provides an increase of \$192,162 over the 1948 appropriation for comparable purposes and specifically represents budget increases for additional costs of increased longevity credits, decreased lapses on current positions, and the normal increase in costs of retired pay. The principal item disallowed is the increase of \$452,855 for the addition of 92 regular commissioned officers. In effecting reductions in several of the estimates for the program appropriations, the committee was unable to determine with precision the extent to which those reductions would lessen the requirement for regular commissioned officers. Thus it is in no position to intelligently determine at this point the exact number of additional officers, if any, which might be justified under the details, training, and general duty categories. Perhaps it may be found that there is need for addition of a few officers in these categories. In this connection, the committee has reduced the over-all numerical limitation on the number of regular active commissioned officers from 1,556 to 1,456, undoubtedly a conservative reduction since 92 officers have been deleted from this central appropriation alone. In any event, the language is of a "not to exceed" character and it is assumed that if in the final analysis the approved limitation is larger than proves necessary, it will merely remain unavailed of during the year.

Training for nurses.—The budget included a liquidation estimate of \$380,000 for this splendid wartime program. The committee has granted \$350,000, a reduction of \$30,000, and in connection therewith has inserted language extending the availability of the appropriation to 18 months in order to provide more time in which to complete the backlog of auditing work which will be the sole activity after June 30, 1948. It was testified that these audits are expected to result in recoveries to the Treasury considerably in excess of the budget estimate.

Salaries and expenses.—A total of \$4,047,700, representing a reduction of \$178,300 below the estimate and \$11,738 below the comparable 1948 appropriation, has been allowed for this item which embraces over-all management and housekeeping functions of the Service, the Vital Statistics Division transferred from the Commerce Department 2 years ago, and certain other operating divisions which function in specialized public health fields. Specifically, the cut of \$178,300 consists of \$100,000 against the \$1,010,000 allocation for vital statistics work; \$41,381 against the Public Health Methods Division, bringing that item down to \$500,000; \$22,878 against the management salaries allocation, amounting to disallowance of the requested increase over base; and disallowance of slightly more than \$14,000 of the \$38,000 proposed expansion in the newly created Division of Nursing. Within the over-all total, however, the committee has specifically allowed an increase of \$81,000 to enable the Division of Sanitary Engineering to strengthen and extend its basic research at the Cincinnati water and sanitation station to develop remedial treatment measures for anti-stream-pollution work arising from byproduct waste problems attendant upon the establishment of new industries such as synthetics, nuclear fission, etc. Another

segment of this increase is in connection with the sanitary inspection of our merchant-marine fleet to prevent introduction, transmission, and spread of communicable diseases between States and to protect the health of passengers and crews. The committee feels that this Division is performing a very essential function in a highly commendable manner, and for that reason has granted the increase requested.

As to the several reductions noted above, it may be said in general that last year the committee allowed an increase of approximately \$330,000 for this item of appropriation. Further increases are recommended in the Budget although they are not nearly so large as last year. Some efforts must be made to economize wherever it can possibly be done, even in so important a field as public health, and it is to some extent with this in mind that the committee has effected the aforementioned reductions.

Office of International Health Relations.—For this office, the committee has granted \$285,000, or \$17,000 less than the estimate of \$302,000 and \$67,920 below 1948. The reduction disallows 3 new positions justified as being related to the general intensification of the public health aspects of international affairs. The committee was not impressed that this is a matter of dire necessity and has therefore deleted the funds.

This appropriation includes funds for expenses of the Public Health Service mission to Liberia, a war-born activity which arose in connection with certain military installations where it was essential to protect the health of military personnel stationed there. The Liberian Government has been increasing its public health expenditures in the same area where this mission is working and this has permitted the Public Health Service to progressively decrease its budget accordingly during the last 2 or 3 years. The committee is of the opinion—and so is the Public Health Service—that there is no longer any justification for the Public Health Service to be operating in Liberia since the project was purely a wartime necessity from the standpoint of this country, and desires to express the hope that before another budget is presented, the Public Health Service will have divested itself of this activity either by turning it over to the Liberian Government, or else to the State Department if policy should dictate the necessity for its being continued by the United States.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$1,573,000 for direct appropriation for such portion of the operating expenses of this institution as are not chargeable to other agencies as reimbursable costs. The gross operating budget for next year is projected at \$9,172,000 but \$7,599,000 of this will be covered by receipts for patient care from the District government and other agencies and from miscellaneous sources of revenue. The gross patient load is estimated at 6,336 for the current year with a slight increase to 6,434 projected for next year. The amount allowed is only \$23,000 more than the appropriation for 1948.

Construction of laundry, warehouse, storeroom, and infirmary building.—The Budget included two items of appropriation aggregating

\$2,515,000 designed to enable the hospital to award contracts for construction of the urgently needed laundry, warehouse, and infirmary facilities. The laundry and warehouse building, represented in the Budget by an item of \$765,000, was originally appropriated for in the 1942 bill. Twice since that time the committee has recommended and the Congress has approved additional funds to get this facility built and each time steadily rising building costs have outpaced the appropriation with the result that 6 years have gone by and still the building has not been constructed. The budget estimate prepared last August is based on the construction cost index then prevailing, and in the hearings Public Buildings Administration officials testified that on the basis of the construction index at January 1, 1948, the budget estimate was \$170,000 too low. Furthermore, changes in the cost index since January 1 indicate still further possible increases. The infirmary building for which the budget includes an appropriation item of \$1,750,000—\$1,900,000 having been originally appropriated for the building in the fiscal year 1946—is in about the same situation, and the Public Buildings Administration advised the committee that to revise the estimate to the January 1 cost index would require an increase of \$265,000.

These buildings are urgently needed and, as indicated, the Congress has on several occasions reiterated through the medium of additional appropriations its desire to have them constructed. Under the circumstances, the committee decided to make such recommendations in this bill as would assure avoidance of further delay in awarding contracts. No additional appropriated funds are necessary during the next year since for both of the buildings the original appropriations are still unused in the Treasury. Accordingly, the committee has deleted the direct appropriations recommended and in lieu thereof has inserted contract authorizations of \$935,000 and \$2,015,000, respectively, with a proviso in each that the contract authority and the total cost may be exceeded or shall be reduced, as the case may be, by an amount equal to the percentage increase or decrease, if any, in construction costs generally dating from January 1, 1948, as determined by the Federal Works Administrator.

Construction planning.—The budget recommends an item of \$307,000 for the preparation of complete working drawings and specifications for two large receiving buildings and a cafeteria building included in the initial phase of a master plan prepared last year by the Public Buildings Administration for the over-all renovation and development of St. Elizabeths Hospital. The three buildings, expressed in today's price language, would cost more than \$6,000,000. The committee has not yet had a full and complete consideration of the over-all development plan and is accordingly deferring the \$307,000 planning estimate without prejudice until a more propitious time.

Major repairs and alterations.—The committee has approved the full budget estimate of \$163,000 for several major repair and replacement items, the need for which is critical. These include: \$23,000 to install fire exits on two buildings; \$40,000 to replace the powerhouse roof, which it was testified is a definite hazard to employees; \$75,000 to replace three elevators that are unsafe for further usage; and \$25,000 for extension of roads and sidewalks, several of which are in connection with the infirmary building discussed above.

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$7,200,000 as representative of what the committee believes might be sufficient for 8 months' operations, not making any provision for unusual expenses which would be entailed if any functions were activated pursuant to the national emergency last-offer provisions of section 209 (b) of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947. The budget estimate of \$9,400,000 represents a highly speculative forecast of expenditure requirements on a 9-month basis and was accompanied by proposed language to permit expenditure of the entire amount in that period of time if found necessary. The full year projected requirements are stated in the budget to be \$12,875,000, but in frank recognition of the highly speculative character of the case-load forecast on which this estimate is based, the specific budget estimate recommended for appropriation at this time was limited to roughly three-fourths of the \$12,875,000 "guesstimate." According to the table appearing on page 277 of the printed hearings, the Board estimates that its case load in 1949 may be approximately 60,400.

The facts of the situation are that this is a new agency of Government and that it has a very substantial and complicated set of duties prescribed for it under the new law. No one is in position to forecast intelligently and accurately what the case load will be next year due to the limited time the Board has had in which to accumulate reliable experience data. Whatever that work load proves to be, it must be handled expeditiously if the new law is to be given the maximum opportunity to work effectively. Since the estimate is admittedly based on conjecture to a large extent because of the many imponderables inherent in the situation at this point, the committee has decided to recommend \$7,200,000 at this time on the basis that it will be sufficient to handle the projected case load for 8 months, but in order to provide some leeway, particularly if any unusual expenses should be necessitated under the provisions of section 209 (b), the bill carries language permitting the entire \$7,200,000 to be apportioned for obligation during the first 7 months of the fiscal year if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for effective administration of the law. The committee will want to review the entire matter again after the convening of the next Congress in the light of the expenditure rate and case load statistics and outlook as they present themselves at that time.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

The committee has approved in full the budget estimates for the several items of appropriation under the National Mediation Board including the National Railroad Adjustment Board, aggregating \$862,550, a net decrease of \$6,850 below the 1948 appropriation of \$869,400. The net decrease is accounted for principally by minor changes in operating cost requirements. The Board is a relatively small agency employing a total of only 94 people in all of its activities.

In connection with the 1950 Budget, the committee suggests that the Board and the Bureau of the Budget give consideration to the desirability as a simplification measure of consolidating the printing and binding appropriations with their related salaries and expenses appropriation.

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

The committee has provided the full amount of the budget estimates for the several administrative expense items and the railroad retirement account, aggregating \$642,416,000, which is an over-all decrease of \$48,377,000 below the 1948 appropriations. A total of \$1,291,000 of this decrease is applicable to the administrative items and is accounted for largely by the elimination of special funds provided last year to handle the increase in work load arising out of the so-called Crosser amendments. The decrease of \$47,086,000 in the amount for the retirement benefit account is due to differences in estimated retirement tax receipts and to the net adjustment in the underestimate of tax collections in prior years.

The retirement account item of \$637,986,000 includes \$24,340,639 as an appropriation from the general fund of the Treasury rather than from retirement tax collections, to permit the Board to maintain retirement credits for former railroad employees in military service. The authority for this item is to be found in section 4 of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended specifically by the act of April 8, 1942 (56 Stat. 204), which provides for the crediting toward retirement benefits under the act, under certain conditions, of voluntary or involuntary military service during any "war service period." The term "war service period" is defined to include—

any period after September 7, 1939, with respect to which a state of national emergency was duly declared to exist which requires a strengthening of the national defense.

Since the country is still in a period of "national emergency" for the purposes of crediting railroad retirement benefits under the provisions of the specific statute referred to, the situation is that an individual now leaving the railroad industry to enter military service would be entitled to credit for such military service, and this situation will continue until the national emergency is declared to be ended or until some other specific action to the contrary is taken by the Congress. The committee can see no valid reason for an individual voluntarily leaving railroad employment today—more than 2 years after the end of actual fighting—being entitled to benefits under this particular part of the Railroad Retirement Act. The Board concurs fully in this view and in fact has recently recommended to a legislative committee of the Congress that the national emergencies be terminated insofar as they affect the military service credit provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act. This committee has decided to hasten action in the matter, and has accordingly included a provision in the accompanying bill to accomplish that purpose.

Another problem which the committee went into at some length in connection with the military service credit provisions of the act is the matter of appropriations from the general fund of the Treasury which will eventually be required to permit service credits to be made for those individuals who entered the military service "indirectly" from the railroad industry. The statute provides that military service credits shall be given to eligible individuals who left railroad employment for employment elsewhere or for other reasons, and within a maximum period of not to exceed 2 years from that time, entered the military service either voluntarily or involuntarily. Due to the fact that the Board receives reports on employees in military service only

from the railroads, and since the railroads have no information on former employees who may have entered military service within the specified time after leaving railroad employment, the Board has been unable to secure full information on the liability of the Government for military service credits for former railroad employees falling within this category. It has been indicated that the liability may prove very substantial and vigorous efforts are being made by the Board to devise some method in cooperation with the military services to determine the Government's liability. The committee hopes that the Board will be able to include recommendations in its 1950 Budget to dispose of the matter.

The bill for a number of years has carried separate appropriations for salaries, miscellaneous expenses, printing and binding, and penalty mail costs of the Board. The committee suggests that the Board and the Bureau of the Budget consider the advisability of consolidating these items into a single salaries-and-expenses appropriation in connection with the 1950 Budget.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.—For the necessary expenses of this organization established as an independent agency by title II of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 the bill includes \$2,540,000, which is \$400,000 below the budget request but \$370,000 above the appropriation for the current year. This organization took over 355 employees of the former Conciliation Service of the Labor Department on August 22, 1947, and has made slight additions to the staff since that time, its present personnel totaling 375. Its original appropriation for the current year was \$1,320,000 and just recently in the Urgent Deficiency Act, an additional \$850,000 was made available to carry the organization for the remainder of the year. This is an important agency within the over-all framework of governmental activities in the labor-management relations field, and the committee believes that it should be implemented with sufficient funds to enable it to do a creditable job within its assigned sphere. The amount included in the bill should, in the committee's judgment, be adequate for its expenses next year.

The Director of this new Service, Mr. Ching, advised the committee that emphasis is being placed on the delegation of responsibility to the commissioners of conciliation in the field rather than build up a large Washington staff, and that in the field, constant emphasis will be placed on efforts to work with labor and management in order to promote better understanding of their respective problems and attempt to iron out differences before disagreements that arise have an opportunity to reach the dispute or strike stage. It is apparently contemplated that the conciliators will be constantly engaged in this sort of missionary and educational activity. The committee is favorably impressed with Mr. Ching's capacity for the job and has hopes that this Service will function effectively in its assigned field.

Boards of inquiry.—The committee has allowed \$100,000 for expenses of such boards of inquiry as may be appointed under authority of section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 to work on cases in which the national health or safety is imperiled.

The amount of \$90,000 was appropriated as a stand-by fund this year. The Budget included an arbitrarily determined amount of \$150,000 for 1949. It is a case of one guess against another and that is the sole reason for the committee's reduction of \$50,000 below the budget request.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in the bill are recommended:

On page 5, lines 11 to 19, inclusive, under the general provisions of the Labor Department:

SEC. 106. The Secretary, if he finds it necessary for the practical and efficient operation of the Department, shall have the authority to transfer funds from any appropriation herein made available for salaries and expenses to any other such appropriation, but no appropriation shall be either increased or decreased more than 5 per centum by such transfers: Provided, That any such transfers shall not be used for the purpose of creating new functions within the Department.

On page 19, lines 20 to 25, inclusive, under the Public Health Service (National Institute of Health):

Provided, That such parts of the amount appropriated under this head as the Surgeon General shall determine from time to time to be available for research fellowships and grants shall, if obligated during fiscal year 1949, remain available for expenditure for four fiscal years thereafter.

On pages 31 and 32, beginning on line 23 of page 31, under the Railroad Retirement Board (railroad retirement account):

Provided further, That for the purposes of the provisions of section 4 of the Act of June 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 307, ch. 382), as amended, the national emergencies proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941, shall be deemed to be terminated on the date of the approval of this Act.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII—2A

The following is submitted in compliance with clause 2A of rule XIII:

EXISTING LAW

(c) For the purpose of this section and section 202, as amended, a "war service period" shall mean * * * (3) any period after September 7, 1939, with respect to which a state of national emergency was duly declared to exist which requires a strengthening of the national defense.

IN PENDING BILL

On pages 31 and 32, beginning in line 23 of page 31:

Provided further, That for the purposes of the provisions of section 4 of the Act of June 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 307, ch. 382), as amended, the national emergencies proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941, shall be deemed to be terminated on the date of the approval of this Act.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1948, THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1949, AND
THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1949

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Object	Appropriations, 1948 (comparable)	Budget estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$979, 997	\$1, 049, 300	¹ \$975, 000	— \$4, 997	— \$74, 300
Solicitor's office, salaries and expenses-----	1, 067, 758	1, 106, 000	1, 000, 000	— 67, 758	— 106, 000
Labor Standards, Bureau of, salaries and expenses-----	342, 900	505, 000	² 200, 000	— 142, 900	— 305, 000
Veterans' Reemployment Rights, Bureau of, salaries and expenses-----	552, 946	509, 000	-----	— 552, 946	— 509, 000
Penalty mail costs, Department of Labor-----	128, 200	140, 000	105, 000	— 23, 200	— 35, 000
Subtotal, Office of Secretary-----	3, 071, 801	3, 309, 300	2, 280, 000	— 791, 801	— 1, 029, 300
Conciliation, commissioners of, salaries and expenses-----	³ 430, 001	-----	-----	— 430, 001	-----
Total, Office of the Secretary-----	3, 501, 802	3, 309, 300	2, 280, 000	— 1, 221, 802	— 1, 029, 300
BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 407, 600	2, 444, 000	2, 444, 000	+ 36, 400	-----
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS					
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 073, 794	5, 389, 200	2, 500, 000	— 1, 573, 794	— 2, 889, 200

WOMEN'S BUREAU					
Salaries and expenses-----	322, 100	336, 000	274, 200	-47, 900	-61, 800
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION					
Salaries and expenses-----	5, 052, 811	5, 121, 800	5, 000, 000	-52, 811	-121, 800
Total, Department of Labor-----	⁴ 15, 358, 107	16, 600, 300	12, 498, 200	-2, 859, 907	-4, 102, 100

TITLE II.—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND					
Grant funds (education of the blind)-----	⁵ \$115, 000	⁵ \$115, 000	\$115, 000	-----	-----
BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 376, 200	1, 485, 000	1, 371, 200	-\$5, 000	-\$113, 800
Employees' compensation fund-----	⁶ 13, 550, 000	10, 800, 000	10, 800, 000	-2, 750, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation-----	⁶ 14, 926, 200	12, 285, 000	12, 171, 200	-2, 755, 000	-113, 800
COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF					
Salaries and expenses-----	259, 500	282, 400	282, 400	+22, 900	-----

¹ Includes \$75,000 for union-registration activity transferred from the estimate for the Bureau of Labor Standards.

² Excludes \$75,000 referred to in footnote 1.

³ Represents funds made available to carry the old Conciliation Service to Aug. 22, on which date it was succeeded by the new Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (title VI of this bill).

⁴ Excludes \$360,000 travel funds which were rescinded subsequent to approval of annual appropriation act.

⁵ In addition, \$10,000 permanent appropriation available.

⁶ Includes \$3,300,000 supplemental in the urgent deficiency act, 1948.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1948, the budget estimates for 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

TITLE II.—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948 (comparable)	Budget estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$4, 274, 699	\$4, 750, 000	\$4, 475, 000	+\$200, 301	—\$275, 000
Certification services-----	531, 000	(?)	(?)	—531, 000	-----
Total, Food and Drug Administration-----	4, 805, 699	4, 750, 000	4, 475, 000	—330, 699	—275, 000
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 192, 000	2, 205, 000	2, 194, 000	+2, 000	—11, 000
HOWARD UNIVERSITY					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 045, 400	2, 190, 400	2, 150, 000	+104, 600	—40, 400
Plans and specifications-----	220, 000	50, 000	50, 000	—170, 000	-----
Construction of buildings-----	^s 2, 022, 080	^s 507, 240	^s 507, 240	—1, 514, 840	-----
Total, Howard University-----	4, 287, 480	2, 747, 640	2, 707, 240	—1, 580, 240	—40, 400
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Vocational education, further development of (George- Barden Act)-----	⁹ 19, 333, 942	29, 301, 739	19, 842, 760	+ 508, 818	— 9, 458, 979

Vocational education, Hawaii-----	30,000	30,000	30,000	-----
Vocational education, Puerto Rico-----	105,000	105,000	105,000	-----
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts-----	2,480,000	2,480,000	2,480,000	-----
Salaries and expenses-----	1,796,700	2,000,000	1,796,700	-----
Total, Office of Education-----	¹⁰ 23,745,642	33,916,739	24,254,460	+508,818
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION				
Payments to States-----	18,000,000	21,475,000	18,000,000	-----
Salaries and expenses-----	622,700	710,000	622,700	-----
Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation-----	18,622,700	22,185,000	18,622,700	-----
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE				
Venereal diseases-----	17,784,567	17,300,000	17,230,000	-554,567
Tuberculosis-----	8,345,652	9,329,000	9,291,000	+945,348
Assistance to States, general-----	16,844,153	19,774,000	¹¹ 13,865,000	-2,979,153
Communicable diseases-----	7,919,176	7,500,000	7,490,000	-429,176

⁷ In lieu of the previous practice of appropriating annually from the general fund to maintain the certification and inspection services which are covered by fees assessed against those for whom the service is rendered, the Budget and the committee bill contain language appropriating *directly* the fees assessed, under an arrangement whereby the amount involved is governed directly by the volume of service requests received.

⁸ In addition, for 1948 there is a contract authorization of \$2,087,675. For 1949, the Budget proposes a contract authorization of \$750,750 which the committee has increased to \$865,750.

⁹ Includes \$1,583,942 supplemental in the urgent deficiency act, 1948.

¹⁰ In addition, \$9,700,123 in permanent appropriations available.

¹¹ The bill excludes, and the decrease shown includes the amount of \$3,985,460 representing *part* of this item which the committee has deferred for later consideration.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1948, the budget estimates for 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

TITLE II.—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948 (comparable)	Budget estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—continued					
Hospital construction (grants)-----	¹² \$15, 000, 000	¹³ \$60, 000, 000	¹³ \$60, 000, 000	+\$45, 000, 000	-----
Administrative expenses, hospital construction-----	927, 985	1, 352, 000	1, 300, 000	+ 372, 015	—\$52, 000
Hospitals and medical care-----	21, 371, 109	21, 443, 000	21, 443, 000	+ 71, 891	-----
Foreign quarantine service-----	2, 701, 859	3, 154, 000	3, 000, 000	+ 298, 141	—154, 000
Employee health service programs-----	423, 053	431, 000	392, 500	—30, 553	—38, 500
National Institute of Health, operating expenses-----	11, 002, 875	13, 570, 000	13, 670, 000	+ 2, 667, 125	+ 100, 000
National Cancer Institute-----	14, 000, 000	14, 000, 000	¹⁴ 14, 000, 000	-----	-----
Construction of research facilities-----	2, 650, 000	¹⁵ 5, 000, 000	¹⁵ 5, 000, 000	+ 2, 350, 000	-----
Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth-----	1, 674, 138	2, 350, 000	1, 866, 300	+ 192, 162	—483, 700
Training for nurses-----	4, 500, 000	380, 000	350, 000	—4, 150, 000	—30, 000
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 059, 438	4, 226, 000	4, 047, 700	—11, 738	—178, 300

Office of International Health Relations-----	352, 920	302, 000	285, 000	-67, 920	-17, 000
Total, Public Health Service-----	129, 556, 925	180, 111, 000	173, 230, 500	+43, 673, 575	-6, 880, 500
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 550, 000	1, 573, 000	1, 573, 000	+23, 000	-----
Construction, equipment, etc.:-----					
Building for storeroom, etc-----	-----	765, 000	(¹⁶)	-----	¹⁶ ---765, 000
Infrmary building-----	-----	1, 750, 000	(¹⁶)	-----	¹⁶ ---1, 750, 000
Construction planning (receiving buildings and cafeteria annex)-----	-----	307, 000	-----	-----	---307, 000
Miscellaneous construction and replacements-----	-----	163, 000	163, 000	+163, 000	-----
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital-----	1, 550, 000	4, 558, 000	1, 736, 000	+186, 000	-2, 822, 000
Total, Federal Security Agency-----	200, 061, 146	263, 155, 779	239, 788, 500	+39, 727, 354	-23, 367, 279

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses-----	\$5, 974, 700	¹⁷ \$9, 400, 000	¹⁷ \$7, 200, 000	+\$1, 225, 300	-\$2, 200, 000
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¹² This amount carried in the urgent deficiency act, 1948.
¹³ In addition, contract authorization of \$75,000,000.
¹⁴ In addition, a contract authorization of \$8,000,000.
¹⁵ In addition, a contract authorization of \$25,630,000.
¹⁶ In lieu of direct appropriations for these items as proposed in the Budget, the committee has substituted contract authorizations in the amounts of \$935,000 and \$2,015,000.
¹⁷ The Budget for this item is based on a 9-month expenditure. The committee bill is based on an 8-month expenditure, but with language permitting expenditure during a 7-month period if necessary.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1948, the budget estimates for 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Object	Appropriations, 1948 (comparable)	Budget estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
Salaries and expenses-----	\$328, 700	\$332, 100	\$332, 100	+ \$3, 400	-----
Penalty mail costs-----	700	750	750	+ 50	-----
Arbitration and emergency boards-----	119, 000	100, 000	100, 000	- 19, 000	-----
Printing and binding-----	9, 000	7, 500	7, 500	- 1, 500	-----
National Railroad Adjustment Board, salaries and expenses-----	367, 000	374, 200	374, 200	+ 7, 200	-----
Printing and binding-----	45, 000	48, 000	48, 000	+ 3, 000	-----
Total, National Mediation Board-----	869, 400	862, 550	862, 550	- 6, 850	-----

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries-----	\$4, 560, 000	\$3, 500, 000	\$3, 500, 000	-\$1, 060, 000	-----
Miscellaneous expenses-----	1, 046, 000	844, 000	844, 000	-202, 000	-----
Printing and binding-----	53, 000	54, 000	54, 000	+1, 000	-----
Penalty mail costs-----	¹⁸ 62, 000	¹⁹ 32, 000	¹⁹ 32, 000	-30, 000	-----
Railroad retirement account-----	685, 072, 000	637, 986, 000	637, 986, 000	-47, 086, 000	-----
Total, Railroad Retirement Board-----	690, 793, 000	642, 416, 000	642, 416, 000	-48, 377, 000	-----

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses-----	²⁰ \$2, 170, 000	\$2, 940, 000	\$2, 540, 000	+\$370, 000	-\$400, 000
Boards of inquiry-----	90, 000	150, 000	100, 000	+10, 000	-50, 000
Total, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service-----	²⁰ 2, 260, 000	3, 090, 000	2, 640, 000	+380, 000	-450, 000
Grand totals of appropriations, all titles-----	²¹ 915, 316, 353	²¹ 935, 524, 629	²¹ 905, 405, 250	²¹ -9, 911, 103	²¹ -30, 119, 379

¹⁸ In addition, \$113,000 from the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund.

¹⁹ In addition, \$75,000 from the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund.

²⁰ Includes supplemental of \$850,000 in the urgent deficiency act, 1948.

²¹ In addition, see data on contract authorizations in the table immediately following.

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

Agency and item	Approved, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Recommended in bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-), committee bill compared with—	
				Approved, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY					
Howard University, construction of buildings-----	¹ \$2, 087, 675	\$750, 750	² \$865, 750	—\$1, 221, 925	+\$115, 000
Public Health Service:					
Construction of hospitals-----	75, 000, 000	75, 000, 000	75, 000, 000	-----	-----
National Cancer Institute, operating expenses-----	-----	-----	8, 000, 000	+8, 000, 000	+8, 000, 000
Construction of research facilities-----	-----	25, 630, 000	² 25, 630, 000	+25, 630, 000	-----
St. Elizabeths Hospital:					
Construction and equipment, storeroom, etc-----	-----	(³)	² 935, 000	+935, 000	+935, 000
Construction and equipment, infirmary building-----	-----	(³)	² 2, 015, 000	+2, 015, 000	+2, 015, 000
Totals, contract authorizations-----	77, 087, 675	101, 380, 750	112, 445, 750	+35, 358, 075	+11, 065, 000

¹ In addition, the 1949 Budget reflects the *anticipated* submission of a supplemental contract authorization of \$1,640,000 for 1948.

² See also related language in the bill.

³ See table of appropriations for estimates for these purposes.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1948	Budget estimate, 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Special account, payments from proceeds of sales, motor vehicles, etc.	\$5,382		—\$5,382
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
American Printing House for the Blind (act of June 25, 1906)	10,000	\$10,000	
Office of Education:			
Payments to States and Territories for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts (act of Mar. 4, 1907)	2,550,000	2,550,000	
Payments to States for promotion of vocational education (act Feb. 23, 1947)	7,150,123	7,150,123	
Total, Office of Education	9,700,123	9,700,123	
Public Health Service: Operation of commissaries, hospitals at Lexington, Ky., and Fort Worth, Tex. (act of Dec. 23, 1943)	177,000	77,000	
Office of Administrator: Payments from proceeds of sale of motor vehicles, etc. (for entire Agency)	114,335	10,000	—4,335
Total permanent appropriations, Federal Security Agency	9,801,458	9,797,123	—4,335
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
Unemployment insurance administration fund	14,200,000	14,700,000	+500,000
Grand total for all agencies	124,006,840	24,497,123	+490,283

¹ Estimate; subject to some revision.

TRUST FUNDS

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1948 ¹	Budget estimate, 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
American Printing House for the Blind: To promote education of blind (interest)-----	\$10,000	\$10,000	-----
Bureau of Employees' Compensation:			
Relief and rehabilitation, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers Compensation Act.-----	50,000	50,000	-----
Relief and rehabilitation, District of Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act.-----	15,000	15,000	-----
Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation-----	65,000	65,000	-----
Food and Drug Administration:			
Unearned certification fees deposited by coal-tar colors manufacturers (refunds)-----	25	-----	-\$25
Sea-food inspections-----	113,700	-----	-113,700
Total, Food and Drug Administration-----	113,725	-----	-113,725
Public Health Service:			
National Institute of Health, gift funds-----	20,000	24,000	+4,000
National Cancer Institute, gift funds-----	1,500	1,500	-----
Personal funds and earnings of inmates at narcotic farms-----	174,000	175,000	+1,000
Moneys and effects of former patients-----	4,500	4,500	-----

	979	-----	-979
Public Health Service, gift funds-----			
Total, Public Health Service-----	200, 979	205, 000	+ 4, 021
St. Elizabeths Hospital:			
Pension money-----	60, 000	55, 000	-5, 000
Personal funds of patients-----	150, 000	150, 000	-----
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital-----	210, 000	205, 000	-5, 000
Total trust funds, Federal Security Agency-----	599, 704	485, 000	-114, 704
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
Railroad retirement account-----	² 40, 000, 000	² 55, 000, 000	+ 15, 000, 000
Grand total for all agencies-----	40, 599, 704	55, 485, 000	+ 14, 885, 296

¹ Several of the amounts are tentative estimates of amounts to be appropriated in 1948; thus several of the amounts are likely to change before the end of the year.

² Represents interest on investments. Excludes transfers from the general fund appropriation.

○

Union Calendar No. 713

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5728

[Report No. 1519]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 5, 1948

Mr. KEEFE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related
6 independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1949, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary) and for the performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947), including personal services in the District of Columbia; health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); teletype news service; and payment in advance when authorized by the Secretary for dues or fees for library membership in organizations whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; \$975,000.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor for the Department of Labor, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,000,000.

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards: For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial health and safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry, including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of reports and of material for informational exhibits; and expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at con-

ferences concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Standards when called by the Bureau with the written approval of the Secretary; \$200,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail for the Department of Labor (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$105,000.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to conduct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as authorized by the Act of August 16, 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,444,000.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered; personal services in the District of Columbia; and not to exceed \$15,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$2,500,000.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including personal

1 services in the District of Columbia and purchase of re-
2 ports and material for informational exhibits; \$274,200.

3 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for per-
5 forming the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards
6 Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions
7 for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts
8 by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C.
9 38), and for the functions under the Fair Labor Standards
10 Act transferred by Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of
11 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia;
12 reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and
13 their employees for inspection services rendered; and
14 expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and con-
15 sultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Wage
16 and Hour Division when called by the Division with the
17 written approval of the Secretary; \$5,000,000.

18 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—GENERAL PROVISIONS

19 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title available for
20 salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses
21 and, when specifically authorized by the Secretary, for
22 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
23 function or activity for which any such appropriation is
24 made.

25 SEC. 103. Appropriations under this title available for

1 salaries and expenses shall be available for stenographic
2 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
3 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

4 SEC. 104. Appropriations under this title available for
5 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment of claims
6 pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act
7 (28 U. S. C. 921).

8 SEC. 105. Appropriations under this title available for
9 salaries and expenses shall be available for printing and
10 binding.

11 SEC. 106. The Secretary, if he finds it necessary for
12 the practical and efficient operation of the Department, shall
13 have the authority to transfer funds from any appropriation
14 herein made available for salaries and expenses to any other
15 such appropriation, but no appropriation shall be either in-
16 creased or decreased more than 5 per centum by such
17 transfers: *Provided*, That any such transfers shall not be
18 used for the purpose of creating new functions within the
19 Department.

20 SEC. 107. This title may be cited as the "Department
21 of Labor Appropriation Act, 1949".

22 TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

23 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

24 Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of
25 August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101), \$115,000.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and not to exceed \$36,000 for the Employees' Compensation Board of Appeals; \$1,371,200: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not apply to any purchase or service outside continental United States when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of compensation and other benefits and expenses (except administrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing during the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation; the advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries in third-party cases; the furnishing of medical and hospital services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial expenses, including transportation and other expenses incidental to such services, treatment, and burial, for such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto

1 as civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations
2 and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended
3 (5 U. S. C. 796), shall apply in providing such services,
4 treatment, and expenses in such cases; \$10,800,000.

5 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

6 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Colum-
7 bia Institution for the Deaf, including personal services and
8 miscellaneous expenses, and repairs and improvements,
9 \$282,400.

10 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

11 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for carry-
12 ing out the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as
13 amended (21 U. S. C. 301-392); the Tea Importation
14 Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 41-50); the Import Milk
15 Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149); the Federal Caustic Poison
16 Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411); and the Filled Milk Act, as
17 amended (21 U. S. C. 61-64); including personal services
18 in the District of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed forty-
19 five passenger motor vehicles (of which thirty-five shall be
20 for replacement only); services as authorized by section 15
21 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reporting
22 and illustrating the results of investigations; and not to
23 exceed \$2,000 for payment in advance for special tests and
24 analyses by contract without regard to section 3709 of the
25 Revised Statutes; \$4,475,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed

1 \$120,864 of this amount shall be available for transfer to
2 the appropriation "Salaries, Office of the General Counsel".

3 Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection
4 services: For expenses necessary for the certification or
5 inspection of certain products in accordance with sections
6 406, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal
7 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C.
8 346, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate
9 of the advance deposits during the fiscal year 1949 to cover
10 payment of fees by applicants for certification or inspection
11 of such products, to remain available until expended; and
12 in addition thereto, the aggregate of advance deposits made
13 prior to July 1, 1948, and remaining to the credit of
14 depositors for certification or inspection of such products
15 during the fiscal year 1949, which shall also remain avail-
16 able until expended. The total amount herein appropriated
17 shall be available for personal services in the District of
18 Columbia; purchase of not to exceed twelve passenger motor
19 vehicles (of which three shall be for replacement only);
20 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
21 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and the refund of advance deposits
22 for which no service has been rendered: *Provided*, That in
23 the fiscal year 1949 not to exceed \$20,500 of such total
24 amount shall be available for transfer to the appropriation
25 "Salaries, Office of the General Counsel".

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance, including repairs; purchase of one ten-passenger motor vehicle (carry-all type) at a cost not to exceed \$3,000; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by employees in the performance of their official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to the appropriation of Howard University for instruction of nurses and actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such university; \$2,194,000: *Provided*, That no intern or resident physician receiving compensation from this appropriation on a full-time basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages or salary from any other appropriation in this Act.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Howard University, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds, \$2,150,000.

Plans and specifications: For all expenses necessary for the preparation of a master development plan for Howard University to guide the future design and construction of buildings and improvements, including roads, walks, utilities,

1 recreation facilities, and landscape development, to be im-
2 mediately available and to remain available until expended,
3 \$50,000, which amount shall be transferred to the Public
4 Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency, for the
5 performance of the work.

6 Construction of buildings: For alterations to and in-
7 stallations in the existing power plant and science hall on the
8 grounds of Howard University, including engineering and
9 architectural services, printing, and travel, to remain avail-
10 able until expended, \$507,240, which amount, except such
11 part as may be necessary for the incidental expenses of the
12 university, may be transferred to the Public Buildings Ad-
13 ministration, Federal Works Agency, for the purposes of this
14 appropriation; and in addition the authority contained in
15 the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1948, to
16 enter into contracts for construction of a dental school build-
17 ing and an auditorium-fine arts building on the grounds
18 of Howard University is hereby increased from \$2,087,675
19 to \$2,953,425: *Provided*, That any contracts for construc-
20 tion of the dental school building and the auditorium-fine arts
21 building shall be in accordance with the terms of said Act .
22 and shall provide for completion at a total cost to the Federal
23 Government not in excess of \$2,242,520 for the dental school
24 building and \$2,732,985 for the auditorium-fine arts build-
25 ing: *Provided further*, That the limitations on contract

1 authority and total cost may be exceeded or shall be reduced
2 by an amount equal to the percentage increase or decrease,
3 if any, in construction costs generally dating from January
4 1, 1948, as determined by the Federal Works Administrator.

5 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

6 Further development of vocational education: For
7 carrying out section 3 of the Vocational Educational Act of
8 1946 (Public Law 586), \$19,842,760: *Provided*, That
9 the apportionment to the States shall be computed on the
10 basis of not to exceed \$19,842,759.97 for the fiscal year
11 1949, as authorized.

12 Promotion of vocational education in Hawaii: For car-
13 rying out section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S.
14 C. 29), \$30,000.

15 Promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico: For
16 carrying out section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U.
17 S. C. 30), \$105,000.

18 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the
19 mechanic arts: For carrying out section 22 of the Act of
20 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343d), \$2,480,000.

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
22 Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations,
23 and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of pub-
24 lic and school library service; coordination of library service
25 on the national level with other forms of adult education; de-

veloping library participation in Federal projects; fostering Nation-wide coordination of research materials among libraries, interstate library coordination and the development of library service throughout the country; personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films, and lantern slides; collection, exchange, and cataloging of educational apparatus and appliances, articles of school furniture and models of school buildings illustrative of foreign and domestic systems and methods of education, and repairing the same; \$1,796,700, of which not less than \$487,400 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized: *Provided*, That all receipts from non-Federal agencies representing reimbursement for expenses of travel of employees of the Office of Education performing advisory functions to said agencies shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of this appropriation.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico): For payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended (29 U. S. C. ch. 4), including payments, in accordance with regulations of the

1 Administrator, for one-half of necessary expenditures for the
2 acquisition of vending stands or other equipment in
3 accordance with section 3 (a) (3) (C) of said Act for the
4 use of blind persons, such stands or other equipment to be
5 controlled by the State agency, \$18,000,000, of which
6 not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available to the
7 Federal Security Administrator for providing rehabilitation
8 services to disabled residents of the District of Columbia, as
9 authorized by section 6 of said Act, which latter amount
10 shall be available for administrative expenses in connection
11 with providing such services in the District of Columbia,
12 printing and binding, including the purchase of reprints,
13 and travel: *Provided*, That not to exceed 15 per centum
14 of the appropriation shall be used for administrative
15 purposes: *And provided further*, That section 3709 of the
16 Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not apply to any pur-
17 chase made or service rendered when the aggregate amount
18 involved does not exceed \$400.

19 Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
20 Puerto Rico), fiscal year 1950: For making, after May 31,
21 1949, payments to States in accordance with the Vocational
22 Rehabilitation Act, as amended (including the objects speci-
23 fied in the preceding paragraph), for the first quarter of
24 the fiscal year 1950, such sums as may be necessary, the
25 obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder:

1 to be charged to the appropriation therefor for the fiscal year
2 1950.

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in carry-
4 ing out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act,
5 as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20
6 U. S. C., ch. 6A), including personal services in the District
7 of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the
8 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); exchange of
9 books; and not to exceed \$3,000 for production, purchase,
10 and distribution of educational films; \$622,700.

11 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

12 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public
13 Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 6A) (here-
14 inafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including
15 (with the exception of the appropriation "Pay, and so
16 forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service") per-
17 sonal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of
18 reports, documents, and other material for publication;
19 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
20 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); preparation and display of
21 posters and exhibits by contract or otherwise; packing,
22 unpacking, crating, uncrating, drayage, and transpor-
23 tation of personal effects of commissioned officers and
24 transportation of their dependents on change of station;
25 increased allowances to Reserve officers for foreign serv-

1 ice; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing ap-
2 parel prescribed by the Surgeon General for use by
3 employees in the performance of their official duties; and
4 transporting in Government-owned automotive equipment,
5 to and from school, children of personnel who have quarters
6 for themselves and their families at isolated stations; as
7 follows:

8 Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections
9 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal di-
10 seases, including the operation and maintenance of centers
11 for the diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons
12 afflicted with venereal diseases; transportation and subsist-
13 ence of such persons and their attendants to and from the
14 place of treatment or allowance in lieu thereof; diagnosis and
15 treatment (including emergency treatment for other ill-
16 nesses) of such persons through contracts with physicians and
17 hospitals and other appropriate institutions without regard
18 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; fees for
19 case finding and referral to such centers of voluntary pa-
20 tients; reasonable expenses of preparing remains or burial
21 of deceased patients; recreational supplies and equipment;
22 leasing of facilities and repair and alteration of leased facili-
23 ties; the purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor
24 vehicles for replacement only, and for grants of money, serv-
25 ices, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States, as

1 defined in the Act, and with the approval of the respective
2 State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and
3 other political subdivisions of the States, for the foregoing
4 purposes, in such amounts and upon such terms and condi-
5 tions as the Surgeon General may determine; \$17,230,000.

6 Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section
7 314 (b) of the Act, including the purchase of not to exceed
8 five passenger motor vehicles, \$9,291,000.

9 Assistance to States, general: To carry out the pur-
10 poses of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide con-
11 sultative services to States pursuant to section 311 of
12 the Act; and to make field investigations and demon-
13 strations pursuant to section 301 of the Act, including the
14 purchase of not to exceed twenty-four passenger motor
15 vehicles of which seventeen shall be for replacement only,
16 \$13,865,000, none of which shall be used for carrying out
17 the purposes of the National Mental Health Act, approved
18 July 3, 1946.

19 Communicable diseases: To carry out those provisions
20 of sections 301, 311, 361, and 704 of the Act relating to
21 the prevention and suppression of communicable diseases,
22 the interstate transmission and spread thereof, and the en-
23 forcement of any applicable quarantine laws, including the
24 purchase of not to exceed fifty passenger motor vehicles for

1 replacement only; and purchase (not to exceed two) and
2 hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$7,490,000.

3 Grants for hospital construction: For liquidation of con-
4 tractual obligations authorized by the Congress to be in-
5 curred during the fiscal year 1948 or any subsequent fiscal
6 year for construction grants under part C, title VI, of the
7 Act, as amended, \$60,000,000, to remain available until
8 expended. Allotments under such part C to the several
9 States for the fiscal year 1949 shall be made on the basis of
10 \$75,000,000, a part of the sum authorized to be appropriated
11 for the fiscal year 1949. Whenever the Surgeon General
12 shall have approved an application for a construction project
13 in accordance with section 625 of the Act, subject to the
14 amount of the allotments available to the States for such
15 purposes, the Federal share of the cost of such project, as
16 provided by the Act, shall constitute a contractual obligation
17 of the Federal Government.

18 Administrative expenses, assistance for hospital construc-
19 tion: For administrative expenses incident to carrying out
20 title VI of the Act, as amended, including the purchase of
21 not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles, \$1,300,000.

22 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the pur-
23 poses of sections 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 502, and 710
24 of the Act, including minor repairs to and maintenance of

1 buildings; purchase of not to exceed thirteen passenger
2 motor vehicles, including three ambulances, for replace-
3 ment only; transportation to their homes in the conti-
4 nental United States of recovered indigent leper patients;
5 court costs and other expenses incident to proceedings for
6 commitment of mentally incompetent persons to hospitals
7 for the care and treatment of the insane; expenses of pre-
8 paring and transporting remains, or reasonable burial ex-
9 penses, for any patient dying in a hospital; purchase
10 and exchange of farm products and livestock; and
11 reimbursement to employees, subject to regulations of the
12 Federal Security Administrator, for the cost of repair or
13 replacement of personal belongings damaged or destroyed
14 by patients while such employees were engaged in the per-
15 formance of their official duties; \$21,443,000.

16 Foreign quarantine service: For the medical inspection
17 of aliens, the maintenance and ordinary expenses of United
18 States quarantine stations and supplementary activities
19 abroad, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees
20 in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the
21 Public Health Service are not available, including the pur-
22 chase of not to exceed ten passenger motor vehicles for re-
23 placement only, \$3,000,000.

24 Employee health service programs: For carrying out
25 the functions of the Public Health Service under the Act

1 of August 8, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150), \$392,500, of which
2 not to exceed \$15,966 may be used for a health service pro-
3 gram for Public Health Service employees at the seat of
4 Government: *Provided*, That when the Public Health
5 Service, at the request of any department or agency of the
6 Government, establishes or operates a health service pro-
7 gram for such department or agency such amount as may
8 be necessary may be consolidated with this appropriation
9 by transfer from the applicable appropriation or appro-
10 priations of such department or agency.

11 National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For
12 the activities of the National Institute of Health, not other-
13 wise provided for, including research fellowships and
14 grants for research projects pursuant to section 301
15 of the Act (including the purchase and distribution of
16 penicillin and other antibiotic compounds for use in research
17 projects for which grants are made); the regulation and
18 preparation of biologic products; the purchase of not to
19 exceed ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
20 and maintenance of buildings; \$13,670,000: *Provided*, That
21 such parts of the amount appropriated under this head as
22 the Surgeon General shall determine from time to time
23 to be available for research fellowships and grants shall, if
24 obligated during fiscal year 1949, remain available for
25 expenditure for four fiscal years thereafter.

1 National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon Gen-
2 eral, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory
3 Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and
4 training projects relating to cancer, including grants for
5 drawing plans, erection of buildings and acquisition of land
6 therefor; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other
7 public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention,
8 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative
9 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to otherwise
10 carry out the provisions of title IV of the Act, including the
11 purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles,
12 \$14,000,000; and, in addition to the amount appropriated
13 herein, the Surgeon General is authorized, upon the recom-
14 mendations of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make
15 grants-in-aid for drawing plans, erection of buildings, and
16 acquisition of land therefor for research and training projects
17 relating to cancer, and such grants (not to exceed a total
18 of \$8,000,000) shall, if approved during the fiscal year
19 1949, constitute a contractual obligation of the Federal
20 Government: *Provided*, That such parts of the amount ap-
21 propriated under this head as the Surgeon General shall
22 determine from time to time to be available for research
23 grants and training grants shall, if obligated during fiscal
24 year 1949, remain available for expenditure for four fiscal
25 years thereafter.

1 Construction of research facilities: For construction of
2 a combined hospital and research building, together with a
3 power plant and distribution facilities, garage, storage facil-
4 ities, and roads and walks, for the National Institute of
5 Mental Health and for general medical research, including
6 research in cancer and cardiovascular diseases, and for the
7 alteration and repair of existing research facilities and the
8 construction of temporary structures for radioactive research,
9 including acquisition of site or sites and preparation of plans,
10 specifications, and drawings, \$5,000,000, to remain available
11 until expended: *Provided*, That the appropriation of \$2,650,-
12 000 under this head in the Federal Security Agency
13 Appropriation Act, 1948, and the appropriation of \$850,000
14 to the Public Buildings Administration under the head
15 "National Institute of Mental Health" in the Independent
16 Offices Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be consolidated with
17 this appropriation, to be disbursed and accounted for as one
18 fund which shall be available for all of the foregoing pur-
19 poses; and in addition, contracts may be entered into in the
20 amount of \$25,630,000 toward completion of construction
21 and alterations herein authorized (excluding the cost of the
22 acquisition of sites and preparation of plans, specifications,
23 and drawings) at a cost not to exceed \$40,000,000: *Pro-*

1 *vided further*, That the limitations on contract authority and
2 total cost may be exceeded or shall be reduced by an amount
3 equal to the percentage increase or decrease, if any, in
4 construction costs generally dating from January 1, 1948,
5 as determined by the Federal Works Administrator: *Pro-*
6 *vided further*, That said fund (except such part as may be
7 necessary for the incidental expenses of the Public Health
8 Service) shall be transferred to the Public Buildings
9 Administration.

10 Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For pay, uni-
11 forms and subsistence allowances, increased allowances for
12 foreign service and commutation of quarters for not to exceed
13 one thousand four hundred and fifty-six regular active com-
14 missioned officers; for retired pay of regular and reserve
15 commissioned officers; and for six months' death gratuity pay
16 and burial payments for regular commissioned officers; \$1,-
17 866,300, and the Surgeon General is authorized to transfer to
18 this appropriation from appropriations herein made available
19 to the Public Health Service such additional amounts as
20 may be necessary for pay and allowances of the officers
21 herein authorized.

22 Training for nurses: For expenses necessary for comple-
23 tion of the liquidation of the program for training student

1 nurses enrolled prior to October 16, 1945, under the pro-
2 visions of the Act of June 15, 1943, as amended (50
3 U. S. C., App. 1451, and following), \$350,000, to remain
4 available until December 31, 1949.

5 Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices of
6 the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous
7 expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for
8 elsewhere, including the supervision of sanitary engineering,
9 nursing, and dental operations of the Public Health Service;
10 maintenance and operation of the water and sanitary investi-
11 gations station at Cincinnati, Ohio; surveys and investigations
12 concerned with problems of pollution of the waters of lakes
13 and rivers of the United States; collecting and compiling
14 mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics, including procure-
15 ment, by contract without regard to section 3709 of the
16 Revised Statutes, as amended, of transcripts of State,
17 municipal, and other records, and studies and investigations
18 related thereto; preparing information, articles, and publica-
19 tions related to public health; conducting studies and demon-
20 strations in public health methods; and purchase of not to
21 exceed two passenger motor vehicles; \$4,047,700.

22 Office of International Health Relations: For expenses
23 necessary in connection with international health work and

1 the Public Health Service mission to Liberia, including not
2 to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other
3 countries when specifically authorized by the Surgeon Gen-
4 eral, \$285,000.

5 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

6 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
7 maintenance and operation of the hospital, including clothing
8 for patients; purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor
9 vehicles for replacement only; cooperation with organizations
10 or individuals in scientific research into the nature, causes,
11 prevention, and treatment of mental illness; maintenance and
12 operation of necessary facilities for feeding employees and
13 others (at not less than cost as determined by the Federal
14 Security Administrator), the proceeds therefrom to re-
15 imburse the appropriation for the institution; ascertain-
16 ing the residence of patients whose care by the hospital
17 is no longer authorized, and returning such patients
18 to the place of residence; not exceeding \$1,500 for
19 the removal of patients to their friends; and not ex-
20 ceeding \$1,500 for the actual and necessary expenses
21 incurred in pursuing, identifying, and returning patients who
22 escape from the hospital or from the custody of any employee,
23 including rewards for the capture of any such patients;
24 \$1,573,000.

25 Construction and equipment, storeroom, and so forth:

1 For completion of construction and equipment for building
2 for storeroom and so forth, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, includ-
3 ing the objects specified under the appropriation for this
4 purpose in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
5 1942, and necessary land shoring and retaining, contracts
6 may be entered into in the amount of \$935,000, the total
7 cost not to exceed \$2,685,000, which amount, except such
8 part as may be necessary for the incidental expenses of Saint
9 Elizabeths Hospital, shall be transferred to the Public Build-
10 ings Administration, Federal Works Agency: *Provided*, That
11 the limitations on contract authority and total cost may be
12 exceeded or shall be reduced by an amount equal to the
13 percentage increase or decrease, if any, in construction costs
14 generally dating from January 1, 1948, as determined by
15 the Federal Works Administrator.

16 Construction and equipment, building for the housing,
17 care, and treatment of mentally sick patients: For comple-
18 tion of a building for the housing, care, and treatment of
19 mentally sick patients, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, including
20 the objects specified under the appropriation for this purpose
21 in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946,
22 contracts may be entered into in the amount of \$2,015,000,
23 the total cost not to exceed \$3,915,000 which amount,
24 except such part as may be necessary for the incidental
25 expenses of Saint Elizabeths Hospital, shall be transferred

1 to the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works
2 Agency: *Provided*, That the limitations on contract author-
3 ity and total cost may be exceeded or shall be reduced by
4 an amount equal to the percentage increase or decrease, if
5 any, in construction costs generally dating from January
6 1, 1948, as determined by the Federal Works Administrator.

7 Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds:
8 For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and
9 equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including exten-
10 sion of roads and sidewalks, fire exits, roof replacement,
11 and installation of elevators and preparation of plans and
12 specifications, advertising, and supervision of construction,
13 \$163,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
14 That any part of this amount may be transferred, upon the
15 request of the Federal Security Administrator, to the Public
16 Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency.

17 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
19 salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses
20 and, when specifically authorized by the Federal Security
21 Administrator, for expenses of attendance at meetings con-
22 cerned with the function or activity for which any such
23 appropriation is made.

1 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
2 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment of claims
3 pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act
4 (28 U. S. C. 921).

5 SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for
6 salaries and expenses shall be available for exchange of books
7 and for payment in advance when authorized by the Federal
8 Security Administrator for dues or fees for library member-
9 ship in organizations whose publications are available to
10 members only or to members at a price lower than to the
11 general public.

12 SEC. 205. Appropriations under this title available for
13 salaries and expenses shall be available for health service pro-
14 grams as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) (except for
15 the health service program for employees of the Public
16 Health Service at the seat of government as specifically pro-
17 vided for elsewhere in this title), and such amounts as may
18 be necessary may be transferred to the appropriations of the
19 organizational units operating such programs.

20 SEC. 206. Appropriations under this title available for
21 salaries and expenses shall be available for printing and
22 binding, including the purchase of reprints.

1 SEC. 207. This title may be cited as the "Federal
2 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1949".

3 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
5 National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions
6 vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947
7 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947), and other
8 laws, including personal services in the District of Columbia;
9 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
10 of the Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman
11 or the General Counsel; purchase of not to exceed two
12 passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding; services
13 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
14 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; deposits in the Treasury for penalty mail
15 (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; and payment of claims pursuant to
16 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
17 921) ; \$7,200,000: *Provided*, That in making apportion-
18 ments pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
19 amended, the entire sum herein appropriated may, if found
20 necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for effective admin-
21 istration, be apportioned for obligation prior to February 1,
22 1949.

1 This title may be cited as the “National Labor Relations
2 Board Appropriation Act, 1949”.

3 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

4 Salaries and expenses: For three members of the Board,
5 and for other expenditures of the National Mediation Board,
6 including stenographic reporting services as authorized by
7 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
8 \$332,100, of which amount not to exceed \$255,000 may
9 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

10 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for
11 penalty mail of the National Mediation Board and the
12 National Railroad Adjustment Board (39 U. S. C. 321d),
13 \$750.

14 Arbitration and emergency boards: For necessary
15 expenses of arbitration boards established under section 7
16 of the Railway Labor Act (45 U. S. C. 157) and emer-
17 gency boards appointed by the President pursuant to section
18 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160) ; necessary transportation
19 expenses of board members to and from their homes or
20 regular places of business, and \$6 per diem in lieu of sub-
21 sistence on such days as they are actually engaged in per-
22 formance of the duties of said boards; printing and binding;
23 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15
24 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$100,000.

1 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
2 the National Mediation Board, \$7,500.

3 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
5 National Railroad Adjustment Board, including stenographic
6 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
7 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$374,200, of which
8 \$70,000 shall be available only for compensation, not in
9 excess of \$50 per day, and expenses of referees; and not
10 more than \$178,000 for other personal services.

11 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
12 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, \$48,000.

13 This title may be cited as the "National Mediation Board
14 Appropriation Act, 1949".

15 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

16 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
17 bia and elsewhere, \$3,500,000.

18 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For
19 necessary expenditures, including not to exceed \$1,000
20 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
21 work of the Board when specifically authorized by the
22 Board; repairs and alterations; contract stenographic re-
23 porting services; and for payment in advance when au-
24 thorized by the Board for library membership in organiza-
25 tions which issue publications to members only or to

1 members at a price lower than to the general public; not to
2 exceed \$2,000 for payment of claims pursuant to section 403
3 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; and
4 purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement
5 only; \$844,000.

6 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
7 \$54,000.

8 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for
9 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$107,000, of which
10 \$75,000 shall be derived from the railroad unemployment
11 insurance administration fund.

12 Railroad retirement account: For an amount sufficient
13 as an annual premium for the payments required under the
14 Railroad Retirement Acts of August 29, 1935, and June 24,
15 1937, and authorized to be appropriated to the railroad
16 retirement account established under section 15 (a) of the
17 latter Act, \$637,986,000, of which \$73,416,000 shall
18 be immediately available: *Provided*, That such total
19 amount shall be available until expended for making pay-
20 ments required under said retirement Acts, and the amount
21 not required for current payments shall be invested by the
22 Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions
23 of said Railroad Retirement Act of June 24, 1937: *Pro-*
24 *vided further*, That for the purposes of the provisions
25 of section 4 of the Act of June 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 307,

ch. 382), as amended, the national emergencies proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941, shall be deemed to be terminated on the date of the approval of this Act.

The foregoing appropriations for salaries and miscellaneous expenses of the Board shall be available for a health-service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150).

This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement Board Appropriation Act, 1949".

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947), including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205 of said Act; temporary employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor relations at rates not in excess of \$35 per diem; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with labor and industrial relations; the purchase of one passenger automobile; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); deposits in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); and pay-

1 ment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort
2 Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; \$2,540,000.

3 Boards of inquiry: To enable the Federal Mediation
4 and Conciliation Service to pay necessary expenses of boards
5 of inquiry appointed by the President pursuant to section
6 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public
7 Law 101, approved June 23, 1947), including printing
8 and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the
9 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and rent in the
10 District of Columbia, \$100,000.

11 This title may be cited as the "Federal Mediation and
12 Conciliation Service Appropriation Act, 1949".

13 TITLE VII—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

14 SEC. 701. Amounts available to the departments and
15 agencies from appropriations for the fiscal year 1948 are
16 hereby reduced in the sums hereinafter set forth, such sums
17 to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treas-
18 ury immediately upon the approval of this Act:

19 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

20 Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Conciliation,
21 \$1;

22 Salaries and expenses, United States Conciliation Serv-
23 ice, \$10,000;

24 Traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$300,000;

1 Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Reemployment Func-
2 tion, Office of the Secretary, \$52,000;

3 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries), Wage and
4 Hour Division, \$11,000.

5 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

6 Salaries and expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, \$60,000;

7 Venereal diseases, Public Health Service, \$75,000;

8 Tuberculosis, Public Health Service, \$100,000;

9 Assistance to States, general, Public Health Service,
10 \$550,000;

11 Hospital and construction activities, Public Health Serv-
12 ice, \$15,000;

13 Hospitals and medical care, Public Health Service,
14 \$150,000;

15 Foreign quarantine service, Public Health Service,
16 \$10,000;

17 Employee health service programs, Public Health Serv-
18 ice, \$90,000;

19 Commissioned officers, pay and so forth, Public Health
20 Service, \$75,000;

21 Training for nurses, Public Health Service, \$500,000;

22 Civilian war benefits, Federal Security Agency, \$15,000.

23 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

24 Salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board,
25 \$9,000.

TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 801. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, that for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence

1 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
2 paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be
3 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
4 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
5 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
6 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
7 provisions of existing law.

8 SEC. 802. This Act may be cited as the "Labor-
9 Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1949".

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Union Calendar No. 713

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5728

[Report No. 1519]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

By Mr. KEEFE

MARCH 5, 1948

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued March 9, 1948
For actions of March 8, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 43

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated measure to restore certain Sec. 32 funds and make them available for foreign aid. Senate debated ERP bill; agreed to restrict shipments to nonparticipating countries. Sens. Johnston and Maybank recommended oleo-tax repeal. House passed Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill. Rep. Arends claimed inconsistency in administration's price policies. Senate passed bills to add lands to Shasta and Superior Forests. Sen. Ellender introduced and discussed bill for additional forest-fire control.

SENATE

- 1. EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM.** Continued debate on S. 2202, the ERP bill (pp. 2360-2, 2372-404). Agreed to a Knowland amendment prohibiting exports to nonparticipating European countries of any commodity which the Commerce Department determines is insufficient for participating countries, unless that Department determines such export to be in the U. S. interest (p. 2372).
- 2. SURPLUS COMMODITIES.** Debated, but passed over on objection of Sen. Williams, Del., S. J. Res. 187, which authorizes use of Sec. 32 funds in connection with the foreign-aid program and restores \$40,000,000 of these funds. During debate on the measure, there was discussion of the citrus, dried-fruit, egg, and potato situation. (pp. 2367-70).
- 3. FORESTS.** Passed without amendment H. R. 3175, to add certain public and other lands to the Shasta National Forest, Calif. (p. 2364). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed as reported S. 1090, to safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest, Minn. Agreed to a committee amendment reducing the amount of payments in lieu of taxes. (pp. 2371-2.)
- 4. OLEO TAXES.** Sens. Johnston and Maybank, S. C., spoke in favor of oleo-tax repeal (pp. 2355, 2359-60).
- 5. EDUCATION.** Both Houses received the President's message transmitting the State Department's report on the educational exchange program with China; to Senate Foreign Relations Committee and House Expenditures Committee (H. Doc. 562) (pp. 2355, 2414).

HOUSE

6. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. Passed without amendment this bill, H.R. 5728 (pp. 2414-32). Rejected several amendments, including one by Rep. Fogarty, R.I., to increase from \$2,500,000 to \$4,073,700 the appropriation for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (pp. 2425-9). Rep. Fogarty discussed the types and purposes of statistics compiled (pp. 2426-7).
7. PRICES. Rep. Arends, Ill., claimed the present Administration has been inconsistent on its stand on prices, inflation, and taxes (pp. 2407-8).
8. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Rich, Pa., urged that consideration be given the U.S. first before granting foreign aid, and made comparisons of property values in the U.S. with proposed aid amounts (pp. 2434-6).
Rep. Kersten, Wis., urged that more food be made available to miners in Germany (p. 2407).
Rep. Cox, Ga., spoke in favor of aid to China (p. 2408).
Rep. Jarman, Ala., criticized the delay in providing for an ERP (pp. 2409-10).
9. EXPORTS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Banking and Currency Committee voted to favorably report (but did not actually report) H.R. 5470, to remove price criteria as a factor in the granting of export licenses (p. D210).
10. REPORTS. Received the annual reports of the Federal Security Agency and the Public Health Service (p. 2436).

BILLS INTRODUCED

11. FOREST FIRE CONTROL. S. 2275, by Sen. Ellender, La., to authorize appropriations for additional forest-fire control. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author (p. 2356.)
12. AID TO CHINA. H.R. 5748, by Rep. Clason, Mass., to provide means for financing a U.S. program of reconstruction in China and to create agencies to carry out such a program. To Foreign Affairs Committee. (p. 2436.)
13. VETERANS' BENEFITS. H.R. 5755, by Rep. Stevenson, Wis., "to amend section 14 of the Veterans Preference Act of 1944." To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 2436.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. OLEOMARGARINE TAXES. Extension of remarks of Rep. MacKinnon, Minn., opposing repeal of oleomargarine taxes and discussing the effect of such repeal on milk prices (pp. A1525-6).
Rep. Davis, Wis., inserted a Hoard's Dairyman article opposing oleomargarine-tax repeal (pp. A1514-5).
15. CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT. Rep. Heselton, Mass., inserted three articles by Jerry Kluttz (Washington Post) explaining the recent amendments to the Civil Service Retirement Act (pp. A1487-8, A1498-9, A1501-2).
16. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Maybank, S.C., inserted James F. Byrnes' recent address on the ERP (pp. A1479-91).
Sen. Canehart, Ind., inserted an Indianapolis Star editorial commending Sen. Canehart's ERP proposals (p. A1491).

try will be surprised and dismayed at what will be found in such a review and investigation of these past procedures.

I plead with you, Members of this Congress, to take an interest in this matter, which I know by the dictates of conscience should be done immediately. It is a sad commentary that this body will indulge and tolerate the consideration of these insincere and politically baited issues on so-called civil rights when these conditions affecting so many young men exist.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BREHM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial relating to the postal employees.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and include a resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

PRESCRIBING PROCEDURES OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I take the floor for the purpose of calling the attention of the Members to H. R. 4641, a bill which I introduced December 4, 1947.

The purpose of this bill is to prescribe the procedures of investigating committees of the Congress and to protect the rights of parties under investigation by such committees.

If this bill could be enacted, it would extend to a world-famous scientist, such as Dr. E. U. Condon, the same protection which is now available to a chicken thief or a traffic violator; that is, the right of defense against his accusers.

Character assassination under the cloak of congressional immunity by a Member of Congress or a congressional committee is a dangerous and abominable travesty on every principle of Anglo-American justice and sense of fair play.

The bill is as follows:

H. R. 4641

A bill to prescribe the procedures of investigating committees of the Congress and to protect the rights of parties under investigation by such committees

Be it enacted, etc., That it is hereby declared to be the purpose and policy of the Congress that all legislative committees and subcommittees shall conduct their proceedings with the utmost fairness to all who may be affected by them and shall make every effort to avoid the abuse of their proceedings as a forum for the making of charges detrimental to the persons involved, which are not supported by convincing evidence. To this end the following specific regulations are prescribed:

SEC. 2. (a) All witnesses at hearings of the committees, whether public or private, shall have the right to have the aid and assistance of counsel and such other assistance as may be necessary to protection of their rights and to a full and fair presentation of the matter under investigation.

(b) Every witness who testifies in a hearing shall have a right at the conclusion of his testimony either to make an oral statement

or at his option to file a sworn statement which shall be made part of the record of such hearing, but such oral or written statement shall be relevant to the subject of the hearing.

(c) If a committee, or any member thereof, shall make public any report furnished to it by its staff or others, or if any witness shall make, by oral testimony or documentary evidence, any statement reflecting adversely upon the character or reputation of any other person (including governmental officials or employees) the committee shall either at once strike such material from the record or shall grant to the person referred to an opportunity to cross-examine the person responsible for the report or making the statement, and to present countervailing evidence. Such cross-examination and evidence shall be relevant to the interests of the individual who is involved, and may be subject to such reasonable limits of time and duration as the committee may impose. In addition, the persons concerned shall have the right, but unless subpoenaed shall have no obligation to file with the committee any denial, defense, or explanation they may see fit and they shall have the right to testify in person.

SEC. 3. The Congress hereby reaffirms the right and the duty of the press to comment on the activities of the Congress and individual Congressmen, whether favorably or adversely, and declares that it is contrary to this fundamental principle of a free society for editors, publishers, and reporters to be called into question before any committee of Congress unless it is deemed essential by a full committee to the conduct of a legislative inquiry. And it is further declared to be the policy of the Congress that, except at his own request, no reporter, editor, or publisher shall be called to testify before a committee to be questioned concerning any publication by him, unless upon vote of a majority of the committee or subcommittee before whom he is called to testify: *Provided, That no such person shall be called before any committee or subcommittee having less than five members.*

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

PRESCRIBING PROCEDURES OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, if the resolution introduced by the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] is in keeping with his silly speech, it will not stand any more chance to pass this Congress than an elephant would to hang to a horizontal bar by his eyebrows.

Of all the stupid attacks I have ever heard, it is accusing the Committee on Un-American Activities of persecution, when all in the world we have asked for is a letter written by the head of the FBI, that every Member of this Congress ought to see. If the FBI were out from under the Department of Justice, if it were an independent agency, so that Edgar Hoover could make his report directly to the Congress, it would relieve the members of the Committee on Un-American Activities of a great deal of the work that now devolves upon them.

The Committee on Un-American Activities has not smeared or slandered anybody, and when you read the letter of the FBI you will all say the same thing.

We are trying to protect this country against un-American or subversive activities of all kinds.

INCREASING VETERANS' TRAINING RATE OF ALLOWANCE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 1393) to increase the permitted rate of allowance and compensation for training on the job under Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of March 6, 1948.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who so desire may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD, and I further ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the bill as agreed upon by the conferees sets ceilings for a veteran without dependents at \$210, or one with one dependent at \$270, and \$290 for one having two or more dependents. This contrasts with the House-approved figures of \$250, \$325, and \$350 for the same classes. The Senate figures, as you will recall, were \$200 for a veteran without dependents and \$250 for a veteran with dependents. The present ceiling is \$175 for a veteran without dependents and \$200 for a veteran with dependents.

I feel that the House managers obtained the best compromise between the two versions that was possible. We did succeed in raising the ceiling substantially over the present level and I believe this will greatly benefit the veterans who are taking training on the job and attending school while working on a part-time basis.

The House bill provided for the exclusion of all overtime in the determination of ceilings, and this provision has been retained by the conferees. In other words, a veteran may work as much overtime as it is possible for him to do without having this added amount count against the ceiling. There was no provision for this subject in the Senate bill.

The 2-year limit for training on the job was retained and it was felt that this will result in quite a substantial saving to the Government.

The bill, as agreed to in conference, also provides that a veteran enrolled in a course of institutional on-the-farm training or a part-time institutional course shall be paid a subsistence allowance in an amount bearing the same relation to the difference between the basic rates and the increased rates of Public Law 411—increased subsistence rates—

as the institutional training part of such course bears to a course of full-time institutional training.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to take the time of the membership in speaking on the provisions of the conference report. The original bill was thoroughly discussed in the House during debate prior to passage. It might suffice then to make a few observations on the conference report, which is the bill in its final form and presented for your approval today. In the preparation for passage by both Houses, the provisions of the so-called subsistence bill, S. 1394, raising the allowances for veterans attending educational institutions, was placed in the conference report, as it was felt that by its omission Public Law 411 might be nullified due to the fact that both bills pertained to an amendment of paragraph 6, section VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) as amended.

The conferees agreed to the increased rates and provided further that a veteran pursuing a course of part-time institutional training, including a course of institutional on-farm training, or other combination course, shall be paid, subject to the limitations of paragraph 6 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) as amended, additional subsistence allowance in an amount bearing the same relation to the difference between the basic rates and the increased rates provided in section 1 of Public Law 411, Eightieth Congress, for full-time institutional training as the institutional training part of such course bears to a course of full-time institutional training.

The report also provides that in pursuing a course of institutional on-farm training, a veteran shall be paid additional subsistence allowance in an amount bearing the same relation to the difference between the basic law and the increased rates as provided in Public Law 411 for full-time institutional courses as the institutional training part of such course bears to a course of full-time institutional training.

The bill as agreed to inserts the words "including an institutional on-farm training course" after the words "under this part" in line 1 of paragraph 6 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) as amended.

Reconciling the different views of both Houses on the ceiling amounts, the conferees compromised and the ceilings are fixed at \$210 per month for a veteran without a dependent, \$270 per month for a veteran with one dependent, and \$290 per month for a veteran having two or more dependents.

The bill also provides for the exclusion of all overtime, with the House conferees receding on the extension of the on-the-job training to 4 years, leaving the length of time for training as now in the law—namely, 2 years.

The act shall take effect April 1, 1948.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, we on this side have no requests for time. We all signed the conference report and we are willing to vote on it now.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

[Mr. HOFFMAN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial appearing in the current issue of the Christian Advocate.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], who is in the hospital at the present time, I ask unanimous consent that he be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from *Il Progresso* of June 29.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. FULTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a clipping on increased wages for postal employees.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

REVIEW OF COURTS MARTIAL

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Speaker, I listened with much interest to the remarks of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON], in which he stated that he has introduced a bill which would provide for the automatic review of all courts martial, and that the present reviews of such courts are in the nature of a farce, or something of that description. I do not recall his exact words. Certainly I would have no objection to the review of courts martial. The Navy makes mistakes; the Army makes mistakes; we all make mistakes. If there is an opportunity to give them further review, it should be done.

But I believe the gentleman is entirely mistaken when he says there has been no adequate review of courts martial provided in the military departments of the Government. I do not want to comment on such reviews by the Army, but insofar as the Navy is concerned it has had a special Board of Review, composed of civilians, set up for such cases; and I, from my own personal experience, know that it operates efficiently. I have had several courts martial reviewed by this Board, and in at least two cases the verdicts and the findings were set aside. That, Mr. Speaker, is justice according to the highest standards of the American way of life.

In our most laudable desire to protect the rights and the interests of every American, we should not allow our enthusiasm to cast discredit on agencies of

the Government which are now doing all that seems possible to protect every right of citizens who come under their jurisdiction.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS— MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 562)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State on the operations of the Department of State under section 32 (b) (2) of Public Law 584, Seventy-ninth Congress, as required by that law.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 8, 1948.

(Enclosure: Report from the Secretary of State concerning Public Law 584.)

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5728) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent that the time for general debate be equally divided between the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and myself, that we continue general debate without limitation of time, and that the bill be read for amendment if the debate is concluded early this afternoon.

Mr. FOGARTY. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I personally have no desire to have the bill go over until tomorrow. As far as I personally am concerned, I would just as soon finish the debate today and start reading the bill for amendment. But there is one question in my mind, whether or not all the Members of the House realized that the bill would be read today and would be ready to have the bill considered under the 5-minute rule. That is a question I cannot answer, but if I do not hear anything from this side of the House I am not going to object to the request.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. May I ask the gentleman from Wisconsin if it is contemplated to finish the bill today?

Mr. KEEFE. That is my expectation. We have no requests for time in general debate.

Mr. McCORMACK. I want to cooperate with the gentleman, but assuming there is a roll call—I do not know that there will be one, but assuming that there might be one—what would be the procedure?

Mr. KEEFE. If there is a roll call, in view of the usual and ordinary exigencies

that occur in the House, I would have no objection to having it go over until tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would feel in the event that a roll call were to be had that the vote should go over until tomorrow.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]? There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5728, with Mr. HARNES of Indiana in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill make appropriations for the Federal Security Agency and the Labor Department. I shall not attempt any technical discussion of the details of this bill, but I shall attempt to outline in broad terms those things I believe the membership of the House is interested in. Those who have studied the bill will observe that for the first time, at least, in the years that I have been a Member of the Congress, we are submitting this bill with some very important parts eliminated. We expect to bring in a subsequent appropriation bill to cover those departments that have been left out of this particular bill. The reason for that is obvious. As you all know, the President's reorganization program, which proposes to transfer the Bureau of Employment Security to the Labor Department is under consideration in the other body at this time. The House has already voted disapproval of that program. It makes a great deal of difference to this particular appropriation bill as to where the Bureau of Employment Security is to be located, whether in the Labor Department or in the Federal Security Agency. Should the Senate take action such as is taken by the House, then automatically within 6 months after the termination of the war and a declaration to that effect, the Employment Service would automatically be transferred back to the Federal Security agency, there to be combined in one operation in some way with the Bureau of Employment Security. The question as to what agency should have control of the Veterans' Employment Agency also becomes a matter of great concern. So the subcommittee decided that we would not bring in this bill with provisions for the employment service in the Labor Department, or provisions for the Veterans' Employment Service, which is now in the Labor Department, or for the Bureau of Employment Security, which is in the Federal Security Agency. When we got into the thing we discovered that the whole Federal Security Agency is being reorientated and reorganized and shifted about, and we found that the justifications which were submitted to the Committee for the Federal Security Agency in many of its aspects, specifically

the Social Security Agency and the administrative office, was so out of harmony with what they are doing down there and what they propose to do that we could not intelligently survey the needs and provide funds for the program as it is to be reorganized by the new Administrator. So we have left out of consideration in this bill the entire appropriation for the Social Security Administration, which includes all of the aspects of social security, including the Children's Bureau. We have left out one phase of the activity of the Public Health Service, namely the mental health service, because we want to have a very much more extended hearing than we have had to date on that program.

We have also left out of the bill the Employment Service, Veterans' Employment Service in the Labor Department. We will bring in a subsequent bill as soon as we know what the status of those agencies is to be, under the President's reorganization program.

This bill is a very comprehensive one and covers a great many agencies. For instance, in the Federal Security Agency, the new Administrator, Mr. Ewing, is trying to put into force and effect some administrative changes and groupings of functions in the Federal Security Agency that may have a tendency to better integration of the various programs of the Federal Security Agency. So there is the Administrator's office, and the question arises as to what shall be placed directly under the Administrator. Shall the whole personnel problem of the entire Federal Security Agency be lifted out of the various subagencies and bureaus and transferred to the Administrator's office? Shall all of the audit divisions of the various grant-in-aid programs be lifted out of the various bureaus and transferred to the Administrator's office? Shall we have a direct line of authority from the Administrator of Federal Security extending to the Social Security Administrator, Mr. Altmeier, and through him to the various bureaus and subbureaus of the Social Security Administrator? Shall there be a direct line from the Administrator to the Pure Food and Drug Administration, to the Office of Education, to the Public Health Service, to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation? Each of those various and sundry activities are more or less uncoordinated, having been thrown together under the general head of Federal Security Agency. And that problem now presents itself to the new Administrator and he is struggling with it. So we expect to have long and continued hearings on the appropriations for those agencies in an effort to see if we cannot only get better administration but save some money. So I shall eliminate from my discussion those agencies that have been eliminated from this bill.

Everybody wants to save money. You all get letters from your constituents complaining because the Congress does not cut appropriations deep enough. Now, here is a pretty good illustration of the difficulty that confronts the Congress, and I want to call your attention to it. If you will turn to page 21 of the

hearings you will see a description of the 1949 estimates of appropriations for the Federal Security Agency, totaling \$1,175,-608,779. Now, that is a lot of money. Some people say, "Now, why don't you just cut that in two. Just slash it right down the middle." If you will turn to this table you will see what is involved. American Printing House for the Blind; Bureau of Employees' Compensation; Columbia Institution for the Deaf; Food and Drug Administration; Freedmen's Hospital; Howard University; Office of Education; Office of Vocational Rehabilitation; Public Health Service; St. Elizabeths Hospital; Social Security Administration; and Office of the Administrator. Out of that total of \$1,175,000,000, over \$1,079,000,000 is represented by grants and benefits under existing law. Old age pensions, old age and survivor insurance, and a host of other grants and benefits that are provided by existing law; and neither the Subcommittee on Appropriations nor this Congress can change the amount of the funds required, unless you change the organic law and say you are going to stop these grant-in-aid programs. Of that total amount of \$1,079,000,000, \$1,020,000,000 is absolutely mandatory. There is only \$58,000,000 in which we have any discretion and that is in the Public Health Service. So that out of a total of 100 percent you have 98.1 of grants and benefits, and of the balance, \$29,534,000 is for the operation of hospitals; \$2,472,000 for the operation of educational institutions; and so on. When, therefore, we got into the field of an attempt to cut appropriations as some people would believe was possible, as far as the Appropriations Committee was concerned, its hands were tied, effectively tied, by this whole grant-in-aid program.

Is there anyone who would want to cut out the Federal contribution to old age pensions?

Is there anyone who wants to cut out the grants to States for maternal and child welfare? Or for crippled children? Or for the blind?

Is there anybody who would ask us to default on the appropriations necessary to finance old age and survivors insurance?

Is there anybody who would ask us to default in the payment of the sums necessary under the Railroad Retirement Act?

Would anybody be so brave as to suggest that we stop paying unemployment compensation? I think not.

Therefore, so far as this particular bill is concerned it becomes very difficult to make the large reductions in public expenditures that some people seem to think ought to be made. This particular bill provides a lot of money. If you turn to page 4 of the report you will see a table which will show by titles just how much has been deferred to the next bill and how much is involved in the bill that is now before us.

Let me discuss the Labor Department. In the Labor Department we have the Secretary's office, the Solicitor's office, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Women's Bureau; we have the Bureau of Labor Standards, and we have the Ap-

prenticeship Division of the Department of Labor. The contention is made by certain people that because the subcommittee scrutinizes the requests for appropriations rather carefully and have made some very substantial reductions in the funds for certain divisions of the Department of Labor, that the committee was antilabor and was out to destroy the Labor Department. I want to say with all the vehemence at my command that nothing could be further from the truth. We are endeavoring to work out a harmonious working relationship with the Department of Labor to the end that they will have confidence in the committee and in the Congress, and know that they can come up with their estimates and that they will be given a very fair hearing. This year every bureau that came before the subcommittee indicated that they had had a most fair and most complete hearing on their estimates. But it is a funny thing, that any time you want to save a little money emotionalism creeps into the picture, and it is so easy to build a case for your own bureau and make the suggestion: "Well, make your cut over here some other place, but leave me alone; I am so necessary."

So we come to the Women's Bureau. That was established years ago under Republican administration. It has a valuable function to perform, but like most other bureaus they want to expand, and expand, and expand; and despite the fact that we are giving them in this bill a lot more money than they had in 1939 and the early 40's, they complained that the committee was out to destroy the Women's Bureau. Nothing could be further from the truth. The fact is that we refused to provide funds for maintaining six regional offices throughout the country for the Women's Bureau, and we refused to grant them funds to set up another Women's Bureau regional office down in the South, in Atlanta. Much can be said on both sides of the argument. The committee heard the testimony that was given and pressed the cut for those regional offices. Those who ask the money, of course, build up a case of necessity in every instance. You would not expect them to claim anything else. But we are charged with the responsibility of trying to evaluate the expenditure of public funds and to see that where no proper showing of necessity has been made we do not intend to make provision for that activity.

So, the committee, at least a majority, determined that no proper showing had been made before this committee for the maintenance of seven regional offices for the Women's Bureau. We have provided money that will enable the Women's Bureau to maintain its primary function as stated in the organic law that set it up. They have plenty of funds with which to carry out the functions that they ought to be carrying out. But, like every other agency of Government that once gets started, they all seem to have this idea that they cannot function unless they set up regional offices all over America. I challenge anybody that has a sense and a spirit of fairness to read the hearings on the necessity for re-

gional offices, as indicated by one of the regional directors who came before the committee, a Miss Wolf from St. Louis, who was given every opportunity to explain the nature and character of her work and what she was doing, and if any Member of Congress on either side can read out of that testimony the necessity for maintaining seven regional offices for the Women's Bureau, then you are better than the majority members of the subcommittee.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. VURSELL. I want to compliment the gentleman who is making a very able explanation of this bill for refusing to further extend bureaucracy in this Bureau, by refusing the money for such further expansion. I think we all know that the gentleman is very interested in public and social welfare, women's work and children's work, yet he understands and is acting under that understanding to protect them and to protect the Federal Government and the Federal Treasury as well. I commend him.

Mr. KEEFE. I thank the gentleman for those remarks.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. What function presently being performed by the Women's Bureau would be interfered with if larger appropriations were not made?

Mr. KEEFE. It is contended on the part of the Women's Bureau that they would be able to render service throughout the country and cover seven or eight States with one lady, located some place in a regional office, and bring to the people of the country the benefits of the research and statistical material, and so on, of the Women's Bureau. Now, I challenge the gentlemen to read the testimony. This lady was brought before us to typify the workings in these regional offices, and I am very frank to say that while I can conceive that one of these regional directors who joins the University Women's organization, or the League of Women Voters, or belongs to the Parent-Teacher Association, is called on to go out and make speeches and all that sort of thing, after all, the fundamental function of the Women's Bureau is to protect the rights and develop the rights and standards of women in industry and to gather here in Washington, in a bureau, legislation throughout the country affecting the rights of women and to disseminate that information throughout the country, and that can well be done within the limits of the appropriations which we have provided.

Mr. WALTER. I have examined the testimony and I cannot see where the work they are now performing would in any wise be interfered with by not increasing the appropriation.

Mr. KEEFE. Anybody who reads the record, who has an unprejudiced mind, must come to that same conclusion.

I shall not have time to discuss all of the items, but I want to talk a little bit

about the Bureau of Labor Standards. Now, there is an illustration of a bureau in the Department of Labor that gets started as the result of an administrative order of the Secretary of Labor, and they start to build up a new bureau, and like every other bureau, after it once gets started and gets an allocation of funds, it starts to grow and grow and grow. So, the Secretary has been particularly careful to assign to the Division of Labor Standards some functions which, in my opinion, have been utterly and completely unjustified; for example, the assignment by the Secretary of Labor to the Division of Labor Standards of the function of recording and receiving contracts, labor-union contracts, as stipulated by the provisions of the Taft-Hartley law. That was a function of the Secretary of Labor, and he set it up in his office. But when he saw perhaps that there was some need for bolstering this rather tenuous thing called the Division of Labor Standards, he transferred that function out of his office to the Division of Labor Standards. What does that have to do with the organization that is designed and set up to promote safety and sanitation in the factories of this country? This committee is transferring that money back to the Secretary's office and saying, "You handle that where it was intended to be handled, in your office."

At first the committee was inclined to take away the entire appropriation for the Division of Labor Standards, but on reconsideration we decided that we would give them a couple of hundred thousand dollars.

The man that is head of it, Mr. Connolly, is a fine fellow, but like everybody else he comes down here with great zeal to do a job. They are looking around for things to do, "What activity can we get into that we can make a showing on and thus start to build up?" There are some things that they could do, and we are encouraging them to go ahead and do those things, the specific things provided for in the report, and nothing more.

I call your attention to the fact that a number of years ago I discussed with Miss Perkins, when she was Secretary of Labor, the consolidation of the Public Contracts Division, Walsh-Healy, and the Wage and Hour Division, as far as their inspection service was concerned. I was successful in getting Miss Perkins to see the benefits that would accrue from the consolidation of those two services, and she did it administratively and threw them together, and appointed Mr. Walling as the head of the combined agencies. He had formerly been the head of the Wage and Hour Division.

I went a step further with her and suggested at that time, several years ago, "Why don't you set up a training program by which the inspectors of the Wage and Hour Division can be trained in the rudiments, at least, of factory inspection, safety, and sanitation, so when these six or seven or eight hundred inspectors, scattered all over the land, are making their inspections in these plants they can have the State factory inspector go along with them and offer help with suggestions and advice—and that is

all it could be in any event—to the States in the matter of safety and sanitation?”

I am glad to say that this year, in the budget estimate, the Wage and Hour Division is now embarking upon that program. We have a number of trained factory inspectors and experts and they are going to train all the inspectors of the Wage and Hour Division to go out into these plants and make recommendations where they find that a basic safety requirement is not being complied with, and offer suggestions to the State factory people. That is a step in the right direction of providing service and getting away from the possibility of some other agency having a bureau of inspectors going out and performing perhaps an identical service. I want to compliment the head of the Wage and Hour Division on his efforts in bringing that about.

There is another thing in here. You will remember that in the selective-service law there was a provision setting up what were then called the veterans' reemployment rights. It was a very good law. Congress passed it and said, "When you take a person under selective service and put him in the armed services and take him out of his job, he ought to be entitled to his job, with seniority, and so on."

Now see what has happened. The selective service is over with. Every single man that was taken by selective service into the armed services of this country has been discharged long ago from the service. There is no one in the armed services today that is not a volunteer. Yet the Solicitor of the Labor Department wrote an opinion that the benefits of the veterans' reemployment rights extend to every person from now on and forever. A man can quit his job, voluntarily decide he wants to enlist for 6 years, and reenlist for 6 years more, no matter how long he is in the service, and leave his job, and their concept is that that man is entitled to his reemployment rights whenever he gets out, and he can come back and claim his rights and bump somebody else off that may have been working in that job all these years.

I took that matter up with the chairman of the Committee on the Armed Services. We had General Hershey before us. I discussed it with the subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee. They had legislation all prepared, I was advised, to do away with that situation, because it never was the intent of Congress at any time that those reemployment rights should apply to anyone except those who were taken into the armed services under selective service.

When we did away with selective service that Veterans Reemployment Rights Division that was set up pursuant to the law was transferred to the Labor Department. There they have a bureau established now, and it was considered, due to this opinion of the Solicitor of the Labor Department, that the Bureau should continue. They are in here asking for \$500,000. Their work load has gone way down. There are some 3,500 county service officers and veterans' officers scattered all over the United States to advise veterans on every problem, including problems of reemployment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time, of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 additional minutes.

With all this help that is given, if a situation arises that is troublesome, then the veteran must go to the United States district attorney in his district in any event to start a lawsuit to get his rights back. I really did not believe that the head of this agency himself ever had any idea that the Congress would continue and we stopped it by giving it no more money and we are recapturing the money that we gave them for last year. It ought to be stopped. There is absolutely no reason for it at all.

While on that subject, may I jump over to another subject and that is the Railroad Retirement Board. The situation there is the same as it is with social security. Very properly Congress legislated so as to see that the priority rights of those who were employed in the railroad industry and who left and went into the armed services should be protected under the railroad retirement law by a direct appropriation out of the Treasury to keep up his payments and keep up his record while he is in the armed services. We did the same thing under social security. While the railroad retirement is financed by taxes on the employees and upon the carriers, here is a direct appropriation of \$24,000,000 or \$25,000,000, which is required to pay into the fund the amount necessary to keep in good standing and keep up the insurance credits of a man who voluntarily leaves the railroad industry, who decides he can get a better job in the Army, and voluntarily quits, goes into the Army, and stays there for 10 years. Then under the veterans' reemployment rights he comes out and says to the railroad company, "I want my job back." Not only that, but under this provision of law, he says, "I want my benefit credit built up for all the years that I have been in the service." The Railroad Retirement Board came before us themselves and said that that was wrong and ought not to be done and that it was causing them untold trouble, statistically and otherwise, to try to figure these credits. So this bill contains language which will eliminate that difficulty.

Referring to the Bureau of Apprenticeship, may I say to many of you who are interested in that, that this committee is very much of the opinion that the Bureau of Apprenticeship is doing a splendid job. I have been one of its proponents for many years. We are practically giving them the amount of the budget estimate for the next year.

With reference to the Wage and Hour Division, we are giving them substantially the budget estimate, because we feel they are doing a very splendid job.

Now we get over into the Federal Security Agency. I shall not discuss the American Printing House for the Blind and the Bureau for Employees Compensation. I just want to say this in reference to the latter. You know that we used to have a Bureau of Employees Compensation, which sat up in New York. We had a Commission and they had a secretary. Under the President's

reorganization plan they did away with that Commission and transferred the outfit to the Federal Security Agency. They just have a Director now, but they set up an appeal board here in the Federal Security Agency consisting of the same people who used to be the Commissioners. They are getting the same salary and are doing the same job. We have called attention to the situation in this report. I think the proper legislative committee ought to get busy and find out whether it is necessary to have three Commissioners sitting here as an appeal board at big, fat salaries, too, and doing very little.

I shall not spend time on the Columbia Institution for the Deaf. I shall not spend time on the Pure Food and Drug Administration except to say that while in Dr. Dunbar, the head of that agency, we have one of the finest examples of a man devoting himself to the public service that it has been my privilege to know since I have been in Washington, a man who is really doing an honest job. I wish the situation in the country was such that we could give to Dr. Dunbar all of the money that he requests. I do not think that he would spend it injudiciously, but the fact of the matter is that we must show some retrenchment in this program, and so, despite the fact that we have such a high regard for the work of the Pure Food and Drug Administration, we have seen fit not to give them all of the funds that they asked for.

I shall not discuss Freedmen's Hospital. I want to say a word about Howard University. We have been trying to develop Howard University, which is the outstanding institution in America, financed by the Federal Government in large part, devoted to higher education for the Negro. I challenge the statement made on the floor of this House that it is a cesspool of communism. I wish every Member of this House could have been out there at Howard University as I was privileged to be there a few days ago, when they celebrated their annual charter day observance. If you had seen the magnificent program that I witnessed there under the supervision and direction of Dr. Johnson, head of that great institution, you would never have gained any impression that there was any cesspool of communism. I say to you that your committee has for a number of years recognized the fact that if we are going to provide education for the Negro in this country, in the higher levels of education, in medicine, in law, in pharmacy, in dentistry, and in engineering, there is no practical place in America where a colored man can go for a higher education except to Howard University.

I shall say more on that subject at some later date. But I want you to know that this committee is not acting foolishly. We are attempting to build that institution to provide doctors and dentists and technicians who can go out and fill the most tremendous need among the colored people that ever existed in any land.

I want to discuss the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation just a moment. Do you know that there is a program over which there is absolutely no ceiling whatsoever and it can grow and grow and grow until it is easy to conceive an annual appropriation of \$200,000,000 or \$300,000,000. What is the vocational rehabilitation division? It operates pursuant to laws passed by this Congress. It is a Federal-State program, in which the Federal Government pays 100 percent of the cost of administration in the States; 100 percent of the cost of counseling services in the States, and 50 percent of the cost of the prosthetic appliances, medical operations, and so on. Anybody in the United States, any civilian in the United States that is presently disabled from gainful employment as a result of injury or a congenital condition, is the object of the work of this vocational rehabilitation group. They are doing a magnificent job and they can justify the money they ask and they could justify several times the amount of money we appropriated in the number of people that they are rehabilitating and putting back into gainful employment. I have no objection to the program, but I think it is time that the Congress itself took a look at the picture and decided how far you expect us to go; how much money you expect to ultimately put into this program. The committee decided to maintain the program in the next fiscal year at the level at which it operated this year. Good arguments could be made for appropriating twice as much money, but it seems to me the Federal Government has got to stop some place in this grant-in-aid program if we are not going to bankrupt the Federal Treasury.

Let me say just a word about a situation that I know many of you are interested in. That is the program of vocational education, which is found in the Office of Education. May I say at the outset I have been one of the strongest supporters of vocational education, and my record in the Congress will so indicate. A couple of years ago the Congress passed the George-Barden Act, and they set up a maximum limit of appropriations in four different categories with a formula for distribution among the States, of about \$29,500,000. The Congress last year appropriated something over \$18,000,000 and told the Commissioner that it wanted every State in the Union to receive this present fiscal year as much money as they had available under the allocations made.

The deficiency committee has approved an additional amount to bring the total cost and total payments to the States up to something in excess of \$19,000,000. They come in this year and they want the full \$29,000,000 because, the George Barton Act says that is the limit of authority. They immediately jumped to the limit.

They have done a remarkable job in promoting vocational education all over this country and they can do a remarkable job with the money we have given them in this bill. This maintains their funds at the same level they had for expenditure this year. Now, again, the

Congress has got to determine whether or not just because Congress has said: "Now, here is the utter limit you can go," are you going to jump to that limit right away, or are you going to wait until the fiscal condition of this country gets so that we can afford to make such tremendous jumps?

I would like to spend 2 hours discussing the work of the United States Public Health Service. It is very close to me and I want to say at the beginning that one of the finest men it has ever been my privilege to know and work with is Dr. Thomas Parran. It was a great shock to me that Dr. Parran was not reappointed. He was before our committee and justified the entire appropriation. I consider him to be one of the most distinguished men in the world in the field of public health and what he has done in the field of public health in directing this great operation all over America and throughout the world has been of remarkable benefit to the people of this country. I am sure that the work which he has carried on during the last 12 years and during all of the years I have been on this committee will be carried on by Dr. Scheele, his successor as surgeon general. He is a very able and splendid man.

This committee has provided the funds to carry on the cancer program at an accelerated rate. We are bound and determined to do everything that can be done by the Federal Government wisely and judiciously to aid the researchers throughout America and throughout the world in an effort to find the cause and cure of cancer, and we are working very closely with the Atomic Energy Commission in the experiments that are being conducted there in the use of radioactive isotopes in this fight on cancer. I believe that the time is not too far distant when with the impetus that we are giving this and is being given by private grants, by donations and by the solicitation of the American Cancer Society and other interested people, we are going to get behind the movement to the extent that we will develop the scientists and the researchers and the clinicians and the hospitals with clinical facilities, so that we will conquer that dread disease. We have got money in here to build a great clinical hospital out here in Bethesda where we are bringing the clinicians and the technicians and the researchers together in the matter of cancer research. We have money in this bill to bring such people together in 12 of the great research institutions in our country, by direct grants, to provide the clinical facilities necessary in this field of cancer research.

We have gone ahead with the heart-control program. Last year this committee set up \$500,000 to establish the program for research in the field of cardio-vascular and circulatory diseases. We are carrying that program forward at a greatly accelerated rate this year, and I hope that before long Congress will adopt the full program for the whole set-up on heart disease and its control that is embodied in legislation now pending before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Let us move in on

that front as we are moving in on tuberculosis, and syphilis, and gonorrhea, on typhus, and on malaria and cancer and all these other things, for statistics show conclusively that when the Federal Government and the State public-health services act in cooperation to make a simultaneous attack upon these situations, the death rate and death incidence go right straight down. It is expected that within the next 10 years tuberculosis will be of no importance in America as a cause of death.

We are providing the funds in this bill to carry on this important intensified cancer-education program all over America. We are now giving funds to carry on a program in the use of BCD virus, which threatens to eliminate tuberculosis in this country. I wish I had the time to talk about the work of the venereal-disease-control board and what it is doing. I wish I had the time to tell about the efforts that are being made to purify the water in this country, a most important thing, and other sanitary provisions; efforts pertaining to ship inspection, plane inspection, raft inspection, rodent control, DDT, the extermination of rats and lice and flies; a tremendous program, and every one of those programs being carried on as a cooperative venture between the States and the Federal Government. We go into no State unless the State public-health authorities ask for it.

Let me tell you just one more thing. Great publicity has been given recently to one of the discoveries that the people of the Public Health Service think is one of the greatest contributions that has been made to public health in the last 50 years, and that is the simple discovery for the application of sodium chloride to the teeth of children which will relieve the incidence of disease and cavities in the teeth of children from 40 to 60 percent. It has been proven medically, accepted by the medical and dental societies, and we propose in connection with that program to see to it that the people of America are given the benefit as quickly as possible in order that the children of this country may have their teeth protected. The dental profession has accepted it with full favor throughout the country, and what we need is to get the process widely disseminated. Now, they came before us and asked for \$1,500,000. They did not have a program, and they admitted it. The committee, on the face of the record, could not vote a \$1,500,000 appropriation for that program when there was no program submitted. I want to make this statement, that I have requested the Public Health Service to bring up to date their proposed program and define a program that will bring to the people of America the benefits of sodium chloride properly applied to the teeth of children, and present that program to the Senate, and I am serving notice now that so far as I am concerned that if that program is submitted to the Senate—and I know that it will be—and the Senate in its wisdom places money in their bill to carry out that program I, as one member of the committee, and its chairman, will do what I can to see that funds are thus provided.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FOGARTY. I am very happy to hear the chairman of our subcommittee make that statement because, as he knows, in the full committee I was much concerned about not giving the dental health program this \$1,500,000. I know the gentleman from Wisconsin has been very outspoken on behalf of this program, and I am very happy, as one member of the committee, to hear the announcement that he has just made in the hope that the Senate will restore the amount that has been left out of this bill.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. DEANE. Would the chairman wish to discuss the fact why this information has not been made available?

Mr. KEEFE. May I say to the gentleman that, like every other discovery in public health or in medicine, it takes quite a long time before it is fully accepted by the profession. This one now has been fully accepted by the profession, and all of the dentists of America, through their publications, have the information available. Now, then, the thing is, How are we going to get this in a mass manner to all of the children and to all of the people of America? It is especially designed only for children starting at the age of 3. We are trying our best to see to it that, through the States, demonstration programs are set up in which clinicians, public-health nurses of various kinds, dental assistants, and dental technicians, can all be trained in the technique of the application.

Mr. DEANE. One further question. What effect will this have upon the dental profession, the new dentist, that will be entering the profession?

Mr. KEEFE. I think it is a most remarkable field myself. I find no resistance among the dentists. The only situation I find among the dentists is that if they try to sell it to a fond mother who brings her little child into the dental office, the mother sometimes, without knowledge as to what this is, thinks the dentist is trying to sell her something, do you not see? So we are trying to carry on this great program over the country, and I want to pay tribute to one of our great commentators who has seized upon this, apparently after reading the records in this case, and has given to the people some knowledge and information on it, and if my mail is any indication, from one end of this country to the other it is about as important a thing as has been done in a long time.

Mr. DEANE. The gentleman can see that the program will require fewer dentists in the future.

Mr. KEEFE. No; it will require more dentists. There is a shortage of dentists all over the country. There will be no diminution in the number of dentists. They will have plenty of work to do.

I see that my time is rapidly going away, but I have been asked by many

people to discuss for just a moment the hospital-construction program. There seems to be some interest in that program. You will recall that the Hill-Burton law passed by the Congress recognized a dire shortage of hospital beds throughout the country. Congress very properly and wisely decided to do something about it, so as an impetus to the States they said to the various States, "If you set up a State program"—such, for example, as was done in the State of my friend from North Carolina, and which practically every State in the Union has now done—"under the control of a State authority set up by your legislature, and bring to us a program for the construction of hospitals, we will match \$1 for every \$2 that you put up."

The bill provided for \$75,000,000 a year. Last year this committee gave them contract authority to go ahead for the full \$75,000,000, and there is a deficiency in here now that has been passed on for \$15,000,000 that will take care of all the cash outlay they need at the Federal level for 1948. In this bill there is \$60,000,000 to take care of the Federal share in this hospital-construction program.

In the years I have been in Congress I do not know of a single program that has had such tremendous acceptance all over America as has this hospital program. You ask the question, "Where are the hospitals to be built?" They are to be built in the location and at the sites fixed by the State hospital authority. Necessarily they will build in the places designated by the State authority, and first build, at least, at the spots where the need is the greatest. The Federal Government does not dictate where these hospitals shall be built. That is a function of the State hospital authority. Many of the States are proceeding apace, and you can see the greatest hospital-construction program all over America that has ever been dreamed of as a result of the impetus given through the passage of the Hill-Burton law.

If anyone has a question with respect to that further than what I have said, I would be very happy to try to answer it.

As you understand, in this bill we have a number of independent agencies. We have the Federal Conciliation and Mediation Service, the National Labor Relations Board, the Railroad Retirement Board, and the Railroad Adjustment Board. These are all independent agencies of the Government, thrown together for the purposes of budget making in this bill. It certainly presents a great variety of interest, and I can assure you requires a great deal of work and understanding to be able to encompass it.

In conclusion, the committee tried to do a decent job. Without the services of my very distinguished clerk, Paul Wilson, we would not have been able to do it. He has rendered wonderful service. The members of the committee have worked indefatigably on the preparation of this bill, and we have had perfect and complete harmony on the bill in an effort to bring a real bill to you, as I believe the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] of the minority, will be able to state to you. He believes that there are some things

in this bill that have been cut too much. He thinks the Bureau of Labor Statistics has been cut too much. He thinks we should not have cut the 7 people out of the Office of the Secretary of Labor who are supposed to be indulging in foreign affairs. It is a mere matter of honest judgment, as to where the cuts shall be made and if it appears that justification is possible, why then there is a possibility of fair and honest difference of opinion. The committee has tried to bring to you the result of the opinion of the majority of the members of this subcommittee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I regret very much I have to announce to the membership of the committee today that the ranking minority member of this subcommittee is not able to be here to present the case for the minority. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], who is the ranking minority member, has been laid up for the past 2½ weeks and since last Wednesday afternoon has been in the Naval Hospital in Bethesda with a very serious sciatic condition. So I hope with the indulgence of the committee to try to take his place and attempt to justify these appropriations this afternoon. I realize that I perhaps cannot measure up to his ability and his experience on this committee and perhaps I may have a difficult time, as one who comes from the ranks of labor, to be a worthy foe of my chairman, who was a prosecuting attorney in the State of Wisconsin.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to join with my chairman in praising the diligent work of our efficient and able clerk, Paul Wilson. Because of his hard work and ability and diligence and application to work and service to the committee, we have been able to have this report made available to you Members this afternoon.

Mr. Chairman, I think perhaps I may have an interest in the Department of Labor which is not general in the House of Representatives. The year I was born, in 1913, the Department of Labor was established as a function of the Federal Government. Not having had an opportunity of going to college and earning a college degree it was my lot after graduating from high school to enter the ranks of labor. I worked with labor for 10 years, from 1930 to 1940, and although I could not say I had a college degree or that I had been a successful prosecuting attorney in some particular State, I could say in 1940 that I had been laying brick for 10 years and I thought that by that time I was a pretty fair bricklayer. But then I was elected to this honorable body. Outside of that, the Department of Labor to me has been a Department with which I have been in very close association. Because of my activities in the union affairs during the years 1930 to 1940, activities which have been continued up to this moment, I have been brought closer to this Department of Labor.

Mr. Chairman, the chairman of our subcommittee in his opening remarks referred to what this subcommittee did to

the appropriations for the Department of Labor in the fiscal year 1948. When this bill was before the House 1 year ago we cut the appropriations for the Department of Labor by 44 percent. In this year, the fiscal year 1949, in the appropriation that we are considering today, it is proposed to cut the appropriation or the budget request by 25 percent. We have cut what they had in the fiscal year 1948 by 20 percent. If that is not "doing a job" on the Labor Department, I would just like to know what you would call it; because of the three appropriations that have been passed this year nothing compares with the job done on this bill. In the appropriation bill which the House passed last week, the State, Justice, and Commerce bill, the cut was only 6 percent; in the War Department civil functions appropriation bill the cut was about 12 or 13 percent; and in the independent offices bill, which was passed a couple of weeks ago, the cut was about 9 percent, and here we come along with the Department of Labor appropriation bill, after a cut last year of 44 percent, there is another cut of 25 percent. Then the statement is made that this committee last year was accused of being antilabor; that we were cutting the feet from under the Labor Department by denying them the necessary appropriations; and that they were able to turn back this fiscal year in the neighborhood of three or four hundred thousand dollars of unexpended funds. They did turn back three or four hundred thousand dollars of unexpended funds, but there is a good reason for it. The appropriation bill for the year 1948 did not go into effect until a month after the fiscal year had started. It did not get out of this House until July 26 last year, and because of the tremendous cuts that we made in the Department of Labor, the amount of reorganizing the Department had to do set them back another month or two. A majority of the funds that they turned back in unexpended balances was \$300,000 for travel expense, and that might be the fault of this very committee, because when we cut the functions of that Department we did not make comparable cuts for the travel expense for the various functions which we cut.

I believe the Labor Department should not be cut as drastically as it has been. I think a strong Labor Department is needed now more than ever in the history of this country. We have working now the biggest labor force in history. It seems to me, by drawing these comparisons of cuts in previous appropriations and with the cuts in appropriations we have already voted upon this year, there is something to the rumor that the Department of Labor is getting into a position where it will eventually be swallowed up by the Federal Security Agency. If the Senate follows the same procedure that the House followed in the President's reorganization plan in putting the USES and the Unemployment Compensation Commission in the Federal Security Agency, it looks to me like you are going a long, long way in building up a Cabinet post in the Federal Security Agency which will eventu-

ally be one that will be uncontrolled by this House, and that in the near future, because of the tremendous power it will have and the money it will have in its hands to expend.

I hope this committee this afternoon will not go along with these drastic cuts. I hope we shall all realize that the Labor Department is a Cabinet position; that there is a place for it in these times, and that rather than weaken it we should do what we can to make it a strong Department; one that will have the confidence of all the people of the country, not only organized labor but the millions of unorganized labor, and employers as well. I am confident that can be done if we will all work together, but I am confident that that type of leadership we have had in the past, which has been of the highest caliber, cannot be continued indefinitely in face of the huge cuts that have been made year after year in their annual appropriation bills.

This year we cut the Secretary's office \$150,000 below the budget estimate. We cut \$80,000 below what they had in 1948. There is one function in the Secretary's office called the Office of International Labor Affairs. I think one of the greatest mistakes that this subcommittee has made in this appropriation bill is to deny the request for eight additional positions in the Office of International Affairs, at a cost of some \$38,000. I think those of you who had the opportunity last summer of going to Europe, and who realize the state of the world at the present time, must appreciate the folly of denying these eight positions. I think the majority of this Congress will eventually vote for the Marshall plan. I think the outstanding majority of this Congress is willing to do everything they possibly can to help stem the flow of communism in Europe and in this country.

I sincerely believe there is no agency of Government that is doing more today with 8 or 10 men than the International Labor Office in helping stem the flow of communism in Europe at the present time. When Mr. Morse, the Under Secretary of Labor, appeared before our committee, and Mr. Kaiser, the head of this particular office, to justify the need for these eight additional positions, I thought the whole subcommittee believed sincerely in what these men had to say. Mr. Morse asked for the opportunity of speaking off the record. I only wish I could tell you here this afternoon exactly what Mr. Morse told this subcommittee about the work these men are doing in places like France and Italy today, countries which need every bit of help we can give them to stem the flow of communism.

When I picked up the New York Times yesterday the first thing I read in the editorial section was "Italy now preparing for crucial elections. Communists are running very clever campaign to increase strength in parliament next month. Czechoslovakia is just a shadow. Communists in France are far from defeated." They are shifting their approach now to a policy of infiltration. What sort of policy is that? It is a policy of infiltrating the ranks of labor; and that is where these men come in.

That is why it is necessary for this committee to give honest consideration to the additional eight positions asked for by the Under Secretary of Labor. It was because of the infiltration of Communists into the labor movement in Czechoslovakia that it was possible for Russia to take over in Czechoslovakia. It is the policy of Taglioti in Italy, one of the most clever Communist leaders in the world, to do what he can at the present time to infiltrate the ranks of labor in Italy, to sow discord among those good people who do not really believe in communism but who, because of the chaos and destruction that exist in their country are being drawn into the cauldron of these very able manipulators and underlings of Stalin at the present time.

I can, I think, say and be very frank about it, that the strikes that were perpetrated by the Communists in France last summer would not have been broken had it not been for this office and because of the participation of these men in the ranks of labor. Only 2 or 3 months ago—I think this statement was made in the papers of yesterday—one of the labor leaders in Paris withdrew some 2,000,000 of his men and formed another labor party because he found that the Communists were using his men in this infiltration scheme to take over the Government of France.

Those are some of the things this office is doing. How in the world can we sit here and tell our constituents we are willing to do everything we can to stop the spread of communism in all the world and then deny an appropriation of \$38,000 to get eight new men to do what they can in the ranks of labor over in Italy and France at the present time?

Only today there is a meeting of the labor leaders of the 16 Marshall plan countries. They are meeting in London in an attempt by the labor forces of those countries to sell the labor unions and their officials on the democracy that we love here in America; to try to sell them that anything communism stands for is no good for the individual, organized or unorganized, or for the labor movement as a whole. They are meeting today in London to formulate what plans they can in an over-all and an all-out effort to stop the forces of communism that are infiltrating the ranks of labor in other countries. They need our intelligent leadership, and I intend to offer an amendment, when the proper time comes, to restore these eight additional positions in the Secretary's office.

The Librarian appeared before our committee, and although I will admit I have never been in the library of the Department of Labor, I understand it is one of the finest libraries in Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, maybe I cannot talk with too much authority on libraries, but I have been told by responsible men and women that a library is a very essential thing in the Department, and that the library that we have in the Department of Labor is perhaps one of the

best in the world in labor affairs. The new Librarian they have in the Department of Labor appeared before our subcommittee and asked for seven additional persons because they were so far back in the cataloging of the articles that they have down there; that they just cannot keep up with the work that they have. She gave the figures on how they are continuously running behind, and have been for the last 4 or 5 years. In my opinion, she was one of the most capable administrators that I have ever listened to or ever heard testify before our subcommittee. She has put her life into library work, and I was convinced after listening to her talk and to her testimony that to increase her force of 20 to 27 would not not break the Treasury of the Federal Government. This great Department of Labor has 20 employees in its library. They are asking for 7 additional employees, which would bring it to 27. By comparison, the Department of Agriculture has in its library 200 employees, and here they are asking for 7 additional employees, and that is being turned down by the subcommittee.

Take the Office of the Solicitor. We are cutting the Office of the Solicitor of the Labor Department by \$106,000. We are not even giving them what they had to operate on in 1948. We are cutting the Office of Solicitor \$68,000 below what they had this year. One of the additional employees that he asked for was an attorney who knew something about international labor matters to keep abreast of this world-wide situation that confronts us at the present time. But, that has been denied.

Now we come down to the Veterans' Reemployment Rights Division. You heard the Chairman go into this very extensively. He and I do not agree; we do not reach the same conclusions, but we do agree and I agreed in subcommittee on one point, that it was not the intent of Congress to have these rights continue on indefinitely. I believe as he does, that a man volunteering now, today, to enter the armed forces of this country, should not be given the same preference or the same rights that were given to those who were drafted under selective service, or who served their country during time of war. We agree on that conclusion, but we do not agree on the means for gaining that end. I think he said that he took this problem up with the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, but nothing was done about it. So, the way the Subcommittee on Appropriations took care of the situation was to cut out the entire amount for the Veterans' Reemployment Division, and that is their way of settling the whole thing.

Mr. Chairman, I just do not like to go about things that way. Regardless of whether it was the intent of Congress or not, it is a fact that we have Public Law 26 which was passed by this Congress only a year ago this month. That still guarantees to every man entering the armed services his reemployment rights after he has been discharged or given an honorable discharge from the Army. It still guarantees the rights of those who served during wartime and

who perhaps have reenlisted: it gives them the very same rights for a year after they have been discharged. Mr. Chairman and members of this committee, if we refuse to appropriate a dime for the Veterans' Reemployment Division, we are not keeping faith with those men in the services at the present time. We have guaranteed them by statute of this Congress, the Eightieth Congress, that they shall have these rights when they return. Oh, it can be argued, yes, they still have the rights. We have not taken any rights away from them. But, we are abolishing a division that was set up specifically to take care of these veterans when they return to civilian life, to see to it that they got their old job back if there was any trouble about it.

Some might say there are only a few coming out now. I will admit there are only a few, but the cases that are being handled at the present time are the most difficult cases. They inherited from selective service last fall, when they took over this division, some 2,000 or 3,000 cases. There are now 50 cases in the appellate courts, and there are 200 cases now pending in the district courts. Every time a decision is given in any particular case it may affect not one veteran but thousands of veterans, who have some reemployment rights. It is not only a matter of trying to get veterans old jobs back again, the majority of cases we have now are cases that have come up perhaps a year after they have returned to civilian life, involving their problems of seniority, problems of vacations, problems of lay-offs, problems of rehiring after a lay-off to see that these men have their seniority rights when they are being rehired again.

I do not like this way of going about "taking care" of any agency by denying it funds. We had General Hershey before our committee and questioned him extensively and went into every phase of these laws. And he agreed it was still a responsibility of Congress to provide these services. There is some conflict in the law but the fact of the matter is that Public Law 26 is still on the books, and it guarantees the veterans these rights and sets up the veterans' reemployment divisions. When General Hershey appeared before our committee, as I recall, he testified that he did not believe it was the intent of Congress to have these benefits extend as long as they have, but he said it was a responsibility of Congress to these men who have entered the armed services.

The Solicitor of the Labor Department has handed down a ruling that this law is still in effect. The only way we can do anything about it is to do it by legislation. It takes a resolution of both Houses of Congress to terminate the Veterans' Reemployment Division that now rests in the Department of Labor, and that was taken over from the Selective Service 1 year ago.

I am going to offer an amendment to restore the funds they have asked, because as to this liquidating proposition, it would be up to the proper legislative committee of this body to introduce legislation and have it passed by the House and the Senate. That is the real way

of getting at the crux of the situation. In that way you are not breaking faith with those men who have gone into the armed services and who have been guaranteed this service under Public Law 26. That is the proper way to go about taking care of a situation like this, not cutting out the funds from this particular division.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the only bright spot that I see in the Department of Labor is the apprenticeship-training program. We gave them everything they asked for, because we were all agreed that it is a very necessary division that is needed now more than at any time in the history of the country. They have shown splendid results and they are doing a good job.

Now we come to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This Bureau asked in its budget this year for \$5,389,200. The committee has allowed the Bureau of Labor Statistics \$2,500,000, a cut of approximately 54 percent. Are we giving them as much as they had in the fiscal year 1948, this year? No. We are cutting them \$1,315,406 below what they had to operate on this year.

Members of Congress constantly are asking the Bureau of Labor Statistics for figures and information of many kinds to help them in preparing legislation. Several committees of Congress are continually going to the Bureau of Labor Statistics asking for their help and cooperation in their consideration of some of the bills that are brought before the Congress. The employers of this country are the biggest users of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Labor organizations throughout the country are 100 percent behind this Division. I do not know of any employer in this country who would not say that this is a very important function of the Government. If a questionnaire as sent out to them, I am sure even to the National Association of Manufacturers or the chambers of commerce, the answer would come back, "This is a vital function of Government today. It is something that we need at the present time because of the economic situation in our country and because of unstable conditions everywhere." Gentlemen, this is a very necessary function and should be given serious consideration.

Mr. Chairman, I hope when the time comes to offer an amendment not to restore all of the amount asked for by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the 1949 budget, but just to restore that portion of it which will give them the same amount as they had in 1948.

The next item is the Women's Bureau. Our chairman went into this division quite thoroughly and justified the work of the majority of the subcommittee in cutting out all the field offices in the Women's Bureau. He said the Women's Bureau was established under a Republican administration. Now we have a Republican Congress that is going to start in whittling it down. The Department of Labor was established by a Re-

publican President. Here we have a Republican Congress this year and last year, knocking down the work of one of their great Republican Presidents. We have in the bill now before you cut out all of the field offices for the Women's Bureau in the amount of some \$62,000. Gentlemen of the committee, when this last war started we were not hesitant in calling upon the women of this country to go into the factories and plants and shipyards and Navy yards and do a man's work. Those of you who have had the opportunity of going through a shipyard or a Navy yard have seen women time and time again doing the best they possibly could to help in the war effort, and they were doing a man's job. We did not say to them at that time, "You are not needed in this all-out effort of war production." Yet here is a very insignificant appropriation of \$336,000 which was asked for by the Women's Bureau, the only division of government that has anything to do with the working conditions or wages or benefits for women in this country, and we find ourselves in a position where we are cutting out the measly amount of \$62,000 and doing away with all the field offices in the country, when we have the largest labor force of women in the history of the country. Today we have a labor force of 18,000,000. All they are asking for is \$336,000 in a bill which amounts to \$1,000,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, I hope when the proper time comes to offer an amendment to restore the \$62,000 which will enable them to restore all their field offices and include an additional one in Atlanta, Ga., which they are asking for in this appropriation bill. We left the Wage and Hour Division, as the chairman told you, practically as is. In consideration of some of the other tremendous cuts we made in some of the other divisions, we did not cut it too much. They asked for \$5,121,000 and we decided to lop off that \$121,000. We all agree it is a good division. It is something that is necessary, but, in this day and age, I wish someone would tell me, when the minimum wage is 40 cents an hour, why the Wage and Hour Division is running continuously into employers who are not living up to the Wage and Hour laws of this country, I would not have believed it unless I heard it from the lips of Mr. McComb, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division. Day in and day out they are continually running into this sort of proposition. We have 500,000 plants in this country to which this Wage and Hour law pertains. All that this agency of government can visit now is 40,000 plants a year. Out of those 40,000 plants we have a comparison of figures that I would like to call to your attention for just a moment. In the fiscal year 1947 they were able to inspect only 40,000 plants out of 550,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has again expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

At the same time there are 50,000 business establishments that would be affected by the wage and hour law that are coming in and going out of business every

year, and that is where the most offenders would be. Now they cannot even inspect the new plants that come into operation every year. This is what they did in 1947. They had 40,000 plants inspected and there were 20,570 establishments found in violation of one or more of the major provisions of the wage-and-hour law; \$18,575,000 in back wages were found due. The number of employees affected were 311,236. The restitution, made through voluntary agreement or court order, 312,000 employees, in an amount of \$8,864,000.

In other words, here is an agency of Government that is asking \$5,121,000, which can show in cold cash refunds that have been given to employees under voluntary agreement, because there is no way the Federal Government can enforce these employers to pay these back wages; it is up to the employee himself to bring suit; but on a voluntary basis they got back \$8,864,000. There were \$10,000,000 more that were found due, but it is up to the individual employee to get it if he can.

I think it is being penny wise and pound foolish to knock out \$121,000 from this \$5,000,000 on a division of Government which everyone is convinced is a necessary division; a division that is looking out for the small individual in the individual plants. There is legislation before this Congress to raise the minimum wage from 40 cents an hour up to 60 or 75, and when that legislation passes, as I hope it does in this Congress, it will mean more work for this Wage and Hour Division in the next 3 or 4 years.

The Food and Drug Administration is one of the most necessary things in this country. It affects every individual. It affects you and me, your families and your children, every individual in this country. We did not give them what they asked for in 1949. We cut off \$275,000. That is a Division of Government that is looking out for the health and welfare of all of the people of the country.

Because we have to cut something we cut them \$275,000; and their job is a bigger job now because of the increased imports of food and drugs that are coming into this country from war-devastated areas which have not been able to get back on their feet and do not have the healthy, sanitary conditions that we are working under in this country.

Another thing I do not like in making reductions in the appropriation bill is that in vocational education we are cutting about \$10,000,000 although the law states that we must match State funds. The committee, however, decided that there must be a level reached somewhere, so they justified it this way. I believe myself, and I so stated before the subcommittee, that we have got to reach some level in all these grants-in-aid to States so that we will know where we are, but should we as a subcommittee on appropriations attempt to do something in the way of fixing policy that was not fixed and authorized by legislation passed by Congress? To allow only the \$19,000,000 we are allowing at the present time is something that should be taken care

of by legislation, not through appropriations.

There is one more item I want to speak to, and then I am going to sit down. That item is one of the most important in this bill, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. This Office this year asked for \$21,475,000, which this subcommittee stated in its report is \$3,475,000 over the \$18,000,000 they had in 1948. The committee report is not quite correct. The committee report reads:

The committee has recommended \$18,000,000 for this item which is the same as the amount presently available for the current fiscal year.

It is true they have \$18,000,000, but they are at the present time before the Deficiency Subcommittee asking for an additional \$2,000,000. If this additional sum is granted they will have \$20,000,000 to work with in 1948, which is not the same as the \$21,475,000.

I have agreed to some of the cuts in this bill but in the majority I have not; and this is a cut that I again say is penny-wise and pound-foolish. So I want you to listen for just a couple of minutes.

According to the statistics that they gave us, in 1947 they rehabilitated 44,000 handicapped persons in this country. In 1948, this year, they estimate if they get this \$2,000,000 in the deficiency bill they will rehabilitate 53,000 persons; and if they could get what they ask for in this appropriation they would rehabilitate 64,000 persons.

What do we mean when we say "rehabilitate" these people? We mean just this, that this agency rehabilitates these people, unfortunately handicapped through accident or otherwise, who in a great many cases are on relief in local communities and States, who cannot take care of themselves or earn a living for themselves. These men and women are helped by this agency and are being given a new lease on life. They are once again made able to earn their own way in this great country of ours. The best figures available are that for every dollar we expend in an agency like this the Federal Government gets back in taxes \$10—ten for every one that we appropriate. The 44,000 persons rehabilitated in 1947 now have an earning capacity of \$70,000,000 and a yield to the Federal Treasury of some \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 in taxes. What sense is there in taking action of this kind, crippling an agency that returns \$10 for every \$1 expended?

It means help to all of these 44,000 people. It means tremendous help to every community in the United States, to every State of the Union and to the Federal Government itself to help give these poor unfortunates a new lease on life so that they can take their place in society and earn their own way. And who of us here would not want that opportunity if we were one of those? Would you or I, back in some small town in the South or Midwest or the West, reading the testimony of this committee, say, "We agree it is a grand thing to do"?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island has again expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

"That it is a wonderful program, but we have got to level off at some point; we cannot keep going on or we will break the Federal Treasury."

What would you think if we were sitting out in some wheel chair on a farm down South or a farm in the Midwest and listen to that type of reasoning, that we have got to stop somewhere? Well, I know that if I was an invalid who had been given a chance by this Federal agency, that I would not be a ward of my community; that I would be earning my own way in life; and I could hold my head in any group of society that I would want to communicate with or to live with. But, no, the committee is denying them the \$3,475,000 that they are asking for in view of all of these statistics, in view of the wonderful work that this Department has done. I hope, at the right time in the reading of this bill, to offer an amendment to restore this \$3,475,000 for what I think is one of the most worth-while projects in the entire Federal set-up in this country.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. CARROLL. I note from reading the report of the committee that the committee admits that there are 1,000,000 disabled persons in this country who need rehabilitation services.

Mr. FOGARTY. That is correct.

Mr. CARROLL. As I understand, in this appropriation it takes care of 64,000.

Mr. FOGARTY. No. The budget that was asked for of this committee would take care of 64,000 people. The budget that is being allowed them by cutting \$3,475,000 will let them rehabilitate maybe 48,000, 49,000, or 50,000. It will not even allow them to rehabilitate the number that they rehabilitated in this year of 1948; they so cut below that motion.

Mr. Chairman, concerning the over-all public-health program, I think the chairman of our committee has gone into that very fully. He is, I believe, one of the greatest advocates in this country of public health. We believe we are all agreed on this. I know my colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] was in favor of everything that was done by this subcommittee in giving the Public Health Service practically everything that they asked for, because we all believe it is a very worth-while agency of Government.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GAMBLE].

Mr. GAMBLE. Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, the Committee on Appropriations has recommended a reduction of nearly 40 percent in the operating funds of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the next fiscal year, after having cut almost 40 percent out of its budget last year. This means that the services that the Members of Congress and the great mass of the home-building industry, including labor and the manufacturers of factors in the home-building program

and the people of the United States have been receiving from the Bureau will be severely cut.

Mr. Chairman, I am wholeheartedly in favor of cutting the Federal budget to the bone, but I regret a further cut in the budget of the Bureau of Labor Statistics again at this time. It is a relatively small agency, but, as chairman of the Joint Committee on Housing, I know that it provides most of the economic statistics that come out every month on home building, on prices, on employment, on wages, and other important building and housing.

I have, as chairman of the Joint Housing Committee, in recent months had to call upon the Bureau of Labor Statistics repeatedly for facts on housing, on labor costs, and on prices of building materials. My committee has found that the Bureau's reports are universally regarded as accurate, impartial, and significant. Our only complaint has been that the Bureau has been unable to supply much of the information we needed, because of its limited current budget. In our investigation of the housing shortage situation we have called upon the Bureau constantly for information on the amount of housing being supplied, housing costs, labor costs, and other important facts. When we held hearings in Chicago, in New York, in Miami, in Atlanta, in New Orleans, and in many other cities, we were able to bring out the facts about the local situation in each case because the Bureau of Labor Statistics could and did supply the information we needed. The Bureau has already been forced to discontinue gathering much of this vital information because of its reduced budget for the current year. How can we deal intelligently with the country's housing problems if we do not have these facts?

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has requested a total appropriation of about \$5,000,000 for 1949, including about \$500,000 for construction statistics. I have endeavored to bring to the committee the extreme importance of the Bureau's housing statistics. I am sorry, much as I am in favor of a reduction in the budget, that the budget problem of the Bureau of Labor Statistics has not been given the consideration it should receive in view of the very serious housing shortage.

(Mr. GAMBLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO].

(Mr. MARCANTONIO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, there are two subjects I intend to discuss today. The first is with reference to the so-called section 207 that the full committee has eliminated from the bill. I shall direct my remarks to that subject at the proper time, when the bill is being read for amendment.

In the meantime, I want to utilize this time to call the attention of the House to what I deem to be a serious impairment of the political rights of the

American people, the utilization of deportation proceedings for the purpose of intimidating and disrupting, if possible, a new political movement that is being led by Mr. Henry Wallace.

We have read of the arrest of five people in New York and their being brought to Ellis Island and detained there without bail up until last Saturday. They were kept there without bail on the insistence of the Department of Justice. They were finally released when a courageous judge fixed bail temporarily.

I make the charge that those arrests were political, and I am ready to substantiate it. The complete substantiation came last Friday, when, after a conference that Mr. Harry Bridges had with other leaders of the CIO, he announced he would insist upon his continued support of Mr. Wallace, the country was informed that the Department of Justice was considering denaturalization proceedings against Mr. Bridges. It is most obvious that if Mr. Bridges had changed his political support, if he had announced that he would support Mr. Truman, Mr. Bridges would not now be subjected to the harassment of having the Department of Justice agent in San Francisco seeking to find ways and means to denaturalize Mr. Bridges.

Now, with respect to the people who were arrested in New York, three of them are leaders of labor organizations—Ferdinand Smith, Doyle, and Potash. They had announced their support of Mr. Wallace. Soon thereafter they were taken to Ellis Island. It is significant that, in the case of Ferdinand Smith, he was picked up and arrested with a great deal of fanfare and publicity, with front-page photographs on the Monday after he appeared on the same platform at a meeting in Harlem, in New York City, with Mr. Wallace. The pictures were plastered on the front pages of the tabloids of New York City on the day before the special election in the Twenty-fourth Congressional District of the Bronx. These people are not subversive. They have lived in the United States for many years and have been honored by election to places of leadership in their unions.

If these men are subversive, as the Government charges, what has the Government done about it in past years? Why is it that all of a sudden, after the 29th day of December, the day when Mr. Wallace announced his candidacy, these men who have subsequently announced their support of Mr. Wallace suddenly are considered subversive, suddenly are dragooned to Ellis Island, and suddenly the Government insists that they shall be detained without bail?

This is political. It is political from beginning to end. I think it is high time that Members of Congress of all parties who proclaim that they believe in the political freedom about which we hear so much, stand up for political freedom with respect to the followers of Henry Wallace. Intimidation is not going to succeed in this case. The American people will repudiate these tactics of the administration. We have had a similar situation before in our history. Back in the 1790's the Federalist Party enacted the alien and sedition laws. At that time

Thomas Jefferson was seeking to establish in this country a new political party known as the Republican Party. The followers of Jefferson were arrested. They were harassed and investigated. They were incarcerated and in some cases also held without bail. But that kind of practice has always been repugnant to the basic democratic instincts of the American people. Jefferson was elected. His party was firmly established and the Federalist Party disappeared.

I repeat, I wonder if this persecution would have taken place against these men if, instead of announcing their support of Mr. Wallace, they had announced their support of Mr. Truman. I do hope that some committee of Congress, and particularly the Committee on the Judiciary, will look into this matter so that political freedom will be made a reality during the campaign of 1948, so that the Department of Justice will be deterred from using its powers to intimidate and harass men and women who are striving for a new political party in this country. You have a perfect right to disagree with us and vote against our new political party, but we have a right to establish it, and we have the right to fight for it. All we are asking the Congress is that our followers be protected against this persecution. It is a sordid procedure in a democracy. It is indecent and low when our Department of Justice can be injected into a political campaign to intimidate men and women because of their political activity. Let me say to the Department of Justice and to those who are responsible for this practice that you are not going to succeed any more in 1948 than the reactionaries succeeded back in the days of Jefferson when the Jefferson Republican Party was established by him and his followers.

I now yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

Mr. VURSELL. I am asking for information. With reference to this man Smith you refer to, was he not the same Smith who campaigned all over the country in the last campaign in support of President Truman, and is not Harry Bridges the same Harry Bridges who gave his support to those who are now in power?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. There is no question that Harry Bridges and Ferdinand Smith did support the Democratic candidates in 1946, and at that time they were not picked up and they were not held without bail and nobody attempted to denaturalize Harry Bridges.

Mr. VURSELL. And did not Phil Murray, who was then head of the CIO, campaign with them at the same time for the same people?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I do not know if they campaigned at the same identical places, but they all did support Democratic Party candidates and it is clear that those labor leaders who are now supporting Mr. Wallace are being subjected to political persecution and the administration is using the Department of Justice as a political weapon.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be considered as read and be open for amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOGARTY: On page 2, line 14, strike out "\$975,000" and insert "\$1,026,200."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment combines two amendments that I had intended to offer. I intended to offer an amendment providing \$38,000 for eight additional jobs in the International Labor Office, and to attempt to restore seven positions that were asked for in the library of the Department of Labor. However, this amendment combines the two. I do not think I was ever more sincere in my life, having been to Europe this past summer and having seen conditions there with my own eyes and realizing how far this web of communism has spread all over Europe, being taken back only a week or 10 days ago to the quick collapse of Czechoslovakia, and with the imminent collapse of Finland perhaps during the next week or two; with the elections coming up in Italy next month and the infiltration of Communists into the labor movement in Paris; here is an authorization that can do something to stop this infiltration. Here is an organization of eight or nine men. It is not a great organization that is spread out all over the country, but eight or nine men who have done a tremendous amount of work, working with the labor leaders in France and Italy for the past 6 or 8 months, and they have shown results by their work. We have seen the splitting up of the great labor movement in Paris when the labor leaders took 2,000,000 of their members out of the Communist forces in Paris only 2 or 3 months ago. This is the type of work that can be accomplished by men of this caliber if we only give them the opportunity to go ahead. How can we sit here with any sense of fairness or justice to our own conscience and be against communism on the one hand and then deny a small appropriation of \$38,000 that will go a long way toward fighting communism in foreign countries, which is infiltrating into the labor movement? We are going to fight fire with fire. Let us use men with labor experience to talk with labor men. As I mentioned before, it is only today that the labor leaders of 16 countries are meeting in London, having their first meeting with the leaders of labor, trying to get organized and get together and be united. Our labor leaders are over there now attempting to sell them on the democracy that we work under here in America; to sell them the idea that communism is no good for themselves or the country they represent.

This amendment will go a long way in our over-all fight against communism, by allowing our international labor organization in the Department of Labor

to hire eight additional experts on international labor affairs to work with these leaders of labor where the strength and force of communism exists now, in France and Italy. I think everyone knows it was the infiltration of Communists into the ranks of labor in Czechoslovakia that made it so easy for Russia to take over 10 or 12 days ago.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I think it may be said that the argument which has been so vigorously made by my good friend, the gentleman from Rhode Island, was the argument which was made by the Under Secretary of Labor before the subcommittee, in behalf of these eight additional jobs. They have nine people now engaged in this activity and they are asking to build it up. It is just another one of these attitudes that I described in my remarks on the bill. Now if there is such need to fight communism as the gentleman would say, then certainly the army of occupation in the occupied area in Germany, and certainly the State Department, have almost limitless funds with which to bring any labor leader that they want to in the field to discuss labor activities.

It does seem to me without dragging in the old red herring of sending someone over there to fight communism to elicit support of the idea that we are going to build up this agency here to fight communism, that this when broken down is just another illustration of the attempt to start with a couple of men in the Secretary's office devoted to international affairs, build it up to eight, and then the next year double it so that you will have 16 or 20 men, and finally you have got a full-fledged international bureau in the Department of Labor.

The subcommittee considered this thing very carefully and we felt that we were acting according to reason and common sense.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. FOGARTY. I am surprised to hear the gentleman use the argument that he has, that our occupational forces have plenty of opportunity to call any man, that our State Department has plenty of opportunity to call any labor experts. Why, the gentleman has been one of the strongest advocates of getting labor operations into the Labor Department; State Department operations into the State Department; and keep these other agencies out of places where they do not belong.

Mr. KEEFE. That is exactly right.

Mr. FOGARTY. In the State, Justice, Commerce bill passed last week efforts were made at every point to put labor operations in the Department of Labor.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman does not seem to realize that the program he is talking about is an international program for the State Department and for the occupation forces. The program that I was endeavoring to work on here was in our own country to bring labor operations to the Department of Labor, to

lodge there the facilities that ought to belong there.

I ask for a vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOGARTY: On page 3, after line 3, insert the following:

"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights: For expenses necessary to render assistance in connection with the exercise of reemployment rights of veterans under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 308), and, under the act of June 23, 1943, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1472), of persons who have performed service in the merchant marine, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$509,000."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment to restore to the appropriation bill the Division of Veterans' Reemployment Rights. This is an amendment that you can either adopt or not adopt. You are either going to adopt this amendment to keep faith with those veterans who are in the service now or refuse to adopt it and tell the veterans that they can take care of themselves when they get back out of the service, after they have been guaranteed the rights by this Congress only a year ago when this Division was taken over from what was left of the Selective Service Act and what is now called Public Law 26. This Division inherited certain duties prescribed by the Selective Service Act, and every veteran who goes into the service or those who have reenlisted who served during World War II and those now entering the armed services are guaranteed these services and rights, call them what you may. I know you will say we are not taking away rights, but we guaranteed them the services of this Division, and we are breaking faith with them if we do not give it to them now.

The major portion of their work is not their reinstatement to the job they held at the time they went in the service, but most of the cases that come up now relate to the questions of wages, seniority rights, and vacations with pay, sometimes a year after they have been reinstated to the job that they held. There are 50 decisions now awaiting final action in the appellate courts and 200 pending in the district courts.

I know what the argument of the chairman is going to be, that we are not taking away any rights, that he still can have the right to go to the district attorney. How many individual veterans are going to fight their cases all the way up from the bottom to the district attorney? If we allow that to be the case, the district attorneys of this country would be swamped with all sorts of cases. This is no way to do anything. The gentleman knows quite well that to do away with this division it takes a joint resolution of both the House and the Senate. General Hershey has admitted that. The Solicitor of the Labor Department has handed down a decision. No one has denied it, not even the chairman of the subcommittee. But this is a back-door move of doing away with something that

we just do not like. The real way to do it, the human way to do it, is by legislation. This law is still in effect. We are denying the veterans the services to which he is entitled under law. Now, the gentleman may use the same type of argument he made against my last amendment. This division has only seven men here in Washington. They have 82 in the field all over the country, working with 3,300 voluntary committeemen all over the country to help the veterans build up their cases and present them to the district attorney, if they cannot get it straightened out before it gets there. There are thousands of these cases that they have straightened out without any record of it ever being kept. The district attorney is not being bothered with them at the present time. But taking this division away from them, by not appropriating funds to it, you are denying the veterans the promises that were made by this Congress that this was a service for them. It was a service that they could rely on when they received their honorable discharges and went back to the job they held before they entered the service.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, because the vehement statement made by my good friend may leave some erroneous impressions, at least so far as the RECORD is concerned, I think that I ought to state the action of the committee quite clearly. As is quite characteristic in the well of this House, whenever the opportunity presents itself to declaim about the rights of the veterans, why, advantage is always taken and it has been made to appear that the committee has not the interest of the veterans at heart, and that this is going to be a stab in the back of the veteran, and all that sort of thing.

Now, I explained this situation in my general statement. What happens? Why Selective Service contains this provision setting up this Board for veterans who were taken out of jobs that Selective Service said were to have reemployment rights, and they set up in Selective Service a little group designed to offer facilities to the veteran who found himself in a jam with his employer, not being able to get proper and suitable reemployment rights. It was testified clear as a bell, and I know because I was in Congress when that law was written, that it was the clear intent of the Congress that when the last Selective Service selectee was out of the Army, that function and that right should stop. Unfortunately, the Solicitor in the Labor Department—and he is always solicitous, of course—rendered an opinion that this right extended on and on and on to everybody for 100 years to come, as he interprets the law; that anybody that leaves a job and goes into the Army, voluntarily enlists, and stays in for 10 years, or 20 years, or 50 years, and then comes out, could demand of his old employer reinstatement and rights. There is not a veteran in the United States that believes any such thing as that.

Now then what are the rights that are protected by this great organization we

hear tell about? All they can possibly do is to advise the veteran, and we have 3,500 such agents scattered all over the United States in the form of county service officers, employment services, veterans' counselors, and all that sort of thing to counsel and advise. Suppose they get into a jam with an employer. What happens? This organization cannot do anything for the veteran. The only thing they can do is to refer him to the United States district attorney, and from then on they stay out of the picture, because the activities in promoting the rights of veterans in the field of reemployment then fall within the purview of the activities of the various and sundry United States district attorneys. The action of the subcommittee has not taken away a single right of a veteran. Every right that any veteran has to reemployment is preserved, and if he cannot get along with the advice of these county service officers, with all of the employment counselors which are contained in all of the thousands of employment offices throughout the country, and with all the counsel and advice from all of the veteran posts in America—if he cannot get that counsel and advice in all those places, then it is, indeed, a sad situation.

We propose simply to say that here is an office that is carrying on, and they know themselves mighty well and I do not expect that this Congress is going to give them the money to continue, because it is a very rapidly declining outfit.

Just to show you how unfair this situation is, last year we gave them \$500,000 for this activity. This year they are asking for \$509,000, according to the amendment offered by my friend from Rhode Island. In this very bill we have a rescission of \$52,000 on their own statement that they are not able to spend the \$500,000 we gave them last year.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote to sustain the action of the committee.

Mr. FOGARTY. The gentleman should tell the whole story on that amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOGARTY: On page 3, line 20, strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$4,073,700."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, this is to restore not all that the Bureau of Labor Statistics has asked for but just to give them what they had for the fiscal year 1948. I suppose when I get through with this amendment the chairman of my committee will come down here and make some half statements as to what the actual facts are, and then ask for a vote without giving anyone an opportunity to answer.

There are members of this committee who are going to vote against this amendment today whose committees are using these statistics every day in the week, and depending on these statistics. There are several committees in the House that day in and day out are going down there

and asking for statistics of various kinds, and using them in providing the legislation that comes before this body, yet they try to sit back and complain today that the statistics they get from these 34 cities in their cost-of-living index are not worth a whoop because it does not give enough coverage. I do not agree with them, I know they are used extensively by labor, management, and others.

One of the biggest problems we have today is home construction. The Joint Committee on Housing of the Senate and the House have used these statistics extensively. It is the only way we now have of getting an idea as to how many homes are being built throughout the country. The only statistics we ever had before were the number of permits that were being granted in the large cities, but now because of the tremendous growth of home building in the outlying districts, in the small towns and communities where there are no permits issued, this is the only way we can get those statistics. They are doing a good job of it.

You say these statistics are old. When the price break came 6 weeks ago in the stock market and commodity markets, it was only a couple of weeks later that the Bureau of Labor Statistics had a breakdown of just what the cost of living was, how much it had gone down. Some of this information is on a daily and weekly basis. One of the most concrete examples I think they could offer was the last cost-of-living index they offered here for a workingman's family of four—they broke it down item by item as to how much was paid for rent and how much for his car, and so forth.

Illustrations of the bedrock character of the Bureau's present program are:

First. Cost of living: All that is left of this cost-of-living program is the national consumer price index, monthly, and indexes for 34 large cities, of which 10 are available monthly, and the other 24 only quarterly. Up to the summer of 1945, indexes were available for 73 cities, including 20 small cities. Now, there are no indexes for small- or middle-sized cities. Eleven of the cities for which indexes were produced monthly until July 1947 are now available only quarterly. This infrequent timing has caused considerable inconvenience where wage contracts were based on the monthly index. The Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report used the Bureau's information extensively and wanted it for more cities than were available. In view of the current price rise, this index is used in thousands of cities throughout the country, yet there are no cost-of-living indexes in the whole of the Rocky Mountain and Great Plains States except for the cities of Denver and Houston. Approximately 30,000 copies of current data on the consumer price index and food-price data are furnished each month in response to requests. Seven thousand five hundred copies of the recently issued city workers' family budget have been distributed in response to requests. In a 10-day period the Superintendent of Documents received orders for the purchase of 3,500 copies of this publication. The Bureau has asked

for more funds to do indexes for 24 additional cities so that there will be one in every State. In order to maintain quality and reliability of the index, it is requested that the number of cities included in the consumers price check be increased from three to six. A small increase is also requested for one calculation of the city workers' family budget in 1949.

Second. Wholesale prices: Only the national indexes of wholesale prices are now being produced, and a much-needed program of revision has been greatly slowed up. The official weekly and monthly indexes are still published on the same schedule as before. All special indexes have been discontinued, including the widely used information on prices charged by dealers in building materials to contractors in 53 localities. These reports were begun by the Bureau before the war. They are needed now for estimates of the rise in construction costs and would be restored under the proposal for an index of home construction costs requested for next year. This information is used primarily by business and research organizations. Approximately 20,000 copies of current data are furnished each month in response to requests.

Third. Wages: The regular wage-rate program of the Bureau has been cut in half this year. Only six or seven big industry-wide studies of wage rates by occupations can be made. This means that shortly there will be little up-to-date information on the numbers of persons receiving various hourly wage rates in our major industries. The Bureau is concentrating on wage rates for key occupations in key industries in about 33 large cities, available once a year, and is getting these figures out promptly for immediate use in wage contracts between industry and labor. Much less detail is obtained than formerly and there is criticism of this lack of detail. During 1947, inquiries were received for wage data at an annual rate of approximately 85,000, of which 53 percent originated with employers and employers' organizations.

Almost no information is being obtained on wages in small cities or in white-collar and semiprofessional occupations. An increase is requested for this purpose in order to measure the pinch of high living costs on white-collar workers and to meet urgent requests from employers for a basis for setting wages.

Fourth. Productivity: The Bureau now prepares indexes of productivity and labor cost for about 35 industries. A request for additional funds has been made to permit use of 1947 Census of Manufactures data and restore coverage to the prewar figure of 65 industries. Productivity indexes for durable-goods industries—like machine tools, industrial equipment—cannot be compiled from census data but are prepared by using cost-accounting data supplied voluntarily by manufacturers who are willing to go to considerable expense so that the BLS can compile industry-wide reports. The Bureau is now able to schedule less than half as many such studies as last year. A small increase is requested to supplement the field staff working on these reports. A small increase is also

requested for the Bureau's studies of interindustry relationships, extensively used by the Council of Economic Advisers and all other agencies concerned with national economic policy.

Recent events have made it clear that wage changes must be related to changes in productivity unless undesirable inflationary influences on price levels are to result. These data are used mainly by persons in strategic policy positions for collective bargaining, price and marketing decisions, and for the formulation of national and international policy.

Fifth. Occupational outlook: This work, initiated at the request of Congress in 1938, has been reduced substantially from last year so that studies of occupations in only six major industries will be made this year as compared with nearly twice that number last year. These studies are best-sellers that are used for vocational guidance in schools all over the country. Over 30,000 copies of these studies have been sold by the Superintendent of Documents. The Bureau's program this year also includes brief surveys of the occupational outlook for jobs in which veterans are interested, done at the request of the Veterans' Administration.

Sixth. Employment, pay rolls, and earnings: The national statistics of employment, pay rolls, man-hours, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings are virtually all that remain of the Bureau's employment and pay-rolls program. The technical soundness of these basic statistics, which the Bureau of Labor Statistics has produced since the last war, is threatened unless the Bureau can reclassify the firms reporting to it on the Government's new standard industrial classification so that these employment figures will be on all-fours with the 1947 census of manufacturers and the social-security data. If this reclassification and the accompanying revisions are not made, the usefulness of these basic statistics to industry, chambers of commerce, labor, and Government will be seriously impaired. They are obtained in part through cooperation with some of the States. Last year there was a Federal-State cooperative program in operation in which the Bureau did much of the work in obtaining sound and comparable employment statistics, by States, for all of the 48 States, not only for manufacturing but for all non-agricultural employment as well. This State program has been remnant in the cut of the current fiscal year. A slow extension of cooperative arrangements with the several States is now under way. The proposed increase for next year would put this cooperative BLS-State-UC program on a sound basis for all States alike. Over 15,000 copies of the monthly report on employment are distributed each month in response to requests.

Seventh. Construction: The current program covers in the main national figures only on the dollar volume of construction and the number of new dwellings. Approximately 4,700 organizations and individuals receive these data monthly in response to requests. Many of these requests are for data on local

areas, and for information about housing costs and selling prices.

Last year the Bureau had information on the production of new housing in 65 local areas. The Joint Congressional Committee on Housing made use of these data in its hearings in various sections of the country. The reduced budget for this year made it necessary to discontinue the local series, but our budget request for next year proposes the restoration of housing-production data for 20 local areas.

There exists at present no official information on the change in housing costs from time to time. The Bureau's budget request for next year proposes to establish a housing-cost index and an analysis of the relative magnitude of labor costs, material costs, and other elements entering into the total cost of constructing new homes.

Eighth. Accident statistics: These statistics on industrial injuries, reported by industrial firms, are issued quarterly and are a long-standing basic series. In addition, two field studies of causes of industrial accidents are made each year in industries with high accident rates, and the results are used by these industries in safety campaigns. It is requested that funds be granted to do four studies next year, not two, as for several years past. Work injuries disabled 2,000,000 workers in 1947. Of this number 200,000 were in industries proposed for study in 1949.

Ninth. Strike statistics and other industrial-relations work: Monthly statistics of strikes and lock-outs are issued by the Bureau on the same basis as for many years, with an annual summary giving strikes by industries, by States, by union organization, and so forth. This program is unchanged from last year. These statistics are standard and the Bureau is the only source for them.

The Bureau now has responsibility under the Taft-Hartley Act for assembling and maintaining the official file of collective agreements between employers and unions. This is absorbing an increasing amount of time. Consequently, the Bureau has found it necessary greatly to reduce the rate at which it publishes provisions of collective-bargaining agreements which have been a standard part of the Bureau's program for many years. Over 9,600 copies of one bulletin, No. 686, on union agreements have been sold, and over 10,000 copies of sections of a revised edition have been furnished in response to requests. An increase is requested in order to expand the staff handling the file of collective agreements sufficiently to keep the file current. Agreements are renegotiated annually now for a wide range of industries, where previously they were continued more or less unchanged from year to year. With a great increase in the number of unions and in their membership, the job of maintaining the current file is growing constantly. Some addition to the staff will be necessary if the Bureau maintains its statutory responsibilities.

Why, almost every employer in the country uses this agency. All labor organizations use it. The National Association of Manufacturers wants this

agency kept intact. The chambers of commerce throughout the country want this agency kept intact. I know there may be one or two items on which they may disagree, but in the over-all this agency is one of the most worth while in our Government at the present time, especially in view of the unstable economic conditions that exist today.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment. I sympathize a great deal with this distinguished Committee on Appropriations in searching for places to reduce the overhead of government. But I am afraid that in this cut of \$1,500,000 for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, they are genuinely being penny-wise and pound-foolish.

I do not know of a single agency in the entire bill whose services are so widespread and generally accepted by everyone working in statistical information or handling news items. The amount of money involved in this amendment is vital for the Bureau of Labor Statistics if they are properly to carry out their job of furnishing reliable reports.

Last year the newspapers of this country conducted a poll to see what were the 10 big stories of the year. If I am not mistaken, I believe the cost of living ranked No. 2 as the biggest story of the year.

Yet here is an agency being greatly reduced that collects this data from the cities and coordinates it so that the people of this country can have some valuable gage or yardstick that they can depend upon as to the state of our economy, employment, and the important relationship of wages and prices. This agency is being drastically cut.

This agency is trusted by the Associated Press, the United Press, the National Association of Manufacturers and the chambers of commerce. It is trusted to a very large degree by the labor organizations although they have questioned its accuracy more than any other group in this country.

Now to come along now with this 38-percent cut, taking over \$1,500,000 out of their budget this year, after having given them a 40-percent cut last year, I think you are destroying the value and reliability of the product. Anyone familiar with such matters knows that statistical information is only as good as the base or the number of figures upon which it is founded. By cutting out from the Bureau of Labor Statistics the money necessary to gather sufficient factual statistics, you are going to still have something that is called the Reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics, but the public in general are going to be the ones that are gypped in the process. They will lose faith in the accuracy and reliability of the reports. Let me read to you some of the subjects they furnish Congress information on and furnish to all elements of business and labor life of the country: Employment, pay rolls, hours worked, earnings, wage rates, wholesale prices, cost of living, rent, volume of housing, number of strikes, the number of industrial accidents and their causes, and so on.

Gentlemen, is not this factual information worth \$4,000,000 a year for a country whose \$200,000,000,000 economy in these troubled times must have some accurate gage to know exactly what is going on. We dare not fly blind in these times.

No one has produced any information or evidence to show that the industries, labor, all of the people relying on those statistics do not want it or that they distrust it. All that I can see is that in a blind effort to effect economies they have picked on this small agency to make a major cut, which will destroy the value of the product itself.

To show you how penny-wise and pound-foolish this can be, the Congress itself has authorized over \$3,000,000,000 in 90-percent Government-insured housing, yet when this cut goes through you will not be able to collect any statistics on construction costs or wages or cost of materials, and so forth, on housing costs. We will not be able to go beyond the very simple totals of building permits that are issued by the cities for this housing.

Every person within the sound of my voice knows that the big housing developments today are going on in the perimeter of the cities and do not come through the city building permits. You heard the chairman of the subcommittee on housing, a member of your majority party, say that they had relied strongly on the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the facts in the housing survey that they were making.

In my own Committee on Banking and Currency, it is one of the most important services we have. One of the things we found in Europe in trying to collect data to consider the Marshall plan was that the European statistical data did not have a sound base.

Yet we are wrecking a chance to get a sound base for our own statistics. These figures on costs and prices, once lost for 1948, cannot ever be regained, or if they are attempted to be regained, will cost 60 to 100 percent more to try to put them back together in a factual way. The value of this type of reporting is that it covers a long span of years in its records. If one year is weakened, the whole structure is damaged.

You undoubtedly know that the wages of more than 8,000,000 employees in this country are involved. The employer and employee wage agreements between labor organizations and management are based on this cost of living data that the Bureau of Labor Statistics produces.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Briefly I suggest there are some figures here that it might be well to have in mind.

In the first place, the Bureau of the Budget has approved and this Bureau had requested \$5,389,200. That is to take care of 298 new positions, added to the approximately 1,000 already on the pay roll of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Let us see what happens. This outfit is another member of the Topsy family. In

1937 the regular appropriation for this Bureau was \$850,000; in 1938, \$784,000; in 1939, \$828,000; in 1940, \$1,012,500; in 1941, \$1,107,580; in 1942, \$1,080,590; 1943, \$1,207,203; 1944, \$1,312,300; 1946, \$1,492,420.

This year they are asking for \$5,389,200.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. Will the gentleman also read to the House the amount of money that was furnished to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the war organizations to carry on the necessary tabulations?

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. Yes; but the war is over, and if you will read the hearings, you will see that all of this housing statistical information you have spoken about is absolutely guesswork and does not furnish any reliable basis for information. That is due to the fact, as the hearings disclosed, and as the Bureau officials themselves revealed, that they had thought they could get this information from building permits, but they found they had to go out in the country, because most of the houses are out there. They found it is not anything that is reliable on housing and their witnesses so testified, and as a matter of fact, their information, as we all know and as the hearings reveal, is out of date—of little or no use generally when received. But they want 298 more positions to add to this crowd they have been accumulating there.

In the words of the committee in its report, I think I might conclude "As to certain of the activities there appears to be reasonable basis for question as to whether they have any substantial value at all."

I ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in favor of the amendment of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY]. I should like to talk briefly about the Appropriations Committee's recommendation for the 1949 appropriation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This cut of \$1,500,000 is, in my opinion, absolutely unjustified. The public uses the figures of the Bureau and wants more of them, not less. This is especially true of the cost of living and prices.

As a member of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report, during September and October of last year, I traveled with subcommittees throughout the Midwest, the far West, and the Pacific Northwest. We went out for the purpose of gaining an insight into the grass-roots feeling and thinking of citizens on the high cost of living, the responsibility for currently high prices, and the possible ways in which the problems of high prices might be met. We visited Cleveland, Chicago, Denver, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, and Seattle. In each city, we heard from representatives of labor, management, veterans, farmers, consumers, and citizens' groups.

All witnesses were fortified with detailed information on the high prices of

consumer goods and the resulting lowering of standards of living. Most of them quoted published data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics on prices, wages, employment, and housing whenever they had it, and many of them described their own personal experiences or the experiences of members of the groups they represented.

It was perfectly clear from this testimony that the public in general knew about and used the figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. There was criticism from the public because the Bureau's reports were not as frequent nor as timely as they had been during the war. There was even some direct criticism of the Congress for the cuts in the Bureau's appropriation last year. These people depended upon those reports. In some cities they had had to be cut out.

We found that the Bureau's information was the only accurate and reliable and unbiased price information that we could get for comparisons with individual testimony that were sometimes exaggerated. In fact, the committee itself would have been at a loss to appraise accurately the local situation in each city as far as retail food costs were concerned, had not the Bureau conducted special surveys in each city 2 or 3 days prior to the time of the hearing. Without fail, we had a report of retail food costs covering the current week in each city as we opened hearings. This service was invaluable not only to the committee but also the various organizations which testified.

It was very enlightening to me, during these hearings, to learn that the information released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics was so important and was being used so extensively by labor, management, and the public in general.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUBER. I yield.

Mr. HAYS. My district does not use the agency as much as some but it is my impression that the professional standards developed by this agency are very high, unusually high, and the facts the gentleman has quoted seem to indicate that their figures and statistics are very dependable. That has been my experience. I wonder if the gentleman's observations on this trip, to which he referred, do not confirm the impression that here is an agency that has done extremely good work, nonpartisan, nonpolitical, but a good job professionally.

Mr. HUBER. The gentleman is entirely correct, and that opinion is shared by members of both political parties making up this joint committee of which I am a member.

Mr. MONRONEY. And is it not also a fact that if this cut goes through, this monthly report on the cost-of-living index will not be continued and we probably will go back to a report once every 3 months?

Mr. HUBER. The gentleman is exactly right.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. We are on a quarterly report basis now. If this cut goes through it will not be even on a quarterly basis.

Mr. HUBER. The figures furnished will be so old as to have practically no value.

It seems to me that during a period of critical economic developments, such as we are going through at present, the Federal Government should provide reliable, current, and accurate economic statistics. This is no time to cut off what we have.

Previous to July 1947 the State of Ohio had two cities, Cleveland and Cincinnati, for which a consumer's price index was put out monthly by the Bureau. Now the index for Cleveland is computed on a quarterly rather than a monthly basis. This has caused considerable inconvenience where wage contracts in Cleveland were based on the monthly index. But what about those States in which there is no index? Will they be required to use the national index for their wage negotiations? Has any provision been made for this by the committee?

As a result of the big reduction in its appropriation last year, the Bureau was forced to cut in half the number of large cities for which its cost-of-living index was issued monthly, from 21 large cities to 10, and to get them out quarterly. Cleveland was only one illustration. The Bureau also had to eliminate many important services which may result in the deterioration of the quality of its other information—on employment, wages, and housing which have always been accepted without question previously.

This is an old Bureau. It goes back to the 1880's. It helps industry and labor alike. It plays no favorites. It renders a broad public service. This is not a partisan issue. In my opinion, the research function of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is of extreme importance to the Congress, to the executive branch of the Federal Government, to labor and management, and to the general public. We should not overlook the important need for current and reliable economic information during this period of inflation and uncertainty.

The proposed program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is vital to the post-war period. Instead of cutting their appropriation further, I firmly believe that we should consider the ever-increasing public need for their work—and grant them adequate funds to meet this need.

I hope the gentleman's amendment will be approved.

(Mr. HUBER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

I should like to ask the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE] if he will respond to a question or two?

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. Certainly.

Mr. CARROLL. The gentleman has stated there were 298 additional positions cut out in this bill. Will the gentleman tell the Members of the House how many positions were lost as a result of the cut in the 1948 appropriations?

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. I do not recall, but it was not as great as it should have been.

Mr. CARROLL. Let me ask another question: In addition to the 298 positions that have been taken from this budget what has the further cut in appropriations done with reference to positions?

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. They were asking 298 in addition to the 1,000 they already had.

Mr. CARROLL. The gentleman has not answered, probably he did not understand my question.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. Possibly I did not.

Mr. CARROLL. The bill is cut \$1,300,000 below the budget estimate, but in addition to that a further cut of \$1,500,000 was made. I am wondering how many other positions have been taken from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. I do not have the compilation here, I could not answer that question. The number left, however, was considered ample.

Mr. CARROLL. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I realize the necessity for the Bureau of Labor Statistics just as well as any one who has spoken. I have known this work now for 10 years and have been quite intimately associated with it. I have known three directors of that great Bureau during that time, starting with Dr. Lubin, and then Dr. Heinrichs, and now the present Commissioner, all of whom were able men. But, you get the impression by listening to my friend the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], and one or two others, that this committee has destroyed the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Emphasis has been placed upon the fact that we should have this cost-of-living index maintained. The cost-of-living index will be maintained under this appropriation very, very definitely. The one thing that this appropriation cut does is to eliminate out of the Bureau of Labor Statistics some of the activities that have been built up as wartime activities, when we are trying to get it back to something of the size that it operated on during peacetime.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. The gentleman says this cost-of-living index will be retained. Will it be retained on a quarterly basis or a monthly basis?

Mr. KEEFE. It should be retained on the basis that it is presently operating, provided they spend the money for that purpose.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. I would like to point out that in my home city of St. Louis it was placed back on a quarterly basis, because sufficient funds were not provided last year.

Mr. KEEFE. Well, they perhaps have utilized the funds that were provided for other purposes. That is a characteristic in any Government service when you attempt to build up an appropriation, but

these people who are shedding such great crocodile tears over the Bureau of Labor Statistics ought to note that right down to 1946 the regular appropriation estimate for this Bureau was only \$1,492,420. They always got their funds. I served on this committee under Judge Kerr, Judge Tarver, and Butler Hare. It was well understood during the war-time period, when great allocations of funds were being made to these agencies for war activities, that they would set those up budgetwise as separate activities, and when the war was over it was the understanding that their budget was to be cut back.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. We need it worse now than we ever did.

Mr. KEEFE. Well, that is what the gentleman says. That is what every bureaucrat says who wants to build up appropriations.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FOGARTY) there were—ayes 34, noes 75.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOGARTY: On page 2, line 4, strike out the sum "\$274,200" and insert "\$336,000."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, this is for the operation of the Women's Bureau, of which this subcommittee has cut out sixty-two-odd-thousand dollars which means, in effect, that the subcommittee has seen fit to do away with all of the field offices of the Women's Bureau. As I said in my opening statement, I do not think anyone in this country denies that the women played a large part in our all-out war effort from 1940 until the termination of the war. In every shipyard in the country, in every manufacturing plant in the country, women were doing their part and taking a man's place at the machine and the wheel. They played a tremendous part in the building up of this country and supplying the materials of war. Are we to come along now and take away a measly \$62,000, which does away with every field office in the country? All my amendment does is restore the \$62,000, so that they will have the field offices they have for 1948, plus one more which will be located in Atlanta, Ga.

There are 18,000,000 women today working in industry. They no longer work for pin money. It is an economic necessity for them to work in view of the high cost of living. Many of these women are widows of veterans. This is the only agency of Government that gives them any recognition of any type or kind. This is the only agency of Government that the women of this country can look to for advice and for protection in connection with wages and hours and working conditions; yet we want to be small and measly and take away this small sum from an outfit that

is asking only \$336,000 out of a billion-dollar budget. Mr. Chairman, they are not asking for anything at all. They ask for only \$336,000. I should think, Mr. KEEFE, in the name of the women of this country, that you would relent on this particular item and give in just a little bit by going along with this amendment.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I would not even take the time to reply to such an argument as has just been made except for the last remarks of my friend from Rhode Island. It is a great thing to be chairman of a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations or to be chairman of the full committee. You are the butt of all the abuse that can be heaped on you by those who are seeking special favors.

I am simply astounded that my friend from Rhode Island would make the statement he just made and appeal to me personally and ask me to relent in behalf of the good women of America and try to make it appear that the chairman of this subcommittee does not like the women of America. Why I love them all. I have lived with one woman for 36 years and raised a few of them that are out raising grandchildren for me and for them. This argument that the gentleman has made is puerile and small, in asking for the incorporation of the Women's Bureau field office.

The gentleman says there are over 20,000,000 women engaged in industry. I have been around this country and spoken to thousands of them that never heard of the Women's Bureau and do not even know it exists. There are women all over this country that do not know there is such an organization and care less about it. We are being mighty generous with the Women's Bureau when we give them the money we are giving them in this bill.

All we have done is simply to say to them, "You perform the functions the law puts upon you here at Washington, but you are not going to start building up a great lot of regional offices scattered all over this country that can operate through the teletype as a vehicle by which to rouse up the country to get bigger and bigger and better appropriations." That is the kind of influence that has been brought to bear upon your subcommittee. As far as we are concerned, we are giving the Women's Bureau all the money they need to carry on their functions. I would suggest to them that they get out and demonstrate to the women of this country where they are doing some benefit to them and where the women of this country are getting some benefit from them.

I see that my friend from Rhode Island himself laughs. I think he should laugh after making the argument he did make.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOGARTY: On page 4, line 17, strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$5,121,800."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, the Wage and Hour Division this year asked for \$5,121,800 for the fiscal year 1949.

I think everyone in this body will agree that this is one of the most worth while agencies in Government. It seems quite strange in this day and age when we have a minimum wage law of 40 cents an hour that we are continually finding violations throughout the country. In this year out of only 40,000 establishments visited, they found violations in 20,500 of them. They found that there were \$18,000,000 due in back wages and under a voluntary agreement with the employers themselves, they willingly paid back \$8,500,000, which is over three and a half million dollars more than we are appropriating for this agency. Yet we are cutting this agency that only has enough money now to cover not more than 40,000 out of 550,000 establishments existing at the present time. We want to cut an agency now that cannot do one-tenth of the work that should be done and cannot make one-tenth of the coverage that should be made of these establishments, and when even under a 40-cent-minimum-wage law we are still finding these violations when most of the employers are not paying less than 75 cents an hour.

Just observe the significance of this item I clipped from a periodical entitled "Everybody's Digest":

SLAVE LABOR IN AMERICA

(By William B. Smith)

"So you're that Federal man, are you?" The mill owner lifted his voice above the strident noise of a band saw that was ripping its way through a pine log.

"Yes, I am," the wage-hour inspector smiled carefully. "You've got a nice operation here, Mr. Hornbeck."

"Not bad for a peckerwood." The owner pointed to a walled-off cubby hole. "I reckon you'll want to look at the books, so we might as well go into the office. I don't keep very fancy records, but I think you'll find everything's O. K. I'm paying better than 30 cents an hour, and time and a half for what overtime there's been."

They were talking, of course, about the Fair Labor Standards Act, which put a floor under wages and a ceiling over hours for employees who were covered by the act. These basic requirements are well known today but back in 1940 not all employers understood them.

Mr. Hornbeck's pay roll was small and his accounts were simple. He was paying better than 30 cents, except for two employees—week after week they had drawn only 22 cents an hour.

"Mr. Hornbeck, what about these two men?" the inspector asked, "William Washington, and Andrew Jefferson? They haven't been getting 30 cents."

The mill owner looked surprised. "You mean to tell me that this wage-and-hour law applies to colored men?"

"It certainly does—and I'm afraid you'll owe those boys quite a little back wages—restitution, as we call it."

Such incidents were rather rare, even in the early days of the Fair Labor Standards Act, but every veteran inspector can cite cases where ignorance, prejudice, or willful violation cut into the earnings which employees were legally entitled to under the act. They helped to make up a restitution bill amounting to more than \$108,000,000 since the law took effect October 24, 1938.

The act also contains provisions to curb one of the ugliest of industrial inhumanities:

child labor. Take the case of a war contractor in a southern community. To avoid arousing public opinion, this concern had its youngsters—some of them only 12 years old—report for work on the midnight shift, when most of the townspeople were asleep. And, believe it or not, this company actually rounded up old Bibles and wrote in names and birth dates to convince inspectors that the children were old enough to work.

The Fair Labor Standards Act applies generally to 20,000,000 employees engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce. During the first year of the act, covered employees, as they were called, were entitled to 25 cents an hour and time and one-half their regular rate of pay for all hours worked beyond 44 a week. On October 24, 1939, the minimum wage was increased to 30 cents an hour and overtime began after 42 hours. One year later the overtime provision took effect after 40 hours. By July 1944 the legal minimum had been raised to 40 cents an hour for all industries covered by the act.

In every case these increases were based upon the recommendation of industry committees representing employers and employees in the industry and the general public. The purpose of gradual steps was primarily to enable employers in the low-wage industries to adjust to higher wage scales.

Today, especially, we are apt to think that a 25-cent or even a 40-cent floor under wages would never have affected more than a handful of workers. But the record tells a very different story. Behind that total of \$108,000,000 in restitution lie thousands of minimum-wage violations in every branch of industry covered by the act.

And in case you imagine that wartime wage boosts ended the need for legal minimum, just remember that in the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 wage-hour men found minimum-wage violations in more than 30 percent of the covered establishments which they visited. And even last year, fiscal '47, the rate of violations was 9 percent.

The legal minimum brought direct wage increases to about 3,500,000 workers. These men and women were at the bottom of the economic ladder. Largely unorganized, they and their families got the first real taste of the American way under the wage and hour law.

Many of these workers were getting as little as 10 cents an hour before the act was passed. And some of them continued below the poverty line.

The logging camps of Minnesota furnished the background and the evidence for the first criminal case that this enforcement drive uncovered.

When the evidence was finally presented before Federal Judge Nordbye at Minneapolis he fined three owners of two interlocking lumber companies a total of \$10,000 and ordered them to pay some \$35,000 in restitution to 700 employees.

This was no casual misinterpretation of the law. Youngsters 8 years old were peeling pulpwood, piling brush, or slash, or even cutting brush. Boys of 12 were swinging axes or pulling saws, piling logs, loading lumber, and felling trees—dangerous work for grown men. Girls from 12 to 20 were doing men's work.

Pay checks were scanty—to put it mildly—and living conditions in the shacks where families crowded together were almost unbelievable. Whole families worked and the average pay check—made out to the father of the family—was found to be \$6.18 a week in the winter months and \$9.66 in summer.

Child labor has an ugly sound and it is ugly in fact. That is why the Fair Labor Standards Act contains provisions which have curbed many of the old abuses which had taken root in some sections of American industry.

One of the worst forms to detect and correct is industrial homework, where often the pay was so low that whole families worked far into the night to keep body and soul together. Frequently the attitude of the mothers themselves made these cases hard to crack. Women who needed money and knew nothing about the Fair Labor Standards Act were afraid to admit the long hours their children worked. Piecing the evidence together was slow business.

But wage-hour men can point to many cases like that one in Chicago where a hair-pin manufacturer agreed to pay restitution totaling more than \$100,000 to several hundred families. Their kids ate better and dressed better after that case was settled.

Though Congress took a year to consider and finally pass the wage-hour law, more than one company challenged its constitutionality in the courts. Several Supreme Court rulings upheld the act and definitely established the right of Congress to protect the welfare of workers under the "commerce clause."

The administration and enforcement of this far-reaching act rests with the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division of the United States Department of Labor—a big mouthful and a big job. The field work is directed from 13 regional offices strategically located from coast to coast.

With half a million establishments covered by the act, inspectors can reach only a fraction each year. In the 12 months ending June 30, 1947, they visited 40,000 establishments.

Obviously anything like full compliance would be out of the question unless employers themselves were willing to obey the law. Today the vast majority are willing—and they want their competitors to toe the line as well. They know that compliance means protection. Protection from the kind of competition that wage-hour men found in a Georgia mill town.

Women workers were the victims this time. The cotton mill which employed them was managed by a man who was familiar with the wage-and-hour law. So familiar, in fact, that he kept books showing that he had paid the full minimum wage for every hour these women worked.

But the number of women on his pay roll seemed small in comparison with the size of the plant and the number of machines in operation. So the inspector did what wage-hour men frequently do. He got in touch with the employees themselves.

They were cautious at first.

"I wouldn't like to say anything—"

"It might cost me my job—"

"Why don't you ask Mary Scanlon—she quit last week. Mary could tell you a thing or two."

And Mary did. The inspector learned that each woman whose name appeared on the pay roll had a helper and was forced to split her minimum wage two ways—half for herself, half for her helper.

When that case was finally settled in court, fines totaling \$1,500 had been imposed and the corporation was put on a year's probation. This was to insure compliance in the future. The court also ordered payment of \$5,000 in restitution.

When the wage and hour law first took effect there was a good deal of honest doubt and some consternation. Our economy was spotty, jobs were not easy to find and purchasing power was low. To some groups, especially in the South, even that first minimum of 25 cents an hour sounded like the death knell of free enterprise.

Now we know better, of course. The Birmingham (Ala.) News wrote:

"This newspaper, frankly, was dubious of the wage-hour proposal when it was enacted, chiefly on the ground that it would impose economic difficulties which we feared would cause so many dislocations that it would do more harm than good. This fear

has not been borne out, and there are many evidences, on the contrary, of beneficial results of the act."

But neither these evidences, nor the vast increase in industrial production since 1938, seem to convince some people. They have consistently fought any and all attempts to increase the minimum wage or broaden the act by bringing several million more low-paid workers within its protective standards. A few die-hards are asking for outright repeal of the law.

Today families with a breadwinner making far more than 40 cents an hour find it almost impossible to meet expenses. Today 40 cents buys less than 25 cents would buy in 1938, when that first minimum took effect.

For millions of wage and salaried employees, the Fair Labor Standards Act is their only anchor to windward, their only protection against spiralling prices and other economic hazards.

Can we afford to take away that protection now? On the contrary, we need a higher minimum wage to lift these families above the poverty line and prove once more that security begins at home.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, merely to say that the committee well recognizes the work of the Wage and Hour Division and that is why we are giving them \$5,000,000 to carry on that activity. The reduction that the committee has made represents less than 1 percent below the current appropriation for 1948. We think that they can well afford to absorb this little cut in their appropriation of \$121,800.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOGARTY: On page 13, line 5, strike out the sum "\$18,000,000" and insert "\$21,475,000"; and in line 6, strike out the sum "\$200,000" and insert "\$282,925."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment restores \$3,475,000 to an agency which I sincerely believe is doing more to bring money into the Federal Treasury than any other agency of Government. In order to take advantage of this service that is rendered, a person first must be of employable age. Second, an occupational handicap must exist by reason of disability, and third the individual must be subject to being rendered employable or more advantageously employable through the assistance to be provided.

Mr. Chairman, we have 1,000,000 persons who are in that category in this country at the present time. They need rehabilitation. In the fiscal year 1947, this agency rehabilitated 44,000 of these people. In the fiscal year 1948, they anticipate that they will rehabilitate 53,000 people, and if they get what they are asking for this year, they anticipate that they will rehabilitate 64,000 people. In 1947 when they rehabilitated 44,000 people, it meant that they created annual earnings to the tune of \$70,000,000. That is the amount in wages earned by these 44,000 persons. It meant in returns to the Federal Government in Federal taxes alone \$5,500,000 to say nothing about the

taxes paid into the States and to say nothing also of the relief load that was taken off the shoulders of the local communities or States where those persons might have been on relief. This is one of the best programs that I have ever come in contact with in the Government.

In 1949, if they get the money they are asking for, they will rehabilitate 64,000 persons, who will earn at an annual rate of \$100,000,000. If that is not a worth-while program, I would like to know what we do call a worth-while program, one that is advantageous to the Federal Government itself.

The committee report says, "We will give them \$18,000,000, what they had last year." That is not so. They had \$18,000,000 but they are before the Deficiency Committee now asking for \$2,000,000 more, and they must have that \$2,000,000 in order to rehabilitate the persons they want to rehabilitate in 1948. If we allow \$18,000,000 and make the claim that is what they had last year, we are in effect reducing what they had last year, because the cost of machinery, medical supplies, and hospital supplies has gone up to such an extent that it will mean a reduction of two or three million dollars over what they had in 1948.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think we are asking for too much. I think we can be a little humane about this particular item. This is something that is worth while to a million persons and it is worth while to every community and every State in our Union. It is worth while to the Treasury of our Federal Government.

I hope the amendment will be agreed to and that we will give them this additional \$3,475,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

My colleagues, I want it definitely understood that I agree thoroughly with the contention that vocational rehabilitation is a splendid thing. I have consistently endorsed that program by implementing it with money since 1945.

I want to call your attention to the fact that in 1945 this agency had \$8,000,000. In 1946 approximately \$11,700,000; in 1947 \$12,347,000 and last year the committee of which I have the honor to be chairman, gave them \$18,000,000, an increase of nearly \$8,000,000 over what they had the previous year under the administration of my friend from Rhode Island. Do not talk to me about humaneness, if you please. Humanity has been injected into this program under Republican control of appropriations for this particular objective.

Now this year, faced with the tremendous situation we face in the Federal Treasury, we decided to maintain this activity practically at the level at which it is operating this year and we are giving them for 1949 substantially the same amount that they have had available for expenditure this year. I think that is treating vocational rehabilitation exceedingly well, and I ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MARCANTONIO: On page 27, after line 22, insert a new section:

"SEC. 207. No part of any appropriation under this title shall be paid as grants to any State or educational institution in which, because of race, color, or creed, discriminatory practices deny equality of educational opportunity or employment to any one to pursue such educational courses or employment as are provided for by such a grant."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment that the amendment is not germane and it is not in order at this point in the bill. I will reserve the point of order if the gentleman wants to discuss the matter.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. No. Let us have it decided now.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Yes, Mr. Chairman. The amendment certainly is germane. It is simply a negative limitation. It restricts the use of the funds and it is clearly in order.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. HARNESS of Indiana). There is no question but that the amendment is germane. This is an appropriation bill and the amendment deals with an appropriation made in the bill. Therefore the Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. After I have made my statement. Not at this time.

Mr. Chairman, I find that we have here a most unusual situation this afternoon.

Never for a long time have I seen so many Democrats from below the Mason and Dixon's line on the floor as I see this afternoon; and never have I seen so few Republicans in any session of the Eightieth Congress as I see this afternoon.

This amendment has a history, and I wonder whether it is because of the history of the amendment that I am honored by this distinguished attendance or whether it is because I have doubled my delegation in this House or because the whip was on strike on the Republican side and the Democratic whip was over-busy on the Democratic side calling his southern Members to the floor of the House?

This amendment is not my product—I wish it were, I would be very proud of it; this amendment is the product of the gentleman from Wisconsin, the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. KEEFE]. He had this amendment be-

come part of the language of the subcommittee bill and it was proclaimed throughout the Halls of this Congress that for once something was going to be done. Then suddenly a full meeting of the Appropriations Committee took place, and speeches that have been made in public by the leading candidates for the Presidency on the Republican side were suddenly forgotten. This time Lee did not surrender, it was the followers of Grant who surrendered; and by a vote of 25 to 6, a combined vote of Republicans and Democrats who are here in such great numbers this afternoon this language was stricken from the bill. Incidentally, I also wonder where are the Truman Democrats this afternoon? The President sent a message to Congress, a civil-rights message. Those who are opposing this civil-rights program, are here in good number. Are the other Democrats as mild about Mr. Truman's program as the Republicans have been in the Committee on Appropriations? Why are we, who have consistently fought for civil rights, confronted with this kind of tactics this afternoon? It is because nobody, neither Republicans nor Democrats want this language in this bill; it is because both of you are rendering lip service on this question of civil rights. I can understand the gentlemen from the South fighting civil rights, they have publicly proclaimed their opposition to this type of legislation. They are fighting it and I am fighting them; and it is not just today that we have been fighting over this, it has been throughout the 12 years I have been here.

The Republicans go out to the country, in the press and on the radio, and tell the people they want this legislation, yet we find them with the southern Democrats in the Committee; and the other Democrats are prominent by their absence.

This amendment is an infinitesimally small part of the civil-rights program. I do not see how reasoning men can quarrel with this amendment. It simply provides that when you take money out of the Treasury of the United States, money that comes from Negro and white, Jew and Gentile, money that is collected from people of all races, color and creed, that when by legislation you provide that some of this money is to be used by educational institutions as aid to these institutions, that those institutions must provide equality of education and job opportunity to everybody irrespective of race, color, or creed. How can anybody quarrel with that? Where is your States' rights argument? You cannot raise that question against this proposition in all sincerity. This is not State money. This is money of the United States taxpayers from every State in the Union to be used by the various States to carry out their educational program.

All that this amendment says is that when you spend Federal money for this purpose that you do so without any discriminatory practices. Now, the test is here, gentlemen, and in all seriousness this test can be brought about in only one manner. The responsibility rests on all of you Republicans and northern Demo-

crats. If you believe in what you say, if it is not just campaign oratory, then I say do not hide behind the procedure of the Committee of the Whole. Stand up and vote and pass this amendment. If you do not mean what you say, then repeat the performance of last Friday that took place in the Committee on Appropriations and vote against this in the Committee of the Whole. That responsibility rests with the Republican majority. They have the votes to put it over. This is the time to show it. Now, if the majority fails in this responsibility, then I call on the Democratic minority who have it within their power, the northern Democrats on this committee, if they believe in implementing Mr. Truman's request with action, to offer a motion to recommit, containing this amendment. It lies within your power to offer a motion to recommit containing this amendment if the Republicans fail to discharge their responsibility by exercising the will of their majority to vote this amendment up. We cannot preach equality just in campaign times. America today is being judged by the entire world. The Congress of the United States today is being judged by the entire country. The sincerity of men who profess to believe in the principles upon which this amendment is based is being tested here this afternoon. I call upon honest men to stand up for the convictions that they express.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MARCANTONIO) there were—ayes 40, noes 119.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HARNESS of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5728) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HENDRICKS moves that the bill H. R. 5728 be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include certain newspaper articles.

Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. KNUTSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. BREHM (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. ARNOLD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. BURLESON asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made earlier today.

Mr. BLATNIK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. KLEIN (at the request of Mr. BLATNIK) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two articles.

Mr. LUCAS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Fort Worth Press.

Mr. O'KONSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two editorials.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. STIGLER, until Tuesday, March 9, 1948, on account of official Government business.

To Mr. HESLTON (at the request of Mr. MICHENER), for today, on account of illness.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5728

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 9 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related
6 independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30
7 1949, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
4 Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title
5 referred to as the Secretary) and for the performance of
6 the functions vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-
7 Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, ap-
8 proved June 23, 1947), including personal services in the
9 District of Columbia; health service program as authorized
10 by law (5 U. S. C. 150); teletype news service; and
11 payment in advance when authorized by the Secretary for
12 dues or fees for library membership in organizations whose
13 publications are available to members only or to members
14 at a price lower than to the general public; \$975,000.

15 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For ex-
16 penses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor for the Depart-
17 ment of Labor, including personal services in the District
18 of Columbia, \$1,000,000.

19 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards: For
20 expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial health
21 and safety, employment stabilization, and amicable indus-
22 trial relations for labor and industry, including personal
23 services in the District of Columbia; purchase of reports
24 and of material for informational exhibits; and expenses of
25 attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at con-

ferences concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Standards when called by the Bureau with the written approval of the Secretary; \$200,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail for the Department of Labor (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$105,000.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to conduct a program of encouraging apprenticeship training, as authorized by the Act of August 16, 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,444,000.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered; personal services in the District of Columbia; and not to exceed \$15,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$2,500,000.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including personal

1 services in the District of Columbia and purchase of re-
2 ports and material for informational exhibits; \$274,200.

3 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for per-
5 forming the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards
6 Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions
7 for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts
8 by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C.
9 38), and for the functions under the Fair Labor Standards
10 Act transferred by Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of
11 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia;
12 reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and
13 their employees for inspection services rendered; and
14 expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and con-
15 sultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Wage
16 and Hour Division when called by the Division with the
17 written approval of the Secretary; \$5,000,000.

18 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—GENERAL PROVISIONS

19 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title available for
20 salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses
21 and, when specifically authorized by the Secretary, for
22 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
23 function or activity for which any such appropriation is
24 made.

25 SEC. 103. Appropriations under this title available for

1 salaries and expenses shall be available for stenographic
2 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
3 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

4 SEC. 104. Appropriations under this title available for
5 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment of claims
6 pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act
7 (28 U. S. C. 921).

8 SEC. 105. Appropriations under this title available for
9 salaries and expenses shall be available for printing and
10 binding.

11 SEC. 106. The Secretary, if he finds it necessary for
12 the practical and efficient operation of the Department, shall
13 have the authority to transfer funds from any appropriation
14 herein made available for salaries and expenses to any other
15 such appropriation, but no appropriation shall be either in-
16 creased or decreased more than 5 per centum by such
17 transfers: *Provided*, That any such transfers shall not be
18 used for the purpose of creating new functions within the
19 Department.

20 SEC. 107. This title may be cited as the "Department
21 of Labor Appropriation Act, 1949".

22 TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

23 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

24 Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of
25 August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101), \$115,000.

1 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

2 Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative
3 expenses, including personal services in the District of
4 Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
5 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and not to exceed
6 \$36,000 for the Employees' Compensation Board of Appeals;
7 \$1,371,200: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes,
8 as amended, shall not apply to any purchase or service
9 outside continental United States when the aggregate amount
10 involved does not exceed \$500.

11 Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of
12 compensation and other benefits and expenses (except admin-
13 istrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing during
14 the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments to
15 other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services pur-
16 suant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Employees'
17 Compensation; the advancement of costs for enforcement of
18 recoveries in third-party cases; the furnishing of medical
19 and hospital services and supplies, treatment, and funeral
20 and burial expenses, including transportation and other
21 expenses incidental to such services, treatment, and burial,
22 for such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as
23 were certified by the Director of such Corps as receiving
24 hospital services and treatment at Government expense on
25 June 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto

1 as civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations
2 and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended
3 (5 U. S. C. 796), shall apply in providing such services,
4 treatment, and expenses in such cases; \$10,800,000.

5 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

6 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Colum-
7 bia Institution for the Deaf, including personal services and
8 miscellaneous expenses, and repairs and improvements,
9 \$282,400.

10 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

11 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for carry-
12 ing out the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as
13 amended (21 U. S. C. 301-392); the Tea Importation
14 Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 41-50); the Import Milk
15 Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149); the Federal Caustic Poison
16 Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411); and the Filled Milk Act, as
17 amended (21 U. S. C. 61-64); including personal services
18 in the District of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed forty-
19 five passenger motor vehicles (of which thirty-five shall be
20 for replacement only); services as authorized by section 15
21 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reporting
22 and illustrating the results of investigations; and not to
23 exceed \$2,000 for payment in advance for special tests and
24 analyses by contract without regard to section 3709 of the
25 Revised Statutes; \$4,475,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed

1 \$120,864 of this amount shall be available for transfer to
2 the appropriation "Salaries, Office of the General Counsel".

3 Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection
4 services: For expenses necessary for the certification or
5 inspection of certain products in accordance with sections
6 406, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal
7 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C.
8 346, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate
9 of the advance deposits during the fiscal year 1949 to cover
10 payment of fees by applicants for certification or inspection
11 of such products, to remain available until expended; and
12 in addition thereto, the aggregate of advance deposits made
13 prior to July 1, 1948, and remaining to the credit of
14 depositors for certification or inspection of such products
15 during the fiscal year 1949, which shall also remain avail-
16 able until expended. The total amount herein appropriated
17 shall be available for personal services in the District of
18 Columbia; purchase of not to exceed twelve passenger motor
19 vehicles (of which three shall be for replacement only);
20 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
21 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and the refund of advance deposits
22 for which no service has been rendered: *Provided*, That in
23 the fiscal year 1949 not to exceed \$20,500 of such total
24 amount shall be available for transfer to the appropriation
25 "Salaries, Office of the General Counsel".

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance, including repairs; purchase of one ten-passenger motor vehicle (carry-all type) at a cost not to exceed \$3,000; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by employees in the performance of their official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to the appropriation of Howard University for instruction of nurses and actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such university; \$2,194,000: *Provided*, That no intern or resident physician receiving compensation from this appropriation on a full-time basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages or salary from any other appropriation in this Act.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Howard University, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds, \$2,150,000.

Plans and specifications: For all expenses necessary for the preparation of a master development plan for Howard University to guide the future design and construction of buildings and improvements, including roads, walks, utilities,

1 recreation facilities, and landscape development, to be im-
2 mediately available and to remain available until expended,
3 \$50,000, which amount shall be transferred to the Public
4 Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency, for the
5 performance of the work.

6 Construction of buildings: For alterations to and in-
7 stallations in the existing power plant and science hall on the
8 grounds of Howard University, including engineering and
9 architectural services, printing, and travel, to remain avail-
10 able until expended, \$507,240, which amount, except such
11 part as may be necessary for the incidental expenses of the
12 university, may be transferred to the Public Buildings Ad-
13 ministration, Federal Works Agency, for the purposes of this
14 appropriation; and in addition the authority contained in
15 the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1948, to
16 enter into contracts for construction of a dental school build-
17 ing and an auditorium-fine arts building on the grounds
18 of Howard University is hereby increased from \$2,087,675
19 to \$2,953,425: *Provided*, That any contracts for construc-
20 tion of the dental school building and the auditorium-fine arts
21 building shall be in accordance with the terms of said Act
22 and shall provide for completion at a total cost to the Federal
23 Government not in excess of \$2,242,520 for the dental school
24 building and \$2,732,985 for the auditorium-fine arts build-
25 ing: *Provided further*, That the limitations on contract

1 authority and total cost may be exceeded or shall be reduced
2 by an amount equal to the percentage increase or decrease,
3 if any, in construction costs generally dating from January
4 1, 1948, as determined by the Federal Works Administrator.

5 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

6 Further development of vocational education: For
7 carrying out section 3 of the Vocational Educational Act of
8 1946 (Public Law 586), \$19,842,760: *Provided*, That
9 the apportionment to the States shall be computed on the
10 basis of not to exceed \$19,842,759.97 for the fiscal year
11 1949, as authorized.

12 Promotion of vocational education in Hawaii: For car-
13 rying out section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S.
14 C. 29), \$30,000.

15 Promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico: For
16 carrying out section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U.
17 S. C. 30), \$105,000.

18 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the
19 mechanic arts: For carrying out section 22 of the Act of
20 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343d), \$2,480,000.

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
22 Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations,
23 and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of pub-
24 lic and school library service; coordination of library service
25 on the national level with other forms of adult education; de-

1 veloping library participation in Federal projects; fostering
 2 Nation-wide coordination of research materials among libraries,
 3 interstate library coordination and the development of library
 4 service throughout the country; personal services in the District
 5 of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services as
 6 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 7 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase, distribution, and exchange
 8 of educational documents, motion-picture films, and lantern
 9 slides; collection, exchange, and cataloging of educational
 10 apparatus and appliances, articles of school furniture and
 11 models of school buildings illustrative of foreign and domestic
 12 systems and methods of education, and repairing the same;
 13 \$1,796,700, of which not less than \$487,400 shall be avail-
 14 able for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized:
 15 *Provided*, That all receipts from non-Federal agencies repre-
 16 senting reimbursement for expenses of travel of employees
 17 of the Office of Education performing advisory functions
 18 to said agencies shall be deposited in the Treasury of the
 19 United States to the credit of this appropriation.

20 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

21 Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
 22 Puerto Rico): For payments to States (including Alaska,
 23 Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) in accordance with the Voca-
 24 tional Rehabilitation Act, as amended (29 U. S. C. ch. 4),
 25 including payments, in accordance with regulations of the

1 Administrator, for one-half of necessary expenditures for the
2 acquisition of vending stands or other equipment in
3 accordance with section 3 (a) (3) (C) of said Act for the
4 use of blind persons, such stands or other equipment to be
5 controlled by the State agency, \$18,000,000, of which
6 not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available to the
7 Federal Security Administrator for providing rehabilitation
8 services to disabled residents of the District of Columbia, as
9 authorized by section 6 of said Act, which latter amount
10 shall be available for administrative expenses in connection
11 with providing such services in the District of Columbia,
12 printing and binding, including the purchase of reprints,
13 and travel: *Provided*, That not to exceed 15 per centum
14 of the appropriation shall be used for administrative
15 purposes: *And provided further*, That section 3709 of the
16 Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not apply to any pur-
17 chase made or service rendered when the aggregate amount
18 involved does not exceed \$400.

19 Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
20 Puerto Rico), fiscal year 1950: For making, after May 31,
21 1949, payments to States in accordance with the Vocational
22 Rehabilitation Act, as amended (including the objects speci-
23 fied in the preceding paragraph), for the first quarter of
24 the fiscal year 1950, such sums as may be necessary, the
25 obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder

1 to be charged to the appropriation therefor for the fiscal year
2 1950.

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in carry-
4 ing out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act,
5 as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20
6 U. S. C., ch. 6A), including personal services in the District
7 of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the
8 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); exchange of
9 books; and not to exceed \$3,000 for production, purchase,
10 and distribution of educational films; \$622,700.

11 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

12 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public
13 Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 6A) (here-
14 inafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including
15 (with the exception of the appropriation "Pay, and so
16 forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service") per-
17 sonal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of
18 reports, documents, and other material for publication;
19 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
20 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); preparation and display of
21 posters and exhibits by contract or otherwise; packing,
22 unpacking, crating, uncrating, drayage, and transpor-
23 tation of personal effects of commissioned officers and
24 transportation of their dependents on change of station;
25 increased allowances to Reserve officers for foreign serv-

1 ice; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing ap-
2 parel prescribed by the Surgeon General for use by
3 employces in the performance of their official duties; and
4 transporting in Government-owned automotive equipment,
5 to and from school, children of personnel who have quarters
6 for themselves and their families at isolated stations; as
7 follows:

8 Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections
9 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal di-
10 seases, including the operation and maintenance of centers
11 for the diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons
12 afflicted with venereal diseases; transportation and subsist-
13 ence of such persons and their attendants to and from the
14 place of treatment or allowance in lieu thereof; diagnosis and
15 treatment (including emergency treatment for other ill-
16 nesses) of such persons through contracts with physicians and
17 hospitals and other appropriate institutions without regard
18 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; fees for
19 case finding and referral to such centers of voluntary pa-
20 tients; reasonable expenses of preparing remains or burial
21 of deceased patients; recreational supplies and equipment;
22 leasing of facilities and repair and alteration of leased facili-
23 ties; the purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor
24 vehicles for replacement only, and for grants of money, serv-
25 ices, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States, as

1 defined in the Act, and with the approval of the respective
2 State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and
3 other political subdivisions of the States, for the foregoing
4 purposes, in such amounts and upon such terms and condi-
5 tions as the Surgeon General may determine; \$17,230,000.

6 Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section
7 314 (b) of the Act, including the purchase of not to exceed
8 five passenger motor vehicles, \$9,291,000.

9 Assistance to States, general: To carry out the pur-
10 poses of section 314 (e) of the Act; to provide con-
11 sultative services to States pursuant to section 311 of
12 the Act; and to make field investigations and demon-
13 strations pursuant to section 301 of the Act, including the
14 purchase of not to exceed twenty-four passenger motor
15 vehicles of which seventeen shall be for replacement only,
16 \$13,865,000, none of which shall be used for carrying out
17 the purposes of the National Mental Health Act, approved
18 July 3, 1946.

19 Communicable diseases: To carry out those provisions
20 of sections 301, 311, 361, and 704 of the Act relating to
21 the prevention and suppression of communicable diseases,
22 the interstate transmission and spread thereof, and the en-
23 forcement of any applicable quarantine laws, including the
24 purchase of not to exceed fifty passenger motor vehicles for

1 replacement only; and purchase (not to exceed two) and
2 hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$7,490,000.

3 Grants for hospital construction: For liquidation of con-
4 tractual obligations authorized by the Congress to be in-
5 curred during the fiscal year 1948 or any subsequent fiscal
6 year for construction grants under part C, title VI, of the
7 Act, as amended, \$60,000,000, to remain available until
8 expended. Allotments under such part C to the several
9 States for the fiscal year 1949 shall be made on the basis of
10 \$75,000,000, a part of the sum authorized to be appropriated
11 for the fiscal year 1949. Whenever the Surgeon General
12 shall have approved an application for a construction project
13 in accordance with section 625 of the Act, subject to the
14 amount of the allotments available to the States for such
15 purposes, the Federal share of the cost of such project, as
16 provided by the Act, shall constitute a contractual obligation
17 of the Federal Government.

18 Administrative expenses, assistance for hospital construc-
19 tion: For administrative expenses incident to carrying out
20 title VI of the Act, as amended, including the purchase of
21 not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles, \$1,300,000.

22 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the pur-
23 poses of sections 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 502, and 710
24 of the Act, including minor repairs to and maintenance of

1 buildings; purchase of not to exceed thirteen passenger
2 motor vehicles, including three ambulances, for replace-
3 ment only; transportation to their homes in the conti-
4 nental United States of recovered indigent leper patients;
5 court costs and other expenses incident to proceedings for
6 commitment of mentally incompetent persons to hospitals
7 for the care and treatment of the insane; expenses of pre-
8 paring and transporting remains, or reasonable burial ex-
9 penses, for any patient dying in a hospital; purchase
10 and exchange of farm products and livestock; and
11 reimbursement to employees, subject to regulations of the
12 Federal Security Administrator, for the cost of repair or
13 replacement of personal belongings damaged or destroyed
14 by patients while such employees were engaged in the per-
15 formance of their official duties; \$21,443,000.

16 Foreign quarantine service: For the medical inspection
17 of aliens, the maintenance and ordinary expenses of United
18 States quarantine stations and supplementary activities
19 abroad, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees
20 in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the
21 Public Health Service are not available, including the pur-
22 chase of not to exceed ten passenger motor vehicles for re-
23 placement only, \$3,000,000.

24 Employee health service programs: For carrying out
25 the functions of the Public Health Service under the Act

1 of August 8, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150), \$392,500, of which
2 not to exceed \$15,966 may be used for a health service pro-
3 gram for Public Health Service employees at the seat of
4 Government: *Provided*, That when the Public Health
5 Service, at the request of any department or agency of the
6 Government, establishes or operates a health service pro-
7 gram for such department or agency such amount as may
8 be necessary may be consolidated with this appropriation
9 by transfer from the applicable appropriation or appro-
10 priations of such department or agency.

11 National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For
12 the activities of the National Institute of Health, not other-
13 wise provided for, including research fellowships and
14 grants for research projects pursuant to section 301
15 of the Act (including the purchase and distribution of
16 penicillin and other antibiotic compounds for use in research
17 projects for which grants are made); the regulation and
18 preparation of biologic products; the purchase of not to
19 exceed ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
20 and maintenance of buildings; \$13,670,000: *Provided*, That
21 such parts of the amount appropriated under this head as
22 the Surgeon General shall determine from time to time
23 to be available for research fellowships and grants shall, if
24 obligated during fiscal year 1949, remain available for
25 expenditure for four fiscal years thereafter.

1 National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon Gen-
2 eral, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory
3 Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and
4 training projects relating to cancer, including grants for
5 drawing plans, erection of buildings and acquisition of land
6 therefor; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other
7 public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention,
8 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative
9 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to otherwise
10 carry out the provisions of title IV of the Act, including the
11 purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles,
12 \$14,000,000; and, in addition to the amount appropriated
13 herein, the Surgeon General is authorized, upon the recom-
14 mendations of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make
15 grants-in-aid for drawing plans, erection of buildings, and
16 acquisition of land therefor for research and training projects
17 relating to cancer, and such grants (not to exceed a total
18 of \$8,000,000) shall, if approved during the fiscal year
19 1949, constitute a contractual obligation of the Federal
20 Government: *Provided*, That such parts of the amount ap-
21 propriated under this head as the Surgeon General shall
22 determine from time to time to be available for research
23 grants and training grants shall, if obligated during fiscal
24 year 1949, remain available for expenditure for four fiscal
25 years thereafter.

1 Construction of research facilities: For construction of
2 a combined hospital and research building, together with a
3 power plant and distribution facilities, garage, storage facil-
4 ities, and roads and walks, for the National Institute of
5 Mental Health and for general medical research, including
6 research in cancer and cardiovascular diseases, and for the
7 alteration and repair of existing research facilities and the
8 construction of temporary structures for radioactive research,
9 including acquisition of site or sites and preparation of plans,
10 specifications, and drawings, \$5,000,000, to remain available
11 until expended: *Provided*, That the appropriation of \$2,650,-
12 000 under this head in the Federal Security Agency
13 Appropriation Act, 1948, and the appropriation of \$850,000
14 to the Public Buildings Administration under the head
15 "National Institute of Mental Health" in the Independent
16 Offices Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be consolidated with
17 this appropriation, to be disbursed and accounted for as one
18 fund which shall be available for all of the foregoing pur-
19 poses; and in addition, contracts may be entered into in the
20 amount of \$25,630,000 toward completion of construction
21 and alterations herein authorized (excluding the cost of the
22 acquisition of sites and preparation of plans, specifications,
23 and drawings) at a cost not to exceed \$40,000,000: *Pro-*

1 *vided further*, That the limitations on contract authority and
2 total cost may be exceeded or shall be reduced by an amount
3 equal to the percentage increase or decrease, if any, in
4 construction costs generally dating from January 1, 1948,
5 as determined by the Federal Works Administrator: *Pro-*
6 *vided further*, That said fund (except such part as may be
7 necessary for the incidental expenses of the Public Health
8 Service) shall be transferred to the Public Buildings
9 Administration.

10 Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For pay, uni-
11 forms and subsistence allowances, increased allowances for
12 foreign service and commutation of quarters for not to exceed
13 one thousand four hundred and fifty-six regular active com-
14 missioned officers; for retired pay of regular and reserve
15 commissioned officers; and for six months' death gratuity pay
16 and burial payments for regular commissioned officers; \$1,-
17 866,300, and the Surgeon General is authorized to transfer to
18 this appropriation from appropriations herein made available
19 to the Public Health Service such additional amounts as
20 may be necessary for pay and allowances of the officers
21 herein authorized.

22 Training for nurses: For expenses necessary for comple-
23 tion of the liquidation of the program for training student

1 nurses enrolled prior to October 16, 1945, under the pro-
2 visions of the Act of June 15, 1943, as amended (50
3 U. S. C., App. 1451, and following), \$350,000, to remain
4 available until December 31, 1949.

5 Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices of
6 the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous
7 expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for
8 elsewhere, including the supervision of sanitary engineering,
9 nursing, and dental operations of the Public Health Service;
10 maintenance and operation of the water and sanitary investi-
11 gations station at Cincinnati, Ohio; surveys and investigations
12 concerned with problems of pollution of the waters of lakes
13 and rivers of the United States; collecting and compiling
14 mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics, including procure-
15 ment, by contract without regard to section 3709 of the
16 Revised Statutes, as amended, of transcripts of State,
17 municipal, and other records, and studies and investigations
18 related thereto; preparing information, articles, and publica-
19 tions related to public health; conducting studies and demon-
20 strations in public health methods; and purchase of not to
21 exceed two passenger motor vehicles; \$4,047,700.

22 Office of International Health Relations: For expenses
23 necessary in connection with international health work and

1 the Public Health Service mission to Liberia, including not
2 to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other
3 countries when specifically authorized by the Surgeon Gen-
4 eral, \$285,000.

5 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

6 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
7 maintenance and operation of the hospital, including clothing
8 for patients; purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor
9 vehicles for replacement only; cooperation with organizations
10 or individuals in scientific research into the nature, causes,
11 prevention, and treatment of mental illness; maintenance and
12 operation of necessary facilities for feeding employees and
13 others (at not less than cost as determined by the Federal
14 Security Administrator), the proceeds therefrom to re-
15 imburse the appropriation for the institution; ascertain-
16 ing the residence of patients whose care by the hospital
17 is no longer authorized, and returning such patients
18 to the place of residence; not exceeding \$1,500 for
19 the removal of patients to their friends; and not ex-
20 ceeding \$1,500 for the actual and necessary expenses
21 incurred in pursuing, identifying, and returning patients who
22 escape from the hospital or from the custody of any employee,
23 including rewards for the capture of any such patients;
24 \$1,573,000.

25 Construction and equipment, storeroom, and so forth:

1 For completion of construction and equipment for building
2 for storeroom and so forth, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, includ-
3 ing the objects specified under the appropriation for this
4 purpose in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
5 1942, and necessary land shoring and retaining, contracts
6 may be entered into in the amount of \$935,000, the total
7 cost not to exceed \$2,685,000, which amount, except such
8 part as may be necessary for the incidental expenses of Saint
9 Elizabeths Hospital, shall be transferred to the Public Build-
10 ings Administration, Federal Works Agency: *Provided*, That
11 the limitations on contract authority and total cost may be
12 exceeded or shall be reduced by an amount equal to the
13 percentage increase or decrease, if any, in construction costs
14 generally dating from January 1, 1948, as determined by
15 the Federal Works Administrator.

16 Construction and equipment, building for the housing,
17 care, and treatment of mentally sick patients: For comple-
18 tion of a building for the housing, care, and treatment of
19 mentally sick patients, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, including
20 the objects specified under the appropriation for this purpose
21 in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946,
22 contracts may be entered into in the amount of \$2,015,000,
23 the total cost not to exceed \$3,915,000 which amount,
24 except such part as may be necessary for the incidental
25 expenses of Saint Elizabeths Hospital, shall be transferred

1 to the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works
2 Agency: *Provided*, That the limitations on contract author-
3 ity and total cost may be exceeded or shall be reduced by
4 an amount equal to the percentage increase or decrease, if
5 any, in construction costs generally dating from January
6 1, 1948, as determined by the Federal Works Administrator.

7 Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds:
8 For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and
9 equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including exten-
10 sion of roads and sidewalks, fire exits, roof replacement,
11 and installation of elevators and preparation of plans and
12 specifications, advertising, and supervision of construction,
13 \$163,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
14 That any part of this amount may be transferred, upon the
15 request of the Federal Security Administrator, to the Public
16 Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency.

17 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
19 salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses
20 and, when specifically authorized by the Federal Security
21 Administrator, for expenses of attendance at meetings con-
22 cerned with the function or activity for which any such
23 appropriation is made.

1 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
2 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment of claims
3 pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act
4 (28 U. S. C. 921).

5 SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for
6 salaries and expenses shall be available for exchange of books
7 and for payment in advance when authorized by the Federal
8 Security Administrator for dues or fees for library member-
9 ship in organizations whose publications are available to
10 members only or to members at a price lower than to the
11 general public.

12 SEC. 205. Appropriations under this title available for
13 salaries and expenses shall be available for health service pro-
14 grams as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) (except for
15 the health service program for employees of the Public
16 Health Service at the seat of government as specifically pro-
17 vided for elsewhere in this title), and such amounts as may
18 be necessary may be transferred to the appropriations of the
19 organizational units operating such programs.

20 SEC. 206. Appropriations under this title available for
21 salaries and expenses shall be available for printing and
22 binding, including the purchase of reprints.

1 SEC. 207. This title may be cited as the "Federal
2 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1949".

3 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
5 National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions
6 vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947
7 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947), and other
8 laws, including personal services in the District of Columbia;
9 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
10 of the Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman
11 or the General Counsel; purchase of not to exceed two
12 passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding; services
13 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
14 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; deposits in the Treasury for penalty mail
15 (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; and payment of claims pursuant to
16 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
17 921) ; \$7,200,000: *Provided*, That in making apportion-
18 ments pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
19 amended, the entire sum herein appropriated may, if found
20 necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for effective admin-
21 istration, be apportioned for obligation prior to February 1,
22 1949.

1 This title may be cited as the "National Labor Relations
2 Board Appropriation Act, 1949".

3 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

4 Salaries and expenses: For three members of the Board,
5 and for other expenditures of the National Mediation Board,
6 including stenographic reporting services as authorized by
7 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
8 \$332,100, of which amount not to exceed \$255,000 may
9 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

10 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for
11 penalty mail of the National Mediation Board and the
12 National Railroad Adjustment Board (39 U. S. C. 321d),
13 \$750.

14 Arbitration and emergency boards: For necessary
15 expenses of arbitration boards established under section 7
16 of the Railway Labor Act (45 U. S. C. 157) and emer-
17 gency boards appointed by the President pursuant to section
18 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160); necessary transportation
19 expenses of board members to and from their homes or
20 regular places of business, and \$6 per diem in lieu of sub-
21 sistence on such days as they are actually engaged in per-
22 formance of the duties of said boards; printing and binding;
23 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15
24 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$100,000.

1 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
2 the National Mediation Board, \$7,500.

3 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
5 National Railroad Adjustment Board, including stenographic
6 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
7 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$374,200, of which
8 \$70,000 shall be available only for compensation, not in
9 excess of \$50 per day, and expenses of referees; and not
10 more than \$178,000 for other personal services.

11 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
12 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, \$48,000.

13 This title may be cited as the "National Mediation Board
14 Appropriation Act, 1949".

15 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

16 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
17 bia and elsewhere, \$3,500,000.

18 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For
19 necessary expenditures, including not to exceed \$1,000
20 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
21 work of the Board when specifically authorized by the
22 Board; repairs and alterations; contract stenographic re-
23 porting services; and for payment in advance when au-
24 thorized by the Board for library membership in organiza-
25 tions which issue publications to members only or to

1 members at a price lower than to the general public; not to
2 exceed \$2,000 for payment of claims pursuant to section 403
3 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; and
4 purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement
5 only; \$844,000.

6 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
7 \$54,000.

8 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for
9 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$107,000, of which
10 \$75,000 shall be derived from the railroad unemployment
11 insurance administration fund.

12 Railroad retirement account: For an amount sufficient
13 as an annual premium for the payments required under the
14 Railroad Retirement Acts of August 29, 1935, and June 24,
15 1937, and authorized to be appropriated to the railroad
16 retirement account established under section 15 (a) of the
17 latter Act, \$637,986,000, of which \$73,416,000 shall
18 be immediately available: *Provided*, That such total
19 amount shall be available until expended for making pay-
20 ments required under said retirement Acts, and the amount
21 not required for current payments shall be invested by the
22 Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions
23 of said Railroad Retirement Act of June 24, 1937: *Pro-*
24 *vided further*, That for the purposes of the provisions
25 of section 4 of the Act of June 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 307,

1 ch. 382), as amended, the national emergencies proclaimed
2 by the President on September 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941,
3 shall be deemed to be terminated on the date of the approval
4 of this Act.

5 The foregoing appropriations for salaries and miscel-
6 laneous expenses of the Board shall be available for a health-
7 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150).

8 This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement
9 Board Appropriation Act, 1949".

10 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND
11 CONCILIATION SERVICE

12 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
13 Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to carry out the
14 functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations
15 Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947),
16 including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel as pro-
17 vided in section 205 of said Act; temporary employment
18 of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor relations
19 at rates not in excess of \$35 per diem; expenses of attend-
20 ance at meetings concerned with labor and industrial rela-
21 tions; the purchase of one passenger automobile; printing
22 and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the
23 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); deposits in the
24 Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); and pay-

1 ment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort
2 Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; \$2,540,000.

3 Boards of inquiry: To enable the Federal Mediation
4 and Conciliation Service to pay necessary expenses of boards
5 of inquiry appointed by the President pursuant to section
6 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public
7 Law 101, approved June 23, 1947), including printing
8 and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the
9 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and rent in the
10 District of Columbia, \$100,000.

11 This title may be cited as the "Federal Mediation and
12 Conciliation Service Appropriation Act, 1949".

13 TITLE VII—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

14 SEC. 701. Amounts available to the departments and
15 agencies from appropriations for the fiscal year 1948 are
16 hereby reduced in the sums hereinafter set forth, such sums
17 to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treas-
18 ury immediately upon the approval of this Act:

19 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

20 Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Conciliation,
21 \$1;

22 Salaries and expenses, United States Conciliation Serv-
23 ice, \$10,000;

24 Traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$300,000;

1 Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Reemployment Func-
2 tion, Office of the Secretary, \$52,000;

3 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries), Wage and
4 Hour Division, \$11,000.

5 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

6 Salaries and expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, \$60,000;

7 Venereal diseases, Public Health Service, \$75,000;

8 Tuberculosis, Public Health Service, \$100,000;

9 Assistance to States, general, Public Health Service,
10 \$550,000;

11 Hospital and construction activities, Public Health Serv-
12 ice, \$15,000;

13 Hospitals and medical care, Public Health Service,
14 \$150,000;

15 Foreign quarantine service, Public Health Service,
16 \$10,000;

17 Employee health service programs, Public Health Serv-
18 ice, \$90,000;

19 Commissioned officers, pay and so forth, Public Health
20 Service, \$75,000;

21 Training for nurses, Public Health Service, \$500,000;

22 Civilian war benefits, Federal Security Agency, \$15,000.

23 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

24 Salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board,
25 \$9,000.

TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 801. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence:

Provided, that for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence

1 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
2 paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be
3 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
4 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
5 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
6 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
7 provisions of existing law.

8 SEC. 802. This Act may be cited as the "Labor-
9 Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1949".

Passed the House of Representatives March 8, 1948.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

80TH CONGRESS
2D Session

H. R. 5728

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

MARCH 9 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

APRIL 23, 1948.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. KNOWLAND, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5728]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5728) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$905, 405, 250
Amount of decrease by Senate committee (net).....	14, 653, 810
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	890, 751, 440
Amount of appropriations, 1948.....	¹ 911, 957, 797
Amount of estimates for 1949.....	¹ 931, 539, 169
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the estimates for 1949.....	40, 787, 729
Under the appropriations for 1948.....	21, 206, 357

¹ House committee defers for later consideration \$3,985,460 of estimates to implement the State and local community phases of the National Mental Health Act under "Assistance to States, general" for the Public Health Service. The comparative statement in the House report, however, shows the full amount of estimates of \$19,774,000 for this item; thereby overstating the estimates by \$3,985,460. The 1948 appropriations for the item are also shown as \$16,844,153; thereby being overstated by \$3,358,556.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The committee recommends a total for the bill of \$890,751,440, which is \$14,653,810 less than the amount of the bill as it passed the House.

The bill as passed by the House defers to a later bill the consideration of appropriation items for United States Employment Service, the mental-health activities of the Public Health Service, the Social Security Administration, and the Office of Administrator of the Federal Security Agency. The total amount of the estimates for the items so deferred is \$993,508,460, out of an over-all total amount of estimates of \$1,925,047,629.

Of the total estimates for the items in the bill of \$931,539,169, benefit payments account for \$653,216,000, or 70 percent; grants required by law account for \$113,506,739, or 12 percent; discretionary grants for public health account for \$64,479,540, or 7 percent, and operation of hospitals and educational institutions account for \$31,236,040, or 3 percent.

Despite these handicaps to budget economy, the bill as reported to the Senate is 1.6 percent below the bill as passed by the House, is 4.4 percent below the estimates for 1949, and is 2.3 percent below the comparable appropriations for 1948. In achieving these savings, however, several restorations of funds have been recommended in order to provide more adequately for essential services of the agencies.

Contract authorizations were requested in the estimates in order to go forward with essential construction in the total amount of \$101,380,750. The House allowed the full estimates, added construction grants for National Cancer Institute and substituted contract authority for appropriation estimates on St. Elizabeths Hospital construction, for a total of \$112,445,750 in contract authorizations. The amount recommended to the Senate is \$102,445,750.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Consideration of estimates for United States Employment Service was deferred by the House committee to a later bill.

The total recommended for the items in the bill for the Department of Labor of \$14,909,990 is \$2,411,790 over the amount allowed by the House. The amount recommended, however, is below the budget estimates by \$1,690,310, or 10 percent, and is below the comparable appropriations available for 1948 by \$448,117, or 3 percent.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The committee recommends the retaining in the Bureau of Labor Standards of the union registration functions, and the language change and transfer of \$75,000 in funds necessary to accomplish the purpose. The committee believes the administration of the functions can better be performed in that Bureau.

A similar amount of \$75,000 is recommended by the committee for increases deemed essential in the regular functions of the office. Increases were not considered essential for the Office of International Affairs, or for the Office of Information; and only a portion of the reduction is recommended to be restored for the Office of Personnel.

The net effect of these recommendations is to retain in the bill the amount of \$975,000 as approved by the House.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

A small increase is recommended, amounting to \$31,555, in order to provide for the legal functions required for veterans' reemployment rights, in line with the recommended restoration for that Bureau.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

The committee recommends the language change and transfer of funds necessary to retain in the Bureau the union registration functions required under the Taft-Hartley law. The committee believes these functions can better be administered in the Bureau than under the Office of the Secretary as approved by the House. The full amount of the budget estimate is recommended, or \$97,288.

The committee also recommends the language change and transfer of funds necessary to return to the Bureau the child-labor and youth-employment research functions required under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The committee believes these functions can better be administered in the Bureau than under the Wage and Hour Division as approved by the House. The amount transferred is \$112,300.

The committee approves the House allowance of \$200,000 for the Office of the Director, Management Services, Safety Standards Division, and Legislative Standards Division, but recommends an additional amount of \$40,412 for the Federal-State Cooperation Division as a worth-while program. Nothing is recommended for the Reports and Public Service Division.

The committee recommends increases totaling \$250,000, allowing a total for the Bureau of \$450,000, which is \$55,000 under the estimates of \$505,000.

The committee further recommends the deletion of the word "health" from the appropriation language covering the functions of the Bureau, so as to limit the language to "promotion of industrial safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry." This recommendation is made on the basis of complaints received by the committee of likely duplication by this Bureau of the industrial health activities of the Public Health Service, and is intended to assure the utmost coordination of such activities in that service and to prevent their duplication elsewhere. The committee also cautions the Bureau, in the administration of the other categories of their promotional functions, to avoid duplicating the activities of any other Government agency.

BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

The committee recommends the insertion of this item in the bill, which was deleted by the House. The amount recommended of \$415,000 is \$94,000 below the budget estimates and is \$137,946 below the comparable 1948 appropriations. The committee feels that funds should be provided in the amount indicated in order to permit the carrying out of the legal responsibilities imposed by the law.

The committee agrees, in this connection, that the rights of inductees and of voluntary enlistees are not defined with sufficient clarity in existing law, and accordingly the committee strongly recommends to the appropriate legislative committees that consideration be given to

the matter, particularly in view of the imminent revivement of similar selective-service provisions.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The committee recommends an increase of \$1,750,000 for the Bureau, to provide a total of \$4,250,000, which is \$1,139,200 below the budget estimates and \$176,206 over the comparable appropriations for 1948. The committee believes the Bureau should be enabled to carry forward essential programs, and the increase is recommended for that purpose, with the caution to the Bureau that the funds be allocated economically to secure the best possible service within the amount appropriated.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

The committee recommends an increase of \$52,535, to provide a total of \$326,735, which is a small decrease from the estimates and a small increase over 1948 appropriations. The committee feels that funds should be provided to continue the existing field offices of the Bureau, but does not favor the extending of such offices.

WAGE-AND-HOUR DIVISION

The committee recommends a decrease of \$112,300 from the \$5,000,000 approved by the House, for the purpose of returning to the Bureau of Labor Standards the child-labor and youth-employment research functions under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The committee believes that better administration can be achieved by the separation of the research functions from the enforcement functions, and further recommends the inclusion of the word "enforcement" in the appropriation language in order to accomplish the purpose.

SALARY CEILING

The committee disapproved the request of the Department of Labor for the insertion of a section to allow the Secretary to employ a limited number of persons in special executive and special professional grades at annual compensation not to exceed \$15,000. The committee feels that such raising of the statutory \$10,000 salary ceiling should be accomplished by general legislation to cover all agencies of the Government, rather than by means of provisions in appropriation bills for each agency.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Consideration of estimates for mental health activities of the Public Health Service, the entire Social Security Administration, and the Office of Administrator of the Agency was deferred by the House committee to a later bill.

The total recommended for the items in the bill for the Federal Security Agency of \$220,072,900 is \$19,715,600 below the amount allowed by the House. The amount recommended is an increase over the comparable 1948 appropriations of \$23,370,310, but is below the estimates for 1949 by \$39,097,419, or 15 percent.

The committee approves, except for those hereafter referred to, the action of the House on the items of appropriation for the Agency.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

The committee recommends an increase of \$28,800, to provide a total of \$1,400,000 for the Bureau, which is \$85,000 under the estimate and is \$23,800 over the comparable 1948 appropriation.

The committee also recommends an increase of \$5,000 in the limitation for the Employees' Compensation Board of Appeals, to provide a total of \$41,000, as estimated.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

The committee recommends an increase of \$203,300, to provide the total budget estimate of \$2,000,000 for salaries and expenses.

The committee also recommends, in the interest of better administration, the deletion of the requirement that not less than \$487,400 be available for the Division of Vocational Education.

The action of the House is approved in allowing for appropriation the amount of \$19,842,760 for further development of vocational education, and the same amount for the purpose of apportionment. Despite the warning contained in the report last year, the larger apportionment basis resulted in a deficiency appropriation of \$1,583,942. The committee feels that this program should be held within the limits of the regular appropriation, and that the States should be assuming more of the burden involved.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

The action of the House is approved in allowing \$18,000,000 for payments to States, instead of the budget estimate of \$21,475,000. The amount allowed is the same as provided in the regular appropriation for last year, which was an increase over the amount of \$11,759,800 provided for 1947. Despite the warning contained in the report last year, a deficiency request is now pending for the last quarter of 1948. While recognizing the worth-while nature of the program, the committee feels that the allocations should be made to the States within the amount of the regular appropriation and that anything in addition thereto should be provided by the States.

The committee recommends the addition of a proviso limiting to the amount paid for the first quarter of 1949, the amount that may be paid in June of 1949 and charged to the first quarter for 1950.

The increase recommended by the committee of \$52,300 for salaries and expenses is to provide a total of \$675,000, which is \$35,000 below the estimates of \$710,000. Through economical allocation of the increase, the committee hopes that better administration of the grant program can be achieved.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The committee recommends a reduction of \$20,000,000 in the grants for hospital construction, to provide a total of \$40,000,000 to liquidate previous contract authorizations. Last year, contract authorizations were approved in the amount of \$75,000,000, to be allotted to approved State programs. The Urgent Deficiency Act for 1948 contained \$15,000,000 to begin the liquidation of such authorizations, and it is understood by the committee that only a small portion,

amounting to approximately \$2,000,000, will be paid out by June 30, 1948. Consequently, it is felt that the \$40,000,000 provided will be sufficient for actual payments during fiscal year 1949.

The committee also recommends a reduction of \$10,000,000 in contract authorizations for 1949 to cover allotments for grants for hospital construction, to provide a total of \$65,000,000, instead of the estimate of \$75,000,000. The committee feels that the rate of progress of the State programs at this time does not warrant providing a larger amount.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The committee recommends an increase of \$2,200,000 for the Board, to provide a total of \$9,400,000, the full budget estimate. The committee also recommends the extension of the date by which the full amount could be obligated, from February 1 to April 1. This latitude in both amount and time is deemed necessary by the committee, due to the uncertainty of the work load that will develop from the added duties under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The committee also recommends the addition to the bill of a proviso prohibiting use of the funds of the Board in actions or procedures relating to agricultural laborers. A similar proviso was included in the bills for 1947 and 1948 for the Board, and prior thereto was included in the national war agencies bill for 1946 under the War Labor Board.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

The committee recommends an increase of \$400,000 for the Service, to provide a total of \$2,940,000, the full budget estimate. The committee also recommends an increase of \$50,000 for boards of inquiry, to provide a total of \$150,000, the full budget estimate.

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary:

Salaries and expenses:

The committee recommends that the following provision be stricken from the bill at this point, to be inserted under the Bureau of Labor Standards:

"and for the performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947)".

In thus recommending the return of the union registration functions to the Bureau of Labor Standards, the committee further recommends the return to that Bureau of the \$75,000 earmarked for that purpose by the House out of the \$975,000 allowed in total for "Salaries and expenses."

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued

Office of the Secretary—Continued

Salaries and expenses—Continued

A similar amount of \$75,000 is recommended by the committee for increases in the regular functions of the office, as follows:

Library, additional personnel.....	\$10, 400
Statutory within-grade promotions and pay in excess of 52 workweeks.....	12, 000
Office of Personnel, restoration.....	25, 000
Veterans' reemployment rights, management activities restoration.....	9, 800
Retaining 1948 level for Office of Chief Clerk and budget officer, Office of Information and Library.....	17, 800

Total increase recommended.....	<u>75, 000</u>
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The net effect of these recommendations is to retain the amount of \$975,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary."

Office of the Solicitor.....	\$31, 555
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for the estimated amount required for legal functions on veterans' reemployment rights.

Bureau of Labor Standards.....	250, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

Union registration (including \$75,000 transferred from Office of Secretary)...	\$97, 288
Child-labor and youth-employment research functions (transferred from Wage and Hour Division).....	112, 300
Federal-State cooperation.....	40, 412

Total increase recommended.....	<u>250, 000</u>
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For the purpose of restoring the union registration functions to the Bureau, the committee recommends the following provision be added to the bill:

and for the performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by Title I of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947),

For the purpose of returning the child-labor and youth-employment research functions to the Bureau the committee also recommends the following provision be added to the bill:

and the functions under the Fair Labor Standards Act transferred under and pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1946 pertaining to research, formulation of standards and youth employment problems,

The committee also recommends that the following be stricken from the bill:

"health and"

so that the phrase affected will read: "For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry,".

Penalty mail costs.....	25, 000
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The increase recommended is for a portion of the estimated requirement, allowing \$130,000 of the estimate of \$140,000. An increase of \$1,800 over the previous year's amount of \$128,200 is thus provided.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued

Office of the Secretary—Continued

Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights-----	\$415, 000
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The committee recommends that the following paragraph be inserted in the bill:

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights: For expenses necessary to render assistance in connection with the exercise of reemployment rights of veterans under section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 308), the Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended, the Army Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as amended, and, under the act of June 23, 1943, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 1472), of persons who have performed service in the merchant marine, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$415,000.

Bureau of Labor Statistics-----	1, 750, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to be economically allocated by the Bureau to carry forward essential programs.

Women's Bureau-----	52, 535
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The increase recommended by the committee is to be allocated by the Bureau for operation of present field offices, with no provision for any additional office.

Total increases, Department of Labor-----	2, 524, 090
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FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Bureau of Employees' Compensation-----	\$28, 800
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The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses, to be allocated by the Bureau.

The committee also recommends an increase of \$5,000 in the limitation for the Employees' Compensation Board of Appeals, for a total of \$41,000 for the limitation.

Office of Education-----	203, 300
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The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses, to provide the full budget estimate of \$2,000,000.

The committee also recommends the deletion of the following proviso:

, of which not less than \$487,400 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:

Payments to States:

The committee recommends that the following proviso be added to the bill:

: Provided, That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1949

Salaries and expenses-----	52, 300
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The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses, to provide a total of \$675,000, to be economically allocated by the Agency.

Total increases, Federal Security Agency---	284, 400
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INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses.....	\$2, 200, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses, to be allocated by the Board, to provide a total of \$9,400,000.

The committee also recommends that the following date be deleted from the bill:

“February 1”

and that the following date be inserted in lieu thereof:

“April 1”

in order to allow for obligation of the full amount, if required, within 9 months.

The committee recommends that the following proviso be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 450), and as amended by the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947), and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1060)

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.....	\$400, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full estimate of \$2,940,000 for salaries and expenses.

Boards of inquiry.....	50, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full estimate of \$150,000 for boards of inquiry.

Total increases, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	450, 000
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Total increases, all titles.....	5, 458, 490
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DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Department of Labor:

Wage and Hour Division.....	\$112, 300
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The decrease recommended by the committee is to provide for return of the child-labor and youth-employment research functions to the Bureau of Labor Standards.

The committee also recommends the addition of the word *enforcement* so that the phrase affected will read: "and for the enforcement functions under the Fair Labor Standards Act".

Federal Security Agency:**Public Health Service:**

Grants for hospital construction.....	20,000,000
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The reduction recommended by the committee is for grants for hospital construction, to provide a total of \$40,000,000 to liquidate previous contract authorizations.

The committee also recommends a reduction of \$10,000,000 in contract authorizations for such grants, to provide a total of \$65,000,000 for new allotments.

TITLE VII—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

Civilian war benefits, Federal Security Agency:

The committee recommends a reduction of \$5,000 in the rescission of 1948 funds for the liquidation of civilian war benefits, to provide for a total rescission of \$10,000.

Total decreases.....	20, 112, 300
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Total decrease.....	20, 112, 300
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Total increase.....	5, 458, 490
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Net decrease.....	14, 653, 810
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Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	890, 751, 440
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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1948, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1949, THE BILL AS PASSED THE HOUSE, THE SENATE RECOMMENDATIONS IN ACCOMPANYING BILL, THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN THE BILL AS COMPARED WITH THE CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS AND THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN THE BILL AS COMPARED WITH THE BUDGET ESTIMATES AND THE HOUSE BILL

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Object	Appropriations, 1948 (comparable)	Budget estimates, 1949	Recommended in House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate committee bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$979,997	\$1,049,300	1 \$975,000	\$975,000	—\$4,997	—\$74,300	-----
Solicitor's office, salaries and expenses.....	1,067,758	1,106,000	1,000,000	1,031,555	—36,203	—74,445	+\$31,555
Labor Standards, Bureau of, salaries and expenses.....	342,900	505,000	2 200,000	450,000	+107,100	—55,000	+250,000
Veterans' Reemployment Rights, Bureau of, salaries and expenses.....	552,946	509,000	-----	415,000	—137,946	—94,000	+415,000
Penalty mail costs, Department of Labor.....	128,200	140,000	105,000	130,000	+1,800	—10,000	+25,000
Subtotal, Office of Secretary.....	3,071,801	3,309,300	2,280,000	3,001,555	—70,246	—307,745	+721,555
Conciliation, commissioners of, salaries and expenses.....	3 430,001	-----	-----	-----	—430,001	-----	-----
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	3,501,802	3,309,300	2,280,000	3,001,555	—500,247	—307,745	+721,555
BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP							
Salaries and expenses.....	2,407,600	2,444,000	2,444,000	2,444,000	+36,400	-----	-----
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS							
Salaries and expenses.....	4,073,794	5,389,200	2,500,000	4,250,000	+176,206	—1,139,200	+1,750,000

¹ Includes \$75,000 for union-registration activity transferred from the estimate for the Bureau of Labor Standards.

² Excludes \$75,000 referred to in footnote 1.

³ Represents funds made available to carry the old Conciliation Service to Aug. 22, on which date it was succeeded by the new Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (title VI of this bill).

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the current appropriations, and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the Budget estimates and the House bill—Continued

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948 (comparable)	Budget estimates, 1949	Recommended in House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate committee bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949
WOMEN'S BUREAU							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$322, 100	\$336, 000	\$274, 200	\$326, 735	+\$4, 635	—\$9, 265	+\$52, 535
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION							
Salaries and expenses.....	5, 052, 811	5, 121, 800	5, 000, 000	4, 887, 700	—165, 111	—234, 100	—112, 300
Total, Department of Labor.....	4 15, 358, 107	16, 600, 300	12, 498, 200	14, 909, 990	—448, 117	—1, 690, 310	+2, 411, 790

TITLE II.—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND							
Grant funds (education of the blind).....	\$ 115, 000	\$ 115, 000	\$ 115, 000	\$ 115, 000			
BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION							
Salaries and expenses.....	1, 376, 200	1, 485, 000	1, 371, 200	1, 400, 000	+\$23, 800	—\$85, 000	+\$28, 800
Employees' compensation fund.....	6 13, 550, 000	10, 800, 000	10, 800, 000	10, 800, 000	—2, 750, 000		
Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation.....	6 14, 926, 200	12, 285, 000	12, 171, 200	12, 200, 000	—2, 726, 200	—85, 000	+28, 800
COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF							
Salaries and expenses.....	259, 500	282, 400	282, 400	282, 400	+22, 900		

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	4, 274, 699	4, 750, 000	4, 475, 000	4, 475, 000	+200, 301
Certification services.....	531, 000	(7)	(7)	(7)	-531, 000
Total, Food and Drug Administration.....	4, 805, 699	4, 750, 000	4, 475, 000	4, 475, 000	-330, 699
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL					
Salaries and expenses.....	2, 192, 000	2, 205, 000	2, 194, 000	2, 194, 000	+2, 000
HOWARD UNIVERSITY					
Salaries and expenses.....	2, 045, 400	2, 190, 400	2, 150, 000	2, 150, 000	+104, 600
Plans and specifications.....	220, 000	50, 000	50, 000	50, 000	-170, 000
Construction of buildings.....	8 2, 022, 080	8 507, 240	8 507, 240	8 507, 240	-1, 514, 840
Total, Howard University.....	4, 287, 480	2, 747, 640	2, 707, 240	2, 707, 240	-1, 580, 240
OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Vocational education, further development of (George-Barden Act).....	9 19, 333, 942	29, 301, 739	19, 842, 760	19, 842, 760	+508, 818
Vocational education, Hawaii.....	30, 000	30, 000	30, 000	30, 000	
Vocational education, Puerto Rico.....	105, 000	105, 000	105, 000	105, 000	
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts.....	2, 480, 000	2, 480, 000	2, 480, 000	2, 380, 000	+203, 300
Salaries and expenses.....	1, 796, 700	2, 000, 000	1, 796, 700	2, 000, 000	+203, 300
Total, Office of Education.....	10 23, 745, 642	33, 916, 739	24, 254, 460	24, 457, 760	-9, 458, 979

⁴ Excludes \$360,000 travel funds which were rescinded subsequent to approval annual appropriation act.

⁵ In addition, \$10,000 permanent appropriation available.

⁶ Includes \$3,300,000 supplemental in the Urgent Deficiency Act, 1948.

⁷ In lieu of the previous practice of appropriating annually from the general fund to maintain the certification and inspection services which are covered by fees assessed against those for whom the service is rendered, the Budget and the committee bill contain language appropriating *directly* the fees assessed, under an arrangement whereby the amount involved is governed directly by the volume of service requests received.

⁸ In addition, for 1948 there is a contract authorization of \$2,087,675. For 1949, the Budget proposes a contract authorization of \$750,750 which the committee has increased to \$865,750.

⁹ Includes \$1,583,942 supplemental in the Urgent Deficiency Act, 1948.

¹⁰ In addition, \$9,700,123 in permanent appropriations available.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the current appropriations, and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the Budget estimates and the House bill--Continued

TITLE II.—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1948 (comparable)	Budget esti- mates, 1949	Recommended in House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate committee bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION							
Payments to States.....	\$18,000,000	\$21,475,000	\$18,000,000	\$18,000,000		\$-3,475,000	
Salaries and expenses.....	622,700	710,000	622,700	675,000	+ \$52,300	-35,000	+ \$52,300
Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.....	18,622,700	22,185,000	18,622,700	18,675,000	+52,300	-3,510,000	+52,300
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE							
Veneral diseases.....	17,784,567	17,300,000	17,230,000	17,230,000	-554,567	-70,000	
Tuberculosis.....	8,345,652	9,329,000	9,291,000	9,291,000	+945,348	-38,000	
Assistance to States, general.....	11 13,485,597	11 15,788,540	11 13,865,000	13,865,000	+379,403	-1,923,540	
Communicable diseases.....	7,919,176	7,500,000	7,490,000	7,490,000	-429,176	-10,000	
Hospital construction (grants).....	12 15,000,000	13 60,000,000	13 60,000,000	40,000,000	+25,000,000	-20,000,000	-20,000,000
Administrative expenses, hospital construction.....	927,985	1,352,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	+372,015	-52,000	
Hospitals and medical care.....	21,371,109	21,443,000	21,443,000	21,443,000	+71,891		
Foreign quarantine service.....	2,701,859	3,154,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	+298,141	-154,000	
Employee health service programs.....	423,053	431,000	392,500	392,500	-30,553	-38,500	
National Institute of Health, operating expenses.....	11,002,875	13,570,000	13,670,000	13,670,000	+2,667,125	+100,000	
National Cancer Institute.....	14,000,000	14,000,000	14 14,000,000	14,000,000			
Construction of research facilities.....	2,650,000	15 5,000,000	15 5,000,000	5,000,000	+2,350,000		

Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth.....	1, 674, 138	2, 350, 000	1, 866, 300	1, 866, 300	+192, 162	-483, 700
Training for nurses.....	4, 500, 000	380, 000	350, 000	350, 000	-4, 150, 000	-30, 000
Salaries and expenses.....	4, 059, 438	4, 226, 000	4, 047, 700	4, 047, 700	-11, 738	-178, 300
Office of International Health Relations.....	352, 920	302, 000	285, 000	285, 000	-67, 920	-17, 000
Total, Public Health Service.....	126, 198, 369	11 176, 125, 540	173, 230, 500	153, 230, 500	+27, 032, 131	-22, 895, 040
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL						
Salaries and expenses.....	1, 550, 000	1, 573, 000	1, 573, 000	1, 573, 000	+23, 000	
Construction, equipment, etc.:.....						
Building for storeroom, etc.....		765, 000	(16)	(19)		-765, 000
Infirmary building.....		1, 750, 000	(16)	(16)		-1, 750, 000
Construction planning (receiving buildings and cafeteria annex).....		307, 000				-307, 000
Miscellaneous construction and replacements.....		163, 000	163, 000	163, 000	+163, 000	
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	1, 550, 000	4, 558, 000	1, 736, 000	1, 736, 000	+186, 000	-2, 822, 000
Total, Federal Security Agency.....	196, 702, 890	11 259, 170, 319	239, 788, 500	220, 072, 900	+23, 370, 310	-19, 715, 600

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses.....	\$5, 974, 700	17 \$9, 400, 000	17 \$7, 200, 000	17 \$9, 400, 000	+\$3, 425, 300	+\$2, 200, 000
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¹¹ The House bill excludes the amount of \$3,985,460 representing *part* of this item which the committee has deferred for later consideration. The estimates have been adjusted from \$19,774,000, and comparable 1948 appropriations from \$16,844,153, and the totals for Public Health and for Federal Security Agency revised.

¹² This amount carried in the Urgent Deficiency Act, 1948.

¹³ In addition, contract authorization of \$75,000,000.

¹⁴ In addition, a contract authorization of \$8,000,000.

¹⁵ In addition, a contract authorization of \$25,630,000.

¹⁶ In lieu of direct appropriations for these items as proposed in the Budget, the committee has substituted contract authorizations in the amounts of \$935,000 and \$2,015,000.

¹⁷ The Budget for this item is based on a 9-month expenditure. The House bill is based on an 8-month expenditure, but with language permitting expenditure during a 7-month period if necessary. The Senate bill restores the estimate, with allowance for 9-month expenditure.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the current appropriations, and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the Budget estimates and the House bill—Continued

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Object	Appropriations, 1948 (comparable)	Budget estimates, 1949	Recommended in House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate committee bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949 House bill, 1949
Salaries and expenses.....	\$328,700	\$332,100	\$332,100	\$332,100	+ \$3,400	-----
Penalty mail costs.....	700	750	750	750	+50	-----
Arbitration and emergency boards.....	119,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	-19,000	-----
Printing and binding.....	9,000	7,500	7,500	7,500	-1,500	-----
National Railroad Adjustment Board, salaries and expenses.....	367,000	374,200	374,200	374,200	+7,200	-----
Printing and binding.....	45,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	+3,000	-----
Total, National Mediation Board.....	869,400	862,550	862,550	862,550	-6,850	-----

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries.....	\$4,560,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	-\$1,060,000	-----
Miscellaneous expenses.....	1,046,000	844,000	844,000	844,000	-202,000	-----
Printing and binding.....	53,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	+1,000	-----
Penalty mail costs.....	18 62,000	19 32,000	19 32,000	19 32,000	-30,000	-----
Railroad retirement account.....	685,072,000	637,986,000	637,986,000	637,986,000	-47,086,000	-----
Total, Railroad Retirement Board.....	690,793,000	642,416,000	642,416,000	642,416,000	-48,377,000	-----

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.....	20 \$2, 170, 000	\$2, 940, 000	\$2, 540, 000	2, 940, 000	+770, 000	-----	+400, 000
Boards of inquiry.....	90, 000	150, 000	100, 000	150, 000	+60, 000	-----	+50, 000
Total, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	20 2, 260, 000	3, 090, 000	2, 640, 000	3, 090, 000	+830, 000	-----	+450, 000
Grand totals of appropriations, all titles.....	21 911, 957, 797	21 931, 539, 169	21 905, 405, 250	890, 751, 440	-21, 206, 357	-40, 787, 729	-14, 653, 810

¹⁸ In addition, \$113,000 from the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund.

¹⁹ In addition, \$75,000 from the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund.

²⁰ Includes supplemental of \$850,000 in the urgent deficiency act, 1948.

²¹ In addition, see data on contract authorizations in the table immediately following. (See also adjustment in footnote 11 on Assistance to States, General.)

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

Agency and item	Approved, 1948	Budget esti- mates, 1949	Recommended in House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate committee bill compared with—		
					Approved, 1948	Budget esti- mates, 1949	House bill, 1949
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY							
Howard University, construction of buildings.....	1 \$2,087,675	\$750,750	2 \$865,750	2 \$865,750	—\$1,221,925	+\$115,000	-----
Public Health Service:							
Construction of hospitals.....	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	65,000,000	—10,000,000	—10,000,000	—\$10,000,000
National Cancer Institute, operating expenses.....			8,000,000	8,000,000	+8,000,000	+8,000,000	-----
Construction of research facilities.....		25,630,000	2 25,630,000	2 25,630,000	+25,630,000	-----	-----
St. Elizabeths Hospital:							
Construction and equipment, storeroom, etc.....		(3)	2 935,000	2 935,000	+935,000	+935,000	-----
Construction and equipment, infirmary building.....		(3)	2 2,015,000	2 2,015,000	+2,015,000	+2,015,000	-----
Totals, contract authorizations.....	77,087,675	101,380,750	112,445,750	102,445,750	+25,358,075	+1,065,000	—10,000,000

¹ In addition, the 1949 budget reflects the anticipated submission of a supplemental contract authorization of \$1,640,000 for 1948.

² See also related language in the bill.

³ See table of appropriations for estimates for these purposes.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1948	Budget esti- mate, 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Special account, payments from proceeds of sales, motor vehicles, etc.	\$5,382		-\$5,382
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
American Printing House for the Blind (act of June 25, 1906)	10,000	\$10,000	
Office of Education:			
Payments to States and Territories for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts (act of Mar. 4, 1907)	2,550,000	2,550,000	
Payments to States for promotion of vocational education (act Feb. 23, 1947)	7,150,123	7,150,123	
Total, Office of Education	9,700,123	9,700,123	
Public Health Service: Operation of commissaries, hospitals at Lexington, Ky., and Fort Worth, Tex. (act of Dec. 23, 1943)	177,000	77,000	
Office of Administrator: Payments from proceeds of sale of motor vehicles, etc. (for entire Agency)	114,335	10,000	-4,335
Total permanent appropriations, Federal Security Agency	9,801,458	9,797,123	-4,335
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
Unemployment insurance administration fund	14,200,000	14,700,000	+500,000
Grand total for all agencies	124,006,840	24,497,123	+490,283

1 Estimate; subject to some revision.

TRUST FUNDS

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1948 ¹	Budget esti- mate, 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
American Printing House for the Blind: To promote education of blind (interest)	\$10,000	\$10,000	

Bureau of Employees' Compensation:			
Relief and rehabilitation, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers Compensation Act.....	50,000	50,000	-----
Relief and rehabilitation, District of Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act.....	15,000	15,000	-----
Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation.....	65,000	65,000	-----
Food and Drug Administration:			
Unearned certification fees deposited by coal-tar colors manufacturers (refunds).....	25		---\$25
Sea-food inspections.....	113,700		---113,700
Total, Food and Drug Administration.....	113,725		---113,725
Public Health Service:			
National Institute of Health, gift funds.....	20,000	24,000	+4,000
National Cancer Institute, gift funds.....	1,500	1,500	-----
Personal funds and earnings of inmates at narcotic farms.....	174,000	175,000	+1,000
Moneys and effects of former patients.....	4,500	4,500	-----
Public Health Service, gift funds.....	979		---979
Total, Public Health Service.....	200,979	205,000	+4,021
St. Elizabeths Hospital:			
Pension money.....	60,000	55,000	---5,000
Personal funds of patients.....	150,000	150,000	-----
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	210,000	205,000	---5,000
Total trust funds, Federal Security Agency.....	599,704	485,000	---114,704
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
Railroad retirement account.....	2 40,000,000	2 55,000,000	+15,000,000
Grand total for all agencies.....	40,599,704	55,485,000	+14,885,296

¹ Several of the amounts are tentative estimates of amounts to be appropriated in 1948; thus several of the amounts are likely to change before the end of the year.
² Represents interest on investments. Excludes transfers from the general fund appropriation.

Calendar No. 1209

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5728

[Report No. 1165]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 9 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 23, 1948

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of April 22, 1948, by
MR. KNOWLAND, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related
6 independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1949, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary) and for the performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947), including personal services in the District of Columbia; health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); teletype news service; and payment in advance when authorized by the Secretary for dues or fees for library membership in organizations whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; \$975,000.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor for the Department of Labor, including personal services in the District of Columbia, ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$1,031,555.

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards: For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial health and safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry, and for the performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23 1947), and the functions under the Fair

1 *Labor Standards Act transferred under and pursuant to*
2 *Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1946 pertaining to*
3 *research, formulation of standards and youth employment*
4 *problems, including personal services in the District of*
5 *Columbia; purchase of reports and of material for informa-*
6 *tional exhibits; and expenses of attendance of cooperating*
7 *officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the*
8 *work of the Bureau of Labor Standards when called by the*
9 *Bureau with the written approval of the Secretary; ~~\$200,000~~*
10 *\$450,000.*

11 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for
12 penalty mail for the Department of Labor (39 U. S. C.
13 321d), ~~\$105,000~~ \$130,000.

14 *Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Veterans' Reemploy-*
15 *ment Rights: For expenses necessary to render assistance in*
16 *connection with the exercise of reemployment rights of vet-*
17 *erans under section 8 of the Selective Training and Service*
18 *Act of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 308), the*
19 *Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended, the Army*
20 *Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as*
21 *amended, and, under the Act of June 23, 1943, as amended*
22 *(50 U. S. C., App. 1472), of persons who have performed*
23 *service in the Merchant Marine, including personal services*
24 *in the District of Columbia, \$415,000.*

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to conduct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as authorized by the Act of August 16, 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,444,000.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered; personal services in the District of Columbia; and not to exceed \$15,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); ~~\$2,500,000~~ \$4,250,000.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including personal services in the District of Columbia and purchase of reports and material for informational exhibits; ~~\$274,200~~ \$326,735.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions

1 for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts
2 by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C.
3 38), and for the *enforcement* functions under the Fair Labor
4 Standards Act transferred by Reorganization Plan Numbered
5 2 of 1946, including personal services in the District of
6 Columbia; reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agen-
7 cies and their employees for inspection services rendered;
8 and expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and con-
9 sultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Wage
10 and Hour Division when called by the Division with the
11 written approval of the Secretary; ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$4,887,700.

12 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—GENERAL PROVISIONS

13 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title available for
14 salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses
15 and, when specifically authorized by the Secretary, for
16 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
17 function or activity for which any such appropriation is
18 made.

19 SEC. 103. Appropriations under this title available for
20 salaries and expenses shall be available for stenographic
21 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
22 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

23 SEC. 104. Appropriations under this title available for
24 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment of claims

1 pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act
2 (28 U. S. C. 921).

3 SEC. 105. Appropriations under this title available for
4 salaries and expenses shall be available for printing and
5 binding.

6 SEC. 106. The Secretary, if he finds it necessary for
7 the practical and efficient operation of the Department, shall
8 have the authority to transfer funds from any appropriation
9 herein made available for salaries and expenses to any other
10 such appropriation, but no appropriation shall be either in-
11 creased or decreased more than 5 per centum by such
12 transfers: *Provided*, That any such transfers shall not be
13 used for the purpose of creating new functions within the
14 Department.

15 SEC. 107. This title may be cited as the "Department
16 of Labor Appropriation Act, 1949".

17 TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

18 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

19 Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of
20 August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101), \$115,000.

21 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative
23 expenses, including personal services in the District of
24 Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
25 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and not to exceed

1 ~~\$36,000~~ \$41,000 for the Employees' Compensation Board
2 of Appeals; ~~\$1,371,200~~ \$1,400,000: *Provided*, That section
3 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not apply to any
4 purchase or service outside continental United States when
5 the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

6 Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of
7 compensation and other benefits and expenses (except admin-
8 istrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing during
9 the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments to
10 other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services pur-
11 suant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Employees'
12 Compensation; the advancement of costs for enforcement of
13 recoveries in third-party cases; the furnishing of medical
14 and hospital services and supplies, treatment, and funeral
15 and burial expenses, including transportation and other
16 expenses incidental to such services, treatment, and burial,
17 for such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as
18 were certified by the Director of such Corps as receiving
19 hospital services and treatment at Government expense on
20 June 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto
21 as civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations
22 and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended
23 (5 U. S. C. 796), shall apply in providing such services,
24 treatment, and expenses in such cases; \$10,800,000.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Columbia Institution for the Deaf, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs and improvements, \$282,400.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for carrying out the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 301-392); the Tea Importation Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 41-50); the Import Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149); the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411); and the Filled Milk Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 61-64); including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed forty-five passenger motor vehicles (of which thirty-five shall be for replacement only); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reporting and illustrating the results of investigations; and not to exceed \$2,000 for payment in advance for special tests and analyses by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; \$4,475,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$120,864 of this amount shall be available for transfer to the appropriation "Salaries, Office of the General Counsel".

Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection services: For expenses necessary for the certification or

1 inspection of certain products in accordance with sections
 2 406, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal
 3 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C.
 4 346, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate
 5 of the advance deposits during the fiscal year 1949 to cover
 6 payment of fees by applicants for certification or inspection
 7 of such products, to remain available until expended; and
 8 in addition thereto, the aggregate of advance deposits made
 9 prior to July 1, 1948, and remaining to the credit of
 10 depositors for certification or inspection of such products
 11 during the fiscal year 1949, which shall also remain avail-
 12 able until expended. The total amount herein appropriated
 13 shall be available for personal services in the District of
 14 Columbia; purchase of not to exceed twelve passenger motor
 15 vehicles (of which three shall be for replacement only);
 16 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
 17 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and the refund of advance deposits
 18 for which no service has been rendered: *Provided*, That in
 19 the fiscal year 1949 not to exceed \$20,500 of such total
 20 amount shall be available for transfer to the appropriation
 21 "Salaries, Office of the General Counsel".

22 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

23 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for opera-
 24 tion and maintenance, including repairs; purchase of

1 one ten-passenger motor vehicle (carry-all type) at a
2 cost not to exceed \$3,000; furnishing, repairing, and
3 cleaning of wearing apparel used by employees in the
4 performance of their official duties; transfer of funds to
5 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Howard Uni-
6 versity" for salaries of technical and professional personnel
7 detailed to the hospital; payments to the appropriation of
8 Howard University for instruction of nurses and actual cost
9 of heat, light, and power furnished by such university;
10 \$2,194,000: *Provided*, That no intern or resident physician
11 receiving compensation from this appropriation on a full-
12 time basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages
13 or salary from any other appropriation in this Act.

14 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

15 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Howard
16 University, including personal services and miscellaneous
17 expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds, \$2,150,000.

18 Plans and specifications: For all expenses necessary for
19 the preparation of a master development plan for Howard
20 University to guide the future design and construction of
21 buildings and improvements, including roads, walks, utilities,
22 recreation facilities, and landscape development, to be im-
23 mediately available and to remain available until expended,
24 \$50,000, which amount shall be transferred to the Public

1 Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency, for the
2 performance of the work.

3 Construction of buildings: For alterations to and in-
4 stallations in the existing power plant and science hall on the
5 grounds of Howard University, including engineering and
6 architectural services, printing, and travel, to remain avail-
7 able until expended, \$507,240, which amount, except such
8 part as may be necessary for the incidental expenses of the
9 university, may be transferred to the Public Buildings Ad-
10 ministration, Federal Works Agency, for the purposes of this
11 appropriation; and in addition the authority contained in
12 the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1948, to
13 enter into contracts for construction of a dental school build-
14 ing and an auditorium-fine arts building on the grounds
15 of Howard University is hereby increased from \$2,087,675
16 to \$2,953,425: *Provided*, That any contracts for construc-
17 tion of the dental school building and the auditorium-fine arts
18 building shall be in accordance with the terms of said Act
19 and shall provide for completion at a total cost to the Federal
20 Government not in excess of \$2,242,520 for the dental school
21 building and \$2,732,985 for the auditorium-fine arts build-
22 ing: *Provided further*, That the limitations on contract
23 authority and total cost may be exceeded or shall be reduced
24 by an amount equal to the percentage increase or decrease,

1 if any, in construction costs generally dating from January
2 1, 1948, as determined by the Federal Works Administrator.

3 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

4 Further development of vocational education: For
5 carrying out section 3 of the Vocational Educational Act of
6 1946 (Public Law 586), \$19,842,760: *Provided*, That
7 the apportionment to the States shall be computed on the
8 basis of not to exceed \$19,842,759.97 for the fiscal year
9 1949, as authorized.

10 Promotion of vocational education in Hawaii: For car-
11 rying out section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S.
12 C. 29), \$30,000.

13 Promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico: For
14 carrying out section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U.
15 S. C. 30), \$105,000.

16 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the
17 mechanic arts: For carrying out section 22 of the Act of
18 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343d), \$2,480,000.

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
20 Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations,
21 and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of pub-
22 lic and school library service; coordination of library service
23 on the national level with other forms of adult education; de-
24 veloping library participation in Federal projects; fostering
25 Nation-wide coordination of research materials among libraries,

1 interstate library coordination and the development of library
 2 service throughout the country; personal services in the District
 3 of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services as
 4 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 5 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase, distribution, and exchange
 6 of educational documents, motion-picture films, and lantern
 7 slides; collection, exchange, and cataloging of educational
 8 apparatus and appliances, articles of school furniture and
 9 models of school buildings illustrative of foreign and domestic
 10 systems and methods of education, and repairing the same;
 11 ~~\$1,796,700~~ \$2,000,000, of which not less than ~~\$487,400~~
 12 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education
 13 as authorized: *Provided*, That all receipts from non-Federal
 14 agencies representing reimbursement for expenses of travel
 15 of employees of the Office of Education performing advisory
 16 functions to said agencies shall be deposited in the Treasury
 17 of the United States to the credit of this appropriation.

18 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

19 Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
 20 Puerto Rico): For payments to States (including Alaska,
 21 Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) in accordance with the Voca-
 22 tional Rehabilitation Act, as amended (29 U. S. C. ch. 4),
 23 including payments, in accordance with regulations of the
 24 Administrator, for one-half of necessary expenditures for the
 25 acquisition of vending stands or other equipment in

1 accordance with section 3 (a) (3) (C) of said Act for the
2 use of blind persons, such stands or other equipment to be
3 controlled by the State agency, \$18,000,000, of which
4 not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available to the
5 Federal Security Administrator for providing rehabilitation
6 services to disabled residents of the District of Columbia, as
7 authorized by section 6 of said Act, which latter amount
8 shall be available for administrative expenses in connection
9 with providing such services in the District of Columbia,
10 printing and binding, including the purchase of reprints,
11 and travel: *Provided*, That not to exceed 15 per centum
12 of the appropriation shall be used for administrative
13 purposes: *And provided further*, That section 3709 of the
14 Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not apply to any pur-
15 chase made or service rendered when the aggregate amount
16 involved does not exceed \$400.

17 Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
18 Puerto Rico), fiscal year 1950: For making, after May 31,
19 1949, payments to States in accordance with the Vocational
20 Rehabilitation Act, as amended (including the objects speci-
21 fied in the preceding paragraph), for the first quarter of
22 the fiscal year 1950, such sums as may be necessary, the
23 obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder
24 to be charged to the appropriation therefor for the fiscal year
25 1950: *Provided*, That the payments made pursuant to this

1 *paragraph shall not exceed the amount paid to the States*
2 *for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1949.*

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in carry-
4 ing out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act,
5 as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20
6 U. S. C., ch. 6A), including personal services in the District
7 of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the
8 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); exchange of
9 books; and not to exceed \$3,000 for production, purchase,
10 and distribution of educational films; ~~\$622,700~~ \$675,000.

11 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

12 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public
13 Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 6A) (here-
14 inafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including
15 (with the exception of the appropriation "Pay, and so
16 forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service") per-
17 sonal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of
18 reports, documents, and other material for publication;
19 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
20 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); preparation and display of
21 posters and exhibits by contract or otherwise; packing,
22 unpacking, crating, uncrating, drayage, and transpor-
23 tation of personal effects of commissioned officers and
24 transportation of their dependents on change of station;
25 increased allowances to Reserve officers for foreign serv-

1 ice; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing ap-
2 parel prescribed by the Surgeon General for use by
3 employees in the performance of their official duties; and
4 transporting in Government-owned automotive equipment,
5 to and from school, children of personnel who have quarters
6 for themselves and their families at isolated stations; as
7 follows:

8 Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections
9 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal di-
10 seases, including the operation and maintenance of centers
11 for the diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons
12 afflicted with venereal diseases; transportation and subsist-
13 ence of such persons and their attendants to and from the
14 place of treatment or allowance in lieu thereof; diagnosis and
15 treatment (including emergency treatment for other ill-
16 nesses) of such persons through contracts with physicians and
17 hospitals and other appropriate institutions without regard
18 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; fees for
19 case finding and referral to such centers of voluntary pa-
20 tients; reasonable expenses of preparing remains or burial
21 of deceased patients; recreational supplies and equipment;
22 leasing of facilities and repair and alteration of leased facili-
23 ties; the purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor
24 vehicles for replacement only, and for grants of money, serv-
25 ices, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States, as

1 defined in the Act, and with the approval of the respective
2 State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and
3 other political subdivisions of the States, for the foregoing
4 purposes, in such amounts and upon such terms and condi-
5 tions as the Surgeon General may determine; \$17,230,000.

6 Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section
7 314 (b) of the Act, including the purchase of not to exceed
8 five passenger motor vehicles, \$9,291,000.

9 Assistance to States, general: To carry out the pur-
10 poses of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide con-
11 sultative services to States pursuant to section 311 of
12 the Act; and to make field investigations and demon-
13 strations pursuant to section 301 of the Act, including the
14 purchase of not to exceed twenty-four passenger motor
15 vehicles of which seventeen shall be for replacement only,
16 \$13,865,000, none of which shall be used for carrying out
17 the purposes of the National Mental Health Act, approved
18 July 3, 1946.

19 Communicable diseases: To carry out those provisions
20 of sections 301, 311, 361, and 704 of the Act relating to
21 the prevention and suppression of communicable diseases,
22 the interstate transmission and spread thereof, and the en-
23 forcement of any applicable quarantine laws, including the
24 purchase of not to exceed fifty passenger motor vehicles for

1 replacement only; and purchase (not to exceed two) and
2 hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$7,490,000.

3 Grants for hospital construction: For liquidation of con-
4 tractual obligations authorized by the Congress to be in-
5 curred during the fiscal year 1948 or any subsequent fiscal
6 year for construction grants under part C, title VI, of the
7 Act, as amended, ~~\$60,000,000~~ \$40,000,000, to remain avail-
8 able until expended. Allotments under such part C to the
9 several States for the fiscal year 1949 shall be made on the
10 basis of ~~\$75,000,000~~ \$65,000,000, a part of the sum author-
11 ized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1949. Whenever
12 the Surgeon General shall have approved an application for
13 a construction project in accordance with section 625 of the
14 Act, subject to the amount of the allotments available to the
15 States for such purposes, the Federal share of the cost of
16 such project, as provided by the Act, shall constitute a con-
17 tractual obligation of the Federal Government.

18 Administrative expenses, assistance for hospital construc-
19 tion: For administrative expenses incident to carrying out
20 title VI of the Act, as amended, including the purchase of
21 not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles, \$1,300,000.

22 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the pur-
23 poses of sections 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 502, and 710
24 of the Act, including minor repairs to and maintenance of
25 buildings; purchase of not to exceed thirteen passenger

1 motor vehicles, including three ambulances, for replace-
2 ment only; transportation to their homes in the conti-
3 nental United States of recovered indigent leper patients;
4 court costs and other expenses incident to proceedings for
5 commitment of mentally incompetent persons to hospitals
6 for the care and treatment of the insane; expenses of pre-
7 paring and transporting remains, or reasonable burial ex-
8 penses, for any patient dying in a hospital; purchase
9 and exchange of farm products and livestock; and
10 reimbursement to employees, subject to regulations of the
11 Federal Security Administrator, for the cost of repair or
12 replacement of personal belongings damaged or destroyed
13 by patients while such employees were engaged in the per-
14 formance of their official duties; \$21,443,000.

15 Foreign quarantine service: For the medical inspection
16 of aliens, the maintenance and ordinary expenses of United
17 States quarantine stations and supplementary activities
18 abroad, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees
19 in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the
20 Public Health Service are not available, including the pur-
21 chase of not to exceed ten passenger motor vehicles for re-
22 placement only, \$3,000,000.

23 Employee health service programs: For carrying out
24 the functions of the Public Health Service under the Act
25 of August 8, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150), \$392,500, of which

1 not to exceed \$15,966 may be used for a health service pro-
2 gram for Public Health Service employees at the seat of
3 Government: *Provided*, That when the Public Health
4 Service, at the request of any department or agency of the
5 Government, establishes or operates a health service pro-
6 gram for such department or agency such amount as may
7 be necessary may be consolidated with this appropriation
8 by transfer from the applicable appropriation or appro-
9 priations of such department or agency.

10 National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For
11 the activities of the National Institute of Health, not other-
12 wise provided for, including research fellowships and
13 grants for research projects pursuant to section 301
14 of the Act (including the purchase and distribution of
15 penicillin and other antibiotic compounds for use in research
16 projects for which grants are made); the regulation and
17 preparation of biologic products; the purchase of not to
18 exceed ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
19 and maintenance of buildings; \$13,670,000: *Provided*, That
20 such parts of the amount appropriated under this head as
21 the Surgeon General shall determine from time to time
22 to be available for research fellowships and grants shall, if
23 obligated during fiscal year 1949, remain available for
24 expenditure for four fiscal years thereafter.

25 National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon Gen-

1 eral, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory
2 Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and
3 training projects relating to cancer, including grants for
4 drawing plans, erection of buildings and acquisition of land
5 therefor; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other
6 public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention,
7 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative
8 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to otherwise
9 carry out the provisions of title IV of the Act, including the
10 purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles,
11 \$14,000,000; and, in addition to the amount appropriated
12 herein, the Surgeon General is authorized, upon the recom-
13 mendations of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make
14 grants-in-aid for drawing plans, erection of buildings, and
15 acquisition of land therefor for research and training projects
16 relating to cancer, and such grants (not to exceed a total
17 of \$8,000,000) shall, if approved during the fiscal year
18 1949, constitute a contractual obligation of the Federal
19 Government: *Provided*, That such parts of the amount ap-
20 propriated under this head as the Surgeon General shall
21 determine from time to time to be available for research
22 grants and training grants shall, if obligated during fiscal
23 year 1949, remain available for expenditure for four fiscal
24 years thereafter.

25 Construction of research facilities: For construction of

1 a combined hospital and research building, together with a
2 power plant and distribution facilities, garage, storage facil-
3 ities, and roads and walks, for the National Institute of
4 Mental Health and for general medical research, including
5 research in cancer and cardiovascular diseases, and for the
6 alteration and repair of existing research facilities and the
7 construction of temporary structures for radioactive research,
8 including acquisition of site or sites and preparation of plans,
9 specifications, and drawings, \$5,000,000, to remain available
10 until expended: *Provided*, That the appropriation of \$2,650,-
11 000 under this head in the Federal Security Agency
12 Appropriation Act, 1948, and the appropriation of \$850,000
13 to the Public Buildings Administration under the head
14 "National Institute of Mental Health" in the Independent
15 Offices Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be consolidated with
16 this appropriation, to be disbursed and accounted for as one
17 fund which shall be available for all of the foregoing pur-
18 poses; and in addition, contracts may be entered into in the
19 amount of \$25,630,000 toward completion of construction
20 and alterations herein authorized (excluding the cost of the
21 acquisition of sites and preparation of plans, specifications,
22 and drawings) at a cost not to exceed \$40,000,000: *Pro-*
23 *vided further*, That the limitations on contract authority and
24 total cost may be exceeded or shall be reduced by an amount
25 equal to the percentage increase or decrease, if any, in

1 construction costs generally dating from January 1, 1948,
2 as determined by the Federal Works Administrator: *Pro-*
3 *vided further*, That said fund (except such part as may be
4 necessary for the incidental expenses of the Public Health
5 Service) shall be transferred to the Public Buildings
6 Administration.

7 Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For pay, uni-
8 forms and subsistence allowances, increased allowances for
9 foreign service and commutation of quarters for not to exceed
10 one thousand four hundred and fifty-six regular active com-
11 missioned officers; for retired pay of regular and reserve
12 commissioned officers; and for six months' death gratuity pay
13 and burial payments for regular commissioned officers; \$1,-
14 866,300, and the Surgeon General is authorized to transfer to
15 this appropriation from appropriations herein made available
16 to the Public Health Service such additional amounts as
17 may be necessary for pay and allowances of the officers
18 herein authorized.

19 Training for nurses: For expenses necessary for comple-
20 tion of the liquidation of the program for training student
21 nurses enrolled prior to October 16, 1945, under the pro-
22 visions of the Act of June 15, 1943, as amended (50
23 U. S. C., App. 1451, and following), \$350,000, to remain
24 available until December 31, 1949.

25 Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices of

1 the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous
 2 expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for
 3 elsewhere, including the supervision of sanitary engineering,
 4 nursing, and dental operations of the Public Health Service;
 5 maintenance and operation of the water and sanitary investi-
 6 gations station at Cincinnati, Ohio; surveys and investigations
 7 concerned with problems of pollution of the waters of lakes
 8 and rivers of the United States; collecting and compiling
 9 mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics, including procure-
 10 ment, by contract without regard to section 3709 of the
 11 Revised Statutes, as amended, of transcripts of State,
 12 municipal, and other records, and studies and investigations
 13 related thereto; preparing information, articles, and publica-
 14 tions related to public health; conducting studies and demon-
 15 strations in public health methods; and purchase of not to
 16 exceed two passenger motor vehicles; \$4,047,700.

17 Office of International Health Relations: For expenses
 18 necessary in connection with international health work and
 19 the Public Health Service mission to Liberia, including not
 20 to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other
 21 countries when specifically authorized by the Surgeon Gen-
 22 eral, \$285,000.

23 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

24 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 25 maintenance and operation of the hospital, including clothing

1 for patients; purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor
2 vehicles for replacement only; cooperation with organizations
3 or individuals in scientific research into the nature, causes,
4 prevention, and treatment of mental illness; maintenance and
5 operation of necessary facilities for feeding employees and
6 others (at not less than cost as determined by the Federal
7 Security Administrator), the proceeds therefrom to re-
8 imburse the appropriation for the institution; ascertain-
9 ing the residence of patients whose care by the hospital
10 is no longer authorized, and returning such patients
11 to the place of residence; not exceeding. \$1,500 for
12 the removal of patients to their friends; and not ex-
13 ceeding \$1,500 for the actual and necessary expenses
14 incurred in pursuing, identifying, and returning patients who
15 escape from the hospital or from the custody of any employee,
16 including rewards for the capture of any such patients;
17 \$1,573,000.

18 Construction and equipment, storeroom, and so forth:
19 For completion of construction and equipment for building
20 for storeroom and so forth, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, includ-
21 ing the objects specified under the appropriation for this
22 purpose in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
23 1942, and necessary land shoring and retaining, contracts
24 may be entered into in the amount of \$935,000, the total
25 cost not to exceed \$2,685,000, which amount, except such

1 part as may be necessary for the incidental expenses of Saint
2 Elizabeths Hospital, shall be transferred to the Public Build-
3 ings Administration, Federal Works Agency: *Provided*, That
4 the limitations on contract authority and total cost may be
5 exceeded or shall be reduced by an amount equal to the
6 percentage increase or decrease, if any, in construction costs
7 generally dating from January 1, 1948, as determined by
8 the Federal Works Administrator.

9 Construction and equipment, building for the housing,
10 care, and treatment of mentally sick patients: For comple-
11 tion of a building for the housing, care, and treatment of
12 mentally sick patients, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, including
13 the objects specified under the appropriation for this purpose
14 in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946,
15 contracts may be entered into in the amount of \$2,015,000,
16 the total cost not to exceed \$3,915,000 which amount,
17 except such part as may be necessary for the incidental
18 expenses of Saint Elizabeths Hospital, shall be transferred
19 to the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works
20 Agency: *Provided*, That the limitations on contract author-
21 ity and total cost may be exceeded or shall be reduced by
22 an amount equal to the percentage increase or decrease, if
23 any, in construction costs generally dating from January
24 1, 1948, as determined by the Federal Works Administrator.

25 Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds:

1 For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and
2 equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including exten-
3 sion of roads and sidewalks, fire exits, roof replacement,
4 and installation of elevators and preparation of plans and
5 specifications, advertising, and supervision of construction,
6 \$163,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
7 That any part of this amount may be transferred, upon the
8 request of the Federal Security Administrator, to the Public
9 Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency.

10 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—GENERAL PROVISIONS

11 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
12 salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses
13 and, when specifically authorized by the Federal Security
14 Administrator, for expenses of attendance at meetings con-
15 cerned with the function or activity for which any such
16 appropriation is made.

17 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
18 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment of claims
19 pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act
20 (28 U. S. C. 921).

21 SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for
22 salaries and expenses shall be available for exchange of books
23 and for payment in advance when authorized by the Federal
24 Security Administrator for dues or fees for library member-
25 ship in organizations whose publications are available to

1 members only or to members at a price lower than to the
2 general public.

3 SEC. 205. Appropriations under this title available for
4 salaries and expenses shall be available for health service pro-
5 grams as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) (except for
6 the health service program for employees of the Public
7 Health Service at the seat of government as specifically pro-
8 vided for elsewhere in this title), and such amounts as may
9 be necessary may be transferred to the appropriations of the
10 organizational units operating such programs.

11 SEC. 206. Appropriations under this title available for
12 salaries and expenses shall be available for printing and
13 binding, including the purchase of reprints.

14 SEC. 207. This title may be cited as the "Federal
15 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1949".

16 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

17 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
18 National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions
19 vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947
20 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947), and other
21 laws, including personal services in the District of Columbia;
22 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
23 of the Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman
24 or the General Counsel; purchase of not to exceed two
25 passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding; services

1 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 2 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; deposits in the Treasury for penalty mail
 3 (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; and payment of claims pursuant to
 4 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
 5 921) ; ~~\$7,200,000~~ \$9,400,000: *Provided*, That in making
 6 apportionments pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised
 7 Statutes, as amended, the entire sum herein appropriated
 8 may, if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for
 9 effective administration, be apportioned for obligation prior
 10 to February 1, 1949: *Provided further*, *That no part of*
 11 *the funds appropriated in this title shall be available to*
 12 *organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or*
 13 *used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives,*
 14 *or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agri-*
 15 *cultural laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the Act*
 16 *of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 450), and as amended by the*
 17 *Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101,*
 18 *approved June 23, 1947), and as defined in section 3 (f)*
 19 *of the Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1060).*

20 This title may be cited as the "National Labor Relations
 21 Board Appropriation Act, 1949".

22 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

23 Salaries and expenses: For three members of the Board,
 24 and for other expenditures of the National Mediation Board,
 25 including stenographic reporting services as authorized by

1 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
2 \$332,100, of which amount not to exceed \$255,000 may
3 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

4 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for
5 penalty mail of the National Mediation Board and the
6 National Railroad Adjustment Board (39 U. S. C. 321d),
7 \$750.

8 Arbitration and emergency boards: For necessary
9 expenses of arbitration boards established under section 7
10 of the Railway Labor Act (45 U. S. C. 157) and emer-
11 gency boards appointed by the President pursuant to section
12 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160); necessary transportation
13 expenses of board members to and from their homes or
14 regular places of business, and \$6 per diem in lieu of sub-
15 sistence on such days as they are actually engaged in per-
16 formance of the duties of said boards; printing and binding;
17 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15
18 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$100,000.

19 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
20 the National Mediation Board, \$7,500.

21 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
23 National Railroad Adjustment Board, including stenographic
24 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
25 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$374,200, of which

1 \$70,000 shall be available only for compensation, not in
2 excess of \$50 per day, and expenses of referees; and not
3 more than \$178,000 for other personal services.

4 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
5 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, \$48,000.

6 This title may be cited as the "National Mediation Board
7 Appropriation Act, 1949".

8 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

9 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
10 bia and elsewhere, \$3,500,000.

11 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For
12 necessary expenditures, including not to exceed \$1,000
13 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
14 work of the Board when specifically authorized by the
15 Board; repairs and alterations; contract stenographic re-
16 porting services; and for payment in advance when au-
17 thorized by the Board for library membership in organiza-
18 tions which issue publications to members only or to
19 members at a price lower than to the general public; not to
20 exceed \$2,000 for payment of claims pursuant to section 403
21 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); and
22 purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement
23 only; \$844,000.

24 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
25 \$54,000.

1 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for
2 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$107,000, of which
3 \$75,000 shall be derived from the railroad unemployment
4 insurance administration fund.

5 Railroad retirement account: For an amount sufficient
6 as an annual premium for the payments required under the
7 Railroad Retirement Acts of August 29, 1935, and June 24,
8 1937, and authorized to be appropriated to the railroad
9 retirement account established under section 15 (a) of the
10 latter Act, \$637,986,000, of which \$73,416,000 shall
11 be immediately available: *Provided*, That such total
12 amount shall be available until expended for making pay-
13 ments required under said retirement Acts, and the amount
14 not required for current payments shall be invested by the
15 Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions
16 of said Railroad Retirement Act of June 24, 1937: *Pro-*
17 *vided further*, That for the purposes of the provisions
18 of section 4 of the Act of June 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 307,
19 ch. 382), as amended, the national emergencies proclaimed
20 by the President on September 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941,
21 shall be deemed to be terminated on the date of the approval
22 of this Act.

23 The foregoing appropriations for salaries and miscel-
24 laneous expenses of the Board shall be available for a health-
25 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150).

1 This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement
2 Board Appropriation Act, 1949".

3 **TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND**
4 **CONCILIATION SERVICE**

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
6 Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to carry out the
7 functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations
8 Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947),
9 including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel as pro-
10 vided in section 205 of said Act; temporary employment
11 of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor relations
12 at rates not in excess of \$35 per diem; expenses of attend-
13 ance at meetings concerned with labor and industrial rela-
14 tions; the purchase of one passenger automobile; printing
15 and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the
16 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); deposits in the
17 Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); and pay-
18 ment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort
19 Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); ~~\$2,540,000~~ \$2,940,000.

20 Boards of inquiry: To enable the Federal Mediation
21 and Conciliation Service to pay necessary expenses of boards
22 of inquiry appointed by the President pursuant to section
23 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public
24 Law 101, approved June 23, 1947); including printing
25 and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the

1 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and rent in the
2 District of Columbia, ~~\$100,000~~ \$150,000.

3 This title may be cited as the "Federal Mediation and
4 Conciliation Service Appropriation Act, 1949".

5 TITLE VII—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

6 SEC. 701. Amounts available to the departments and
7 agencies from appropriations for the fiscal year 1948 are
8 hereby reduced in the sums hereinafter set forth, such sums
9 to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treas-
10 ury immediately upon the approval of this Act:

11 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

12 Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Conciliation,
13 \$1;

14 Salaries and expenses, United States Conciliation Serv-
15 ice, \$10,000;

16 Traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$300,000;

17 Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Reemployment Func-
18 tion, Office of the Secretary, \$52,000;

19 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries), Wage and
20 Hour Division, \$11,000.

21 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

22 Salaries and expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, \$60,000;

23 Venereal diseases, Public Health Service, \$75,000;

24 Tuberculosis, Public Health Service, \$100,000;

1 Assistance to States, general, Public Health Service,
2 \$550,000;

3 Hospital and construction activities, Public Health Serv-
4 ice, \$15,000;

5 Hospitals and medical care, Public Health Service,
6 \$150,000;

7 Foreign quarantine service, Public Health Service,
8 \$10,000;

9 Employee health service programs, Public Health Serv-
10 ice, \$90,000;

11 Commissioned officers, pay and so forth, Public Health
12 Service, \$75,000;

13 Training for nurses, Public Health Service, \$500,000;

14 Civilian war benefits, Federal Security Agency, ~~\$15,000~~
15 \$10,000.

16 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

17 Salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board,
18 \$9,000.

19 TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

20 SEC. 801. No part of any appropriation contained in
21 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
22 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
23 the United States or who is a member of an organization of
24 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against

1 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
2 is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
3 of the Government of the United States by force or violence:
4 *Provided*, that for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be
5 considered prima facie evidence that the person making the
6 affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section
7 engaged in a strike against the Government of the United
8 States, is not a member of an organization of Government
9 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
10 ment of the United States, or that such person does not advo-
11 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
12 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
13 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
14 engages in a strike against the Government of the United
15 States or who is a member of an organization of Government
16 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
17 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
18 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
19 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
20 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
21 paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be
22 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
23 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
24 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause

1 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
2 provisions of existing law.

3 SEC. 802. This Act may be cited as the "Labor-
4 Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1949".

Passed the House of Representatives March 8, 1948.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

80TH CONGRESS
2D Session

H. R. 5728

[Report No. 1165]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

MARCH 9 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 2), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 23, 1948

Reported with amendments

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 27, 1948
For actions of April 26, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 74

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed deficiency appropriation bill which includes REA item; Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill; and State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary appropriation bill. Senate confirmed Harrinan nomination. Senate received various budget amendments re USDA. House agreed to discharge motion and began debate on bill to repeal oleomargarine taxes. Rep. Knutson introduced bill to provide for reforestation of forest and range lands. House passed D.C. daylight-saving bill.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed as reported the following bills:

- H. R. 6055, first deficiency appropriation bill, which had been reported with amendments Apr. 23 (S. Rept. 1164)(pp. 4921, 4934, 4936-40). The bill includes \$175,000,000 additional in REA borrowing authority. The Committee reduced the export-control (Commerce Department) item from \$750,000 to \$375,000. For other items see Digest 59. The bill also includes \$3,000,000 for international information and educational activities under the State Department. Sens. Bridges, Gurney, Brooks, McKellar, and Hayden were appointed conferees.
- H. R. 5728, Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill, which was reported with amendments Apr. 23 (S. Rept. 1165)(pp. 4921, 4940-1). The Committee increased the House figure for Employees' Compensation Act by \$28,800. Senate conferees were appointed. The Committee also increased Bureau of Labor Statistics \$1,750,000 above the House figure. Regarding salaries, the Committee report states: "The committee disapproved the request of the Department of Labor for the insertion of a section to allow the Secretary to employ a limited number of persons in special executive and special professional grades at annual compensation not to exceed \$15,000. The committee feels that such raising of the statutory \$10,000 salary ceiling should be accomplished by general legislation to cover all agencies of the Government, rather than by means of provisions in appropriation bills for each agency."
- H. R. 5607, State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary appropriation bill, which was reported with amendments Apr. 23 (pp. 4921, 4941-5). Among the amendments are: Adds \$135,000 for the Caribbean Commission; increases from \$3,900,000

(House figure) to \$4,250,000 the amount for cooperation with Latin America, which includes authorization for transfers from this fund for agricultural experiment stations in Latin America; decreases by \$1,000,000 the item for the Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, with several language changes, including an addition of \$2,000,000 in contract authority. Senate conferees were appointed. The Committee also increased the Census Bureau \$1,724,000 over the House figure; in making this increase, the Committee stated, in its report, a desire that the amount restored be applied so as to increase foreign-trade statistics by \$1,000,000 and Government statistics by \$250,000, and that the project for agriculture statistics be reduced \$55,000.

On Apr. 23 the Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5524, the Army Department civil functions appropriation bill (S. Rept. 1167) (p. 4921). The Committee increased the total flood-control appropriations \$53,124,800 over the House figure. This does not include USDA funds, which are being considered separately.

The "Daily Digest" includes a list of witnesses on H. R. 5883, the agricultural appropriation bill (p. D401).

Received from the President various proposed budget amendments regarding the Agriculture Department (S. Doc. 150); to Appropriations Committee (p. 4922).

2. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of W. Averell Harriman to be U. S. Special Representative in Europe (p. 4945).
3. RECESSED until Wed., Apr. 28 (p. 4949).

HOUSE

4. OLEOMARGARINE. Agreed, 235-121, to the motion by Rep. Rivers, S. C., to discharge the Agriculture Committee from further consideration of H. R. 2245, to repeal the tax on oleomargarine (pp. 4954-60), debated the bill, and postponed further action until Wed., Apr. 28 (pp. 4961-95).

The "Daily Digest" states that the Armed Services subcommittee on procurement "instructed its chairman to introduce a new bill on the use of oleomargarine in the armed services...The new bill will be favorably reported to the full committee at the first opportunity" (p. D404).

5. DAYLIGHT SAVING. Passed with amendment, 204-92, S. 1481, to authorize the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish daylight saving time in the District (pp. 5007-8). As passed the bill would authorize the change only for 1948. The bill was reported with amendment by the District of Columbia Committee earlier in the day (H. Rept. 1813) (p. 5009).
6. RECLAMATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 4954, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance, under Federal reclamation laws, of the Kennewick division of the Yakima project, Wash. (pp. 4953, 5009).
7. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 1493, to give Civil Service Commission final decision as to eligibility under the Veterans' Preference Act (H. Rept. 1817) (p. 5009).
8. GRAZING LANDS. The "Daily Digest" states that a subcommittee on the Public Lands Committee ordered reported to the full committee H. R. 6073, to provide for acquisition of lands for grazing and related purposes (p. D405).

holding by employers from the wages and salaries of employees made huge tax refunds absolutely essential.

In his budget message to the first session of this Congress, President Truman asked for an appropriation of \$2,031,000,000 to make these refunds during the fiscal year 1948. The Republican leadership insisted on reducing this appropriation by \$800,000,000 for the purpose of economy; so last year in the law approved July 1, 1947, we appropriated one billion two hundred and thirty-one million. At the time I said this was a wholly fictitious cut which would have to be restored.

In House Joint Resolution 355, approved March 31, 1948, we restored \$500,000,000 of the cut and now we have restored the other \$300,000,000 and provided \$268,000,000 additional. This we have done all because without the appropriation we would have to pay 6-percent interest, as the Senator from New Hampshire properly says, on the refunds which were not made. Thus the postponement of the payment of our \$800,000,000 obligation which we decreed last year served no purpose except to allow certain Members to claim that they had reduced Government spending.

Mr. BRIDGES. At this point, Mr. President, in view of the fact that the distinguished chairman of the Finance Committee [Mr. MILLIKIN] is present in the Senate, I might say that the Appropriations Committee instructed me to bring to the attention of the Finance Committee and to the Senate the desirability of reviewing the payment of 6 percent interest on overpayments to the Treasury so far as tax refunds are concerned. We recognize the fact that there is a penalty of 6 percent on underpayments, or on the payments that have not been made. That is, however, more or less in the relation of a penalty. There is a feeling that today, with money bearing only 1 or 2 percent interest, an opportunity which many persons may be taking advantage of is to overpay their tax, and thus have the United States as their debtor, and receive 6 percent interest on the amount overpaid. While we make no specific recommendations, we would appreciate it if the Finance Committee would review the subject with the possibility of taking some action.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I am sure that the Finance Committee will appreciate the suggestion and the recommendation of the Appropriations Committee, and the chairman of the Finance Committee will charge himself with bringing the matter to the attention of that committee.

Mr. BRIDGES. I thank the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. May I inquire whether the report to which the Senator from New Hampshire has just referred in his colloquy with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], chairman of the Finance Committee, has been printed?

Mr. BRIDGES. No. We took the action in the committee as a whole in asking that the matter be called to the attention of the Finance Committee. There is no printed report.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am referring to the report that was prepared by the staff of the joint tax committee. There was a report which was prepared, as I understand, by the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, dealing with this very subject.

Mr. BRIDGES. I do not know. It was not printed so far as we are concerned.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I feel that it ought to be printed. However, that question can be deferred for future consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Engraving and Printing", on page 37, line 15, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$1,650,000" and insert "\$1,250,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Administering the Public Debt, 1948.'"

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Secret Service Division," on page 37, line 23, after the figures "\$10,800", to insert "to be derived by transfer from the appropriation 'Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury Department, 1948.'"

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Claims for Damages, Judgments, and Audited Claims," on page 38, line 9, after the word "in" to insert "Senate Document No. 132, and", and in line 11, after "Eightieth Congress", to strike out "\$14,221,369.83" and insert "\$16,047,956.34."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—Reduction in Appropriation—Department of the Army—Military Functions," on page 39, line 17, after "Pay of the Army", to strike out "\$175,300,000" and insert "\$32,300,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6055) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. BRIDGES. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. McKELLAR, and Mr. HAYDEN conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. MYERS subsequently said: Mr. President, the Senate Appropriations Committee, at my request, has restored the full budget amount of \$9,100 for the United States Naval Home at Philadel-

phia to the first deficiency appropriation bill. The House had reduced this item to \$3,800, a cut of \$5,300.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as part of the proceedings on that bill, my statement to the Appropriations Committee explaining the need for this modest sum.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

APRIL 15, 1948.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR FRANCIS J. MYERS, OF PENNSYLVANIA, SUBMITTED TO DEFICIENCY SUBCOMMITTEE OF SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE IN REGARD TO DEFICIENCY REQUEST FOR THE NAVAL HOME AT PHILADELPHIA IN H. R. 6055, THE FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL FOR THE 1948 FISCAL YEAR

It may be somewhat incongruous for me to make an issue over a sum of \$5,300 in a bill which totaled \$324,107,782.50 when it passed the House April 1, particularly since the bill involves many thousands of persons and a variety of Government agencies and functions, whereas the item of \$5,300 which I am asking be added to the fund for the Naval Home at Philadelphia affects just a handful of old sailors. Nevertheless, I am impelled to call this item to the attention of this busy and overworked subcommittee because it involves the honor of the United States.

The fact that the item is small, therefore, takes nothing from its importance.

The Naval Home at Philadelphia is one of the oldest establishments of the Federal Government. It grew out of the prize, or bounty act of March 2, 1799, which provided that any surplus in the funds from the sale of prizes of war remaining after the payment of pensions to Navy personnel shall be applied, as Congress may direct, toward provisions for the comfort of disabled officers, seamen, and mariners.

The home was subsequently established in 1811. Up to 1936 it was maintained and supported entirely out of this prize money which accumulated from the early wars up to the Spanish-American War. During much of this period, the Naval Home was maintained merely from the interest, or part of it, on this prize funds, which amounted to something like \$15,000,000 at the time it was captured into the Treasury.

Since that fund was taken over by the Treasury, the Naval Home has had to depend upon annual appropriations from Congress. The Congress, I might add, has not been overly generous. Last year, for instance, it cut the budget request for the Naval Home for the current fiscal year by nearly \$28,000. That forced the dismissal of many full-time employees and also reduced considerably the number of beneficiaries of the home who could earn modest wages of perhaps \$200 or \$300 a year by working around the home.

The home cut its staff as fast as it felt it could safely do so, but it soon became obvious, as a result of a required increase in the per diem wages of employees, handed down by a wage board, that it would need additional funds. Rather than reduce their force temporarily, pending a deficiency appropriation, the officials of the home proceeded to make what cuts they could in operation—and the only things they could cut were the rations of the men.

As a result, the tobacco ration was eliminated, I understand, last October. Next, the milk rations were cut out for all the men except those who required milk under doctors' orders.

Subsequently, the Navy went before the House Appropriations Committee to seek a deficiency appropriation of \$9,100, which would pay the increased per diem wages for the employees for the rest of the year and release funds now being used for that

purpose to be used, instead, for the restoration of the milk and tobacco rations, and to meet increases in food costs.

The House, however, with no explanation, allowed only \$3,800. No one seems to know the reason for the cut. It may be the Navy failed to make clear to the House committee exactly how the money was to be used, or it may be that the House believed the \$9,100 was to cover a much longer period and that the smaller amount was all that was needed for the remainder of this fiscal year. The Navy says that would not be the case. Admiral Randall Jacobs, the Governor of the Naval Home, discussed this matter with me recently and he is completely in the dark as to the reason for the cut.

If this cut is maintained, I am informed that the milk ration may have to be cut out entirely, meat may be served no oftener than about once a week, and further reductions would be necessary among employees. This would be most cruel and undeserving treatment, I believe, for old sailors who had looked to the home for shelter and protection and fair treatment in their declining years.

Most of them have no other place to go. Although the population of the home is small, being less than 300, the home has lived and continued all these years as an important morale builder for the older men still on active service who know it is there, should they ever need its shelter.

In reducing the item from \$9,100 to \$3,800, the House committee provided that the smaller amount shall be transferred from the item of "Officer candidate training, 1948." I am satisfied this transfer procedure is proper and I am further assured there is ample room in the above item for the transfer of the full budget amount of \$9,100, and so I ask that the full amount be granted.

How the Congress of the United States can, in any conscience, deny milk to disabled and decrepit old sailors, deny them tobacco, cut them down to an occasional taste of meat, and still consider that we are doing right by these old fellows, is something of which I cannot conceive.

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 5728, Calendar 1209, the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from California.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5728) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the amendments of the committee be first considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, Members of the Senate have before them the committee report on this appropriation bill, which deals with the Labor and Federal security functions of the Government. The amount of the bill as passed by the House was \$905,405,250. The amount of the decrease recommended by the Senate committee to the Senate

is \$14,653,810, or a total amount, as reported to the Senate, of \$890,751,440. This is under the estimates for 1949 by \$40,787,729, and is under the 1948 appropriations by \$21,206,357.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the first committee amendment.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Department of Labor, Office of the Secretary," on page 2, line 5, after the word "Secretary," to strike out "and for the performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 18, after "District of Columbia", to strike out \$1,000,000 and insert "\$1,031,555."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 20, after the word "industrial", to strike out "health and"; in line 22, after the word "industry", to insert "and for the performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947), and the functions under the Fair Labor Standards Act transferred under and pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946 pertaining to research, formulation of standards, and youth employment problems," and on page 3, line 9, after the word "Secretary", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$450,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 13, after "(39 U. S. C. 321d)", to strike out "\$105,000" and insert "\$130,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 13, to insert:

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights: For expenses necessary to render assistance in connection with the exercise of reemployment rights of veterans under section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 308), the Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended, the Army Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as amended, and under the act of June 23, 1943, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 1472), of persons who have performed service in the merchant marine, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$415,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Labor Statistics", on page 4, line 14, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$4,250,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Women's Bureau," on page 4, line 20, after the word "exhibits," to strike out "\$274,200" and insert "\$326,735."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Wage and Hour Division," on page 5, line 3, after the words "for the" to insert "enforcement", and in line 11, after the word "Secretary", to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$4,887,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Federal Security Agency—Bureau of Employees' Compensation," on page 7, line 1, before the word "for" to strike out "\$36,000" and insert "\$41,000", and in line 2, after the word "Appeals", to strike out "\$1,371,200" and insert "\$1,400,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Education," on page 13, line 11, after the word "same", to strike out "\$1,796,700" and insert "\$2,000,000", and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the comma and "of which not less than \$487,400 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Vocational Rehabilitation," on page 14, line 25, after the numerals "1950", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1949."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 10, after the word "films", to strike out "\$622,700" and insert "\$675,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Health Service," on page 18, line 7, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$60,000,000" and insert "\$40,000,000", and in line 10, after the words "basis of", to strike out \$75,000,000 and insert "\$65,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—National Labor Relations Board," on page 29, line 5, after "(28 U. S. C. 921)", to strike out "\$7,200,000" and insert "\$9,400,000", and in line 10, after the numerals "1949", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 459), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947), and as defined in section 3 (f) of the act of June 25, 1948 (52 Stat. 1060)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title VI—Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service," on page 33, line 19, after "(28 U. S. C. 921)", to strike out "\$2,540,000" and insert "\$2,940,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, line 2, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$150,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title VII—Reductions in Appropriations—Federal Security Agency,"

on page 35, line 14, after the word "Agency", to strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$10,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 5728) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator from California how the appropriations in this bill, in the aggregate, compare with the bill as it passed the House?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Apparently the Senator was not in the Chamber when I made the explanation. The amount of the appropriations as the bill has now passed the Senate, and as recommended by the Committee on Appropriations, is \$14,653,810 less than the amount of the bill as it came over from the House of Representatives.

Mr. KEM. I congratulate the Senator.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BALL, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, and Mr. RUSSELL conferees on the part of the Senate.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, ETC., APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 5607, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the judiciary.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Minnesota.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5607) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will state the first committee amendment.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Department of State—Department Service," on page 3, line 9, after the word "State", to strike out "\$17,168,000" and insert "\$21,101,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3,

line 19, after the word "for", to strike out "\$532,000" and insert "\$582,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 2, to insert:

North Atlantic fisheries: For necessary expenses of surveys, discussions, and other activities incident to the participation of the United States in an international agreement relating to conservation of the North Atlantic fisheries, including personal services in the District of Columbia; temporary employment of persons without regard to civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the furtherance of the purpose hereof, \$30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Foreign Service," on page 6, line 18, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$42,500,000" and insert "\$44,665,830", and in line 25, after the word "Revised", to strike out "Statutes" and insert "Statutes."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 16, after "(22 U. S. C. 1131)", to strike out "\$7,000,000" and insert "\$7,301,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 20, after "(22 U. S. C. 1131)", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 3, after the word "for", to strike out "\$170,000" and insert "\$175,485."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 20, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$9,250,000" and insert "\$10,250,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "International Activities," on page 9, line 11, after "(22 U. S. C. 276, 276a)", to insert a semicolon and "Public Law 409, approved February 6, 1948)" and in line 12, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$20,000" and insert "\$30,000, of which \$15,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, to assist in meeting the expenses of the American group, shall be disbursed on vouchers to be approved by the President and the executive secretary of the American group."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 18, to insert:

Caribbean Commission (Public Law 431, approved March 4, 1948), \$135,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 4, to strike out:

Inter-American Economic and Social Council (57 Stat. 159), \$21,810.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, at the beginning of line 15, to strike out "Pan American" and insert "Pan-American", and at the beginning of line 17, to strike out "\$347,143" and insert "\$1,536,352."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, after line 19, to insert:

South Pacific Commission (Public Law 403, approved January 28, 1948), \$20,000;.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 7, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$23,208,863" and insert "\$24,541,262."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 16, after the word "and", to insert "without regard to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under", and in line 24, after "(44 U. S. C. 111)", to strike out "not to exceed \$75,000 for entertainment and representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the act of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131); \$3,600,000" and insert "\$4,000,000, of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the act of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) and for entertainment."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 17, after the word "Revised", to strike out "Statutes" and insert "Statutes."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, line 6, after the word "be", to strike out "necessary" and insert "necessary."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 18, to strike out:

International information and educational activities: For expenses necessary to enable the Department of State to carry out international information and educational activities as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, approved January 27, 1948), including personal services in the District of Columbia; employment, without regard to the civil service and classification laws, of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$50,000) and aliens within the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VII and title VIII; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed \$6,000); rental of tie lines and teletype equipment; printing and binding, including printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance of printing and binding machines, equipment, and devices abroad; ice, and drinking water for office purposes; acquisition production, and free distribution of information materials for use in connection with the operation, independently or through individuals, including aliens, or public or private agencies (foreign or domestic), and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, of information and educational activities outside of the continental United States, including the purchase of radio time (except that funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 percent of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee), and the maintenance and operation of facilities for radio

transmission and reception; purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, and the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; \$28,000,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be transferred to the appropriations "Salaries and expenses, Department of State", "Printing and binding, Department of State", "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service", "Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service", and "Printing and binding, Foreign Service", under this title: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is authorized in making contracts for the use of the international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That in the acquisition of leasehold interests (which may be for one or more years) payments may be made in advance for the entire term or any part thereof: *Provided further*, That \$4,400,000 of this appropriation shall be available exclusively for the purchase, construction, and improvement of buildings and facilities and the purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio transmission and reception, including the acquisition of land and interest in land (by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise) necessary therefor, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein shall be available for payment to private organizations abroad in pursuance of contracts entered into for the processing and distribution of motion-picture films.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

International information and educational activities: For expenses necessary to enable the Department of State to carry out international information and educational activities as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, approved January 27, 1948), and to administer the program authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. app. 1641 (b)), including personal services in the District of Columbia; employment, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$50,000) and aliens within the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VII and title VIII; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed \$5,000); printing and binding; hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1945 (5 U. S. C. 55a); radio activities and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration and script-writing, by contract or otherwise, acquisition of printed materials, purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organizations, and information and educa-

tional activities outside the continental United States, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; \$27,000,000, of which not to exceed \$2,600,000 may be transferred to other appropriations of the Department of State: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is authorized in making contracts for the use of the international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That in the acquisition of leasehold interests payments may be made in advance for the entire term or any part thereof: *Provided further*, That \$2,400,000 of this appropriation shall be available, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes for transfer to the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, exclusively for the purchase, construction, and improvement of buildings and facilities, purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio transmission and reception, and the acquisition of land and interest in land outside the continental United States by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, without regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes, but title to any land so acquired shall be approved by the Secretary of State; and, in addition, the Corps of Engineers is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes specified in this proviso, and under the same conditions, in an amount not to exceed \$2,000,000: *Provided further*, That funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 percent of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein shall be available for payment to private organizations abroad in pursuance of contracts entered into for the processing and distribution of motion-picture films.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 2, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$10,000", and on page 28, line 6, after the word "boats", to strike out "\$3,900,000" and insert "\$4,250,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 1, after the words "provisions of", to strike out "title" and insert "titles."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Department of Justice—Legal Activities and General Administration," on page 34, line 22, after "For the Tax Division", to strike out "\$800,000" and insert "\$875,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, in line 24, after the word "bailiffs", to strike out "criers."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair suggests to the Senator from Minnesota that the word "and", after the word "bailiffs", should also be stricken out.

Mr. BALL. Yes; the "and" should also be stricken out, and I offer that change as an amendment to the amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Immigration and Naturalization Service," on page 42, line 22, after the word "thereto", to insert "and for all necessary expenses incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, including transportation and other expenses in the return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General;" and on page 43, line 3, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$26,900,000" and insert "\$27,150,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—Department of Commerce—Office of the Secretary," on page 49, line 11, after "(not exceeding \$1,000)", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert \$1,050,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, line 19, after "(44, U. S. C. 111, 220)", to strike out "\$1,100,000" and insert "\$1,200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, after line 19, to insert:

Technical and scientific services: For necessary expenses in the performance of activities and services relating to the collection, compilation, and dissemination of technological information as an aid to business in the development of foreign and domestic commerce, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed \$20,000 for printing and binding, \$200,000, of which \$8,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" under the Office of the Secretary: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized, upon request of any public or private organization or individual, to reproduce by appropriate process, independently or through any other agency of the Government, any scientific or technical report, document, or descriptive material, foreign or domestic, which has been released for public dissemination, and to sell such reproductions at a price not less than the estimated total cost of reproducing and disseminating same as may be determined by the Secretary, the moneys received from such sale to be deposited in a special account in the Treasury, such account to be available for reimbursing any appropriation which may have borne the expense of such reproduction and dissemination and making refunds to organizations and individuals when entitled thereto.

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5728

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 26, 1948

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related
6 independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1949, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary) ~~(1)and for the performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947)~~, including personal services in the District of Columbia; health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); teletype news service; and payment in advance when authorized by the Secretary for dues or fees for library membership in organizations whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; \$975,000.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor for the Department of Labor, including personal services in the District of Columbia, ~~(2)\$1,000,000~~ \$1,031,555.

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards: For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial ~~(3)health and safety~~, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry, ~~(4)and for the performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947)~~, ~~(5)and the functions under~~

1 *the Fair Labor Standards Act transferred under and pur-*
 2 *suant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1946 pertaining*
 3 *to research, formulation of standards and youth employment*
 4 *problems, including personal services in the District of*
 5 *Columbia; purchase of reports and of material for informa-*
 6 *tional exhibits; and expenses of attendance of cooperating*
 7 *officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the*
 8 *work of the Bureau of Labor Standards when called by the*
 9 *Bureau with the written approval of the Secretary;*
 10 ~~(6)\$200,000~~ \$450,000.

11 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for
 12 penalty mail for the Department of Labor (39 U. S. C.
 13 321d), ~~(7)\$105,000~~ \$130,000.

14 ~~(8)~~Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Veterans' Reemploy-
 15 ment Rights: For expenses necessary to render assistance in
 16 connection with the exercise of reemployment rights of vet-
 17 erans under section 8 of the Selective Training and Service
 18 Act of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 308), the
 19 Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended, the Army
 20 Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as
 21 amended, and under the Act of June 23, 1943, as amended
 22 (50 U. S. C., App. 1472), of persons who have performed
 23 service in the Merchant Marine, including personal services
 24 in the District of Columbia, \$415,000.

1 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

2 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
3 the Secretary to conduct a program of encouraging appren-
4 tice training, as authorized by the Act of August 16, 1937
5 (29 U. S. C. 50), including personal services in the District
6 of Columbia, \$2,444,000.

7 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

8 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
9 work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including reimburse-
10 ment to State, Federal, and local agencies and their em-
11 ployees for services rendered; personal services in the
12 District of Columbia; and not to exceed \$15,000 for services
13 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
14 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; **(9)** ~~\$2,500,000~~ \$4,250,000.

15 WOMEN'S BUREAU

16 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
17 work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of
18 June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including personal
19 services in the District of Columbia and purchase of re-
20 ports and material for informational exhibits; **(10)** ~~\$274,200~~
21 \$326,735.

22 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

23 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for per-
24 forming the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards
25 Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions

1 for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts
2 by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C.
3 38), and for the (11) *enforcement* functions under the Fair
4 Labor Standards Act transferred by Reorganization Plan
5 Numbered 2 of 1946, including personal services in the
6 District of Columbia; reimbursement to State, Federal, and
7 local agencies and their employees for inspection services
8 rendered; and expenses of attendance of cooperating officials
9 and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the
10 Wage and Hour Division when called by the Division with
11 the written approval of the Secretary; (12) \$5,000,000
12 \$4,887,700.

13 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—GENERAL PROVISIONS

14 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title available for
15 salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses
16 and, when specifically authorized by the Secretary, for
17 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
18 function or activity for which any such appropriation is
19 made.

20 SEC. 103. Appropriations under this title available for
21 salaries and expenses shall be available for stenographic
22 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
23 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

24 SEC. 104. Appropriations under this title available for
25 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment of claims

1 pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act
2 (28 U. S. C. 921).

3 SEC. 105. Appropriations under this title available for
4 salaries and expenses shall be available for printing and
5 binding.

6 SEC. 106. The Secretary, if he finds it necessary for
7 the practical and efficient operation of the Department, shall
8 have the authority to transfer funds from any appropriation
9 herein made available for salaries and expenses to any other
10 such appropriation, but no appropriation shall be either in-
11 creased or decreased more than 5 per centum by such
12 transfers: *Provided*, That any such transfers shall not be
13 used for the purpose of creating new functions within the
14 Department.

15 SEC. 107. This title may be cited as the "Department
16 of Labor Appropriation Act, 1949".

17 TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

18 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

19 Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of
20 August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101), \$115,000.

21 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative
23 expenses, including personal services in the District of
24 Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
25 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and not to exceed

1 ~~(13)\$36,000~~ \$41,000 for the Employees' Compensation
2 Board of Appeals; ~~(14)\$1,371,200~~ \$1,400,000: *Provided,*
3 That section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not
4 apply to any purchase or service outside continental United
5 States when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed
6 \$500.

7 Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of
8 compensation and other benefits and expenses (except admin-
9 istrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing during
10 the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments to
11 other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services pur-
12 suant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Employees'
13 Compensation; the advancement of costs for enforcement of
14 recoveries in third-party cases; the furnishing of medical
15 and hospital services and supplies, treatment, and funeral
16 and burial expenses, including transportation and other
17 expenses incidental to such services, treatment, and burial,
18 for such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as
19 were certified by the Director of such Corps as receiving
20 hospital services and treatment at Government expense on
21 June 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto
22 as civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations
23 and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended
24 (5 U. S. C. 796), shall apply in providing such services,
25 treatment, and expenses in such cases; \$10,800,000.

1 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

2 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Colum-
3 bia Institution for the Deaf, including personal services and
4 miscellaneous expenses, and repairs and improvements,
5 \$282,400.

6 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

7 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for carry-
8 ing out the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as
9 amended (21 U. S. C. 301-392); the Tea Importation
10 Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 41-50); the Import Milk
11 Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149); the Federal Caustic Poison
12 Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411); and the Filled Milk Act, as
13 amended (21 U. S. C. 61-64); including personal services
14 in the District of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed forty-
15 five passenger motor vehicles (of which thirty-five shall be
16 for replacement only); services as authorized by section 15
17 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reporting
18 and illustrating the results of investigations; and not to
19 exceed \$2,000 for payment in advance for special tests and
20 analyses by contract without regard to section 3709 of the
21 Revised Statutes; \$4,475,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed
22 \$120,864 of this amount shall be available for transfer to
23 the appropriation "Salaries, Office of the General Counsel".

24 Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection
25 services: For expenses necessary for the certification or

1 inspection of certain products in accordance with sections
 2 406, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal
 3 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C.
 4 346, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate
 5 of the advance deposits during the fiscal year 1949 to cover
 6 payment of fees by applicants for certification or inspection
 7 of such products, to remain available until expended; and
 8 in addition thereto, the aggregate of advance deposits made
 9 prior to July 1, 1948, and remaining to the credit of
 10 depositors for certification or inspection of such products
 11 during the fiscal year 1949, which shall also remain avail-
 12 able until expended. The total amount herein appropriated
 13 shall be available for personal services in the District of
 14 Columbia; purchase of not to exceed twelve passenger motor
 15 vehicles (of which three shall be for replacement only);
 16 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
 17 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and the refund of advance deposits
 18 for which no service has been rendered: *Provided*, That in
 19 the fiscal year 1949 not to exceed \$20,500 of such total
 20 amount shall be available for transfer to the appropriation
 21 "Salaries, Office of the General Counsel".

22 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

23 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for opera-
 24 tion and maintenance, including repairs; purchase of

1 one ten-passenger motor vehicle (carry-all type) at a
2 cost not to exceed \$3,000; furnishing, repairing, and
3 cleaning of wearing apparel used by employees in the
4 performance of their official duties; transfer of funds to
5 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Howard Uni-
6 versity" for salaries of technical and professional personnel
7 detailed to the hospital; payments to the appropriation of
8 Howard University for instruction of nurses and actual cost
9 of heat, light, and power furnished by such university;
10 \$2,194,000: *Provided*, That no intern or resident physician
11 receiving compensation from this appropriation on a full-
12 time basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages
13 or salary from any other appropriation in this Act.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

15 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Howard
16 University, including personal services and miscellaneous
17 expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds, \$2,150,000.

Plans and specifications: For all expenses necessary for the preparation of a master development plan for Howard University to guide the future design and construction of buildings and improvements, including roads, walks, utilities, recreation facilities, and landscape development, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, \$50,000, which amount shall be transferred to the Public

1 Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency, for the
2 performance of the work.

3 Construction of buildings: For alterations to and in-
4 stallations in the existing power plant and science hall on the
5 grounds of Howard University, including engineering and
6 architectural services, printing, and travel, to remain avail-
7 able until expended, \$507,240, which amount, except such
8 part as may be necessary for the incidental expenses of the
9 university, may be transferred to the Public Buildings Ad-
10 ministration, Federal Works Agency, for the purposes of this
11 appropriation; and in addition the authority contained in
12 the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1948, to
13 enter into contracts for construction of a dental school build-
14 ing and an auditorium-fine arts building on the grounds
15 of Howard University is hereby increased from \$2,087,675
16 to \$2,953,425: *Provided*, That any contracts for construc-
17 tion of the dental school building and the auditorium-fine arts
18 building shall be in accordance with the terms of said Act
19 and shall provide for completion at a total cost to the Federal
20 Government not in excess of \$2,242,520 for the dental school
21 building and \$2,732,985 for the auditorium-fine arts build-
22 ing: *Provided further*, That the limitations on contract
23 authority and total cost may be exceeded or shall be reduced
24 by an amount equal to the percentage increase or decrease,

1 if any, in construction costs generally dating from January
2 1, 1948, as determined by the Federal Works Administrator.

3 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

4 Further development of vocational education: For
5 carrying out section 3 of the Vocational Educational Act of
6 1946 (Public Law 586), \$19,842,760: *Provided*, That
7 the apportionment to the States shall be computed on the
8 basis of not to exceed \$19,842,759.97 for the fiscal year
9 1949, as authorized.

10 Promotion of vocational education in Hawaii: For car-
11 rying out section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S.
12 C. 29), \$30,000.

13 Promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico: For
14 carrying out section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U.
15 S. C. 30), \$105,000.

16 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the
17 mechanic arts: For carrying out section 22 of the Act of
18 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343d), \$2,480,000.

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
20 Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations,
21 and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of pub-
22 lic and school library service; coordination of library service
23 on the national level with other forms of adult education; de-
24 veloping library participation in Federal projects; fostering
25 Nation-wide coordination of research materials among libraries,

1 interstate library coordination and the development of library
 2 service throughout the country; personal services in the District
 3 of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services as
 4 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 5 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase, distribution, and exchange
 6 of educational documents, motion-picture films, and lantern
 7 slides; collection, exchange, and cataloging of educational
 8 apparatus and appliances, articles of school furniture and
 9 models of school buildings illustrative of foreign and domestic
 10 systems and methods of education, and repairing the same;
 11 ~~(15)\$1,796,700~~ \$2,000,000 ~~(16)~~, of which not less than
 12 \$487,400 shall be available for the Division of Vocational
 13 Education as authorized: *Provided*, That all receipts from
 14 non-Federal agencies representing reimbursement for ex-
 15 penses of travel of employees of the Office of Education
 16 performing advisory functions to said agencies shall be de-
 17 posited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit
 18 of this appropriation.

19 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

20 Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
 21 Puerto Rico): For payments to States (including Alaska,
 22 Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) in accordance with the Voca-
 23 tional Rehabilitation Act, as amended (29 U. S. C. ch. 4),
 24 including payments, in accordance with regulations of the
 25 Administrator, for one-half of necessary expenditures for the

1 acquisition of vending stands or other equipment in
2 accordance with section 3 (a) (3) (C) of said Act for the
3 use of blind persons, such stands or other equipment to be
4 controlled by the State agency, \$18,000,000, of which
5 not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available to the
6 Federal Security Administrator for providing rehabilitation
7 services to disabled residents of the District of Columbia, as
8 authorized by section 6 of said Act, which latter amount
9 shall be available for administrative expenses in connection
10 with providing such services in the District of Columbia,
11 printing and binding, including the purchase of reprints,
12 and travel: *Provided*, That not to exceed 15 per centum
13 of the appropriation shall be used for administrative
14 purposes: *And provided further*, That section 3709 of the
15 Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not apply to any pur-
16 chase made or service rendered when the aggregate amount
17 involved does not exceed \$400.

18 Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
19 Puerto Rico), fiscal year 1950: For making, after May 31,
20 1949, payments to States in accordance with the Vocational
21 Rehabilitation Act, as amended (including the objects speci-
22 fied in the preceding paragraph), for the first quarter of
23 the fiscal year 1950, such sums as may be necessary, the
24 obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder
25 to be charged to the appropriation therefor for the fiscal year

1 1950 (17): *Provided, That the payments made pursuant to*
 2 *this paragraph shall not exceed the amount paid to the States*
 3 *for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1949.*

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in carry-
 5 ing out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act,
 6 as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20
 7 U. S. C., ch. 6A), including personal services in the District
 8 of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the
 9 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); exchange of
 10 books; and not to exceed \$3,000 for production, pur-
 11 chase, and distribution of educational films; (18) ~~\$622,700~~
 12 ~~\$675,000~~.

13 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

14 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public
 15 Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 6A) (here-
 16 inafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including
 17 (with the exception of the appropriation "Pay, and so
 18 forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service") per-
 19 sonal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of
 20 reports, documents, and other material for publication;
 21 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
 22 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); preparation and display of
 23 posters and exhibits by contract or otherwise; packing,
 24 unpacking, crating, uncrating, drayage, and transpor-
 25 tation of personal effects of commissioned officers and

1 transportation of their dependents on change of station;
2 increased allowances to Reserve officers for foreign serv-
3 ice; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing ap-
4 parel prescribed by the Surgeon General for use by
5 employees in the performance of their official duties; and
6 transporting in Government-owned automotive equipment,
7 to and from school, children of personnel who have quarters
8 for themselves and their families at isolated stations; as
9 follows:

10 Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections
11 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal dis-
12 eases, including the operation and maintenance of centers
13 for the diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons
14 afflicted with venereal diseases; transportation and subsist-
15 ence of such persons and their attendants to and from the
16 place of treatment or allowance in lieu thereof; diagnosis and
17 treatment (including emergency treatment for other ill-
18 nesses) of such persons through contracts with physicians and
19 hospitals and other appropriate institutions without regard
20 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; fees for
21 case finding and referral to such centers of voluntary pa-
22 tients; reasonable expenses of preparing remains or burial
23 of deceased patients; recreational supplies and equipment;
24 leasing of facilities and repair and alteration of leased facili-
25 ties; the purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor

1 vehicles for replacement only, and for grants of money, serv-
2 ices, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States, as
3 defined in the Act, and with the approval of the respective
4 State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and
5 other political subdivisions of the States, for the foregoing
6 purposes, in such amounts and upon such terms and condi-
7 tions as the Surgeon General may determine; \$17,230,000.

8 Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section
9 314 (b) of the Act, including the purchase of not to exceed
10 five passenger motor vehicles, \$9,291,000.

11 Assistance to States, general: To carry out the pur-
12 poses of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide con-
13 sultative services to States pursuant to section 311 of
14 the Act; and to make field investigations and demon-
15 strations pursuant to section 301 of the Act, including the
16 purchase of not to exceed twenty-four passenger motor
17 vehicles of which seventeen shall be for replacement only,
18 \$13,865,000, none of which shall be used for carrying out
19 the purposes of the National Mental Health Act, approved
20 July 3, 1946.

21 Communicable diseases: To carry out those provisions
22 of sections 301, 311, 361, and 704 of the Act relating to
23 the prevention and suppression of communicable diseases,
24 the interstate transmission and spread thereof, and the en-

1 forcement of any applicable quarantine laws, including the
2 purchase of not to exceed fifty passenger motor vehicles for
3 replacement only; and purchase (not to exceed two) and
4 hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$7,490,000.

5 Grants for hospital construction: For liquidation of con-
6 tractual obligations authorized by the Congress to be in-
7 curred during the fiscal year 1948 or any subsequent fiscal
8 year for construction grants under part C, title VI, of the
9 Act, as amended, ~~(19)\$60,000,000~~ \$40,000,000, to remain
10 available until expended. Allotments under such part C to
11 the several States for the fiscal year 1949 shall be made on
12 the basis of ~~(20)\$75,000,000~~ \$65,000,000, a part of the
13 sum authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1949.
14 Whenever the Surgeon General shall have approved an
15 application for a construction project in accordance with
16 section 625 of the Act, subject to the amount of the allot-
17 ments available to the States for such purposes, the Federal
18 share of the cost of such project, as provided by the Act,
19 shall constitute a contractual obligation of the Federal
20 Government.

21 Administrative expenses, assistance for hospital construc-
22 tion: For administrative expenses incident to carrying out
23 title VI of the Act, as amended, including the purchase of
24 not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles, \$1,300,000.

25 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the pur-

1 poses of sections 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 502, and 710
2 of the Act, including minor repairs to and maintenance of
3 buildings; purchase of not to exceed thirteen passenger
4 motor vehicles, including three ambulances, for replace-
5 ment only; transportation to their homes in the conti-
6 nental United States of recovered indigent leper patients;
7 court costs and other expenses incident to proceedings for
8 commitment of mentally incompetent persons to hospitals
9 for the care and treatment of the insane; expenses of pre-
10 paring and transporting remains, or reasonable burial ex-
11 penses, for any patient dying in a hospital; purchase
12 and exchange of farm products and livestock; and
13 reimbursement to employees, subject to regulations of the
14 Federal Security Administrator, for the cost of repair or
15 replacement of personal belongings damaged or destroyed
16 by patients while such employees were engaged in the per-
17 formance of their official duties; \$21,443,000.

18 Foreign quarantine service: For the medical inspection
19 of aliens, the maintenance and ordinary expenses of United
20 States quarantine stations and supplementary activities
21 abroad, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees
22 in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the
23 Public Health Service are not available, including the pur-
24 chase of not to exceed ten passenger motor vehicles for re-
25 placement only, \$3,000,000.

1 Employee health service programs: For carrying out
2 the functions of the Public Health Service under the Act
3 of August 8, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150), \$392,500, of which
4 not to exceed \$15,966 may be used for a health service pro-
5 gram for Public Health Service employees at the seat of
6 Government: *Provided*, That when the Public Health
7 Service, at the request of any department or agency of the
8 Government, establishes or operates a health service pro-
9 gram for such department or agency such amount as may
10 be necessary may be consolidated with this appropriation
11 by transfer from the applicable appropriation or appro-
12 priations of such department or agency.

13 National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For
14 the activities of the National Institute of Health, not other-
15 wise provided for, including research fellowships and
16 grants for research projects pursuant to section 301
17 of the Act (including the purchase and distribution of
18 penicillin and other antibiotic compounds for use in research
19 projects for which grants are made); the regulation and
20 preparation of biologic products; the purchase of not to
21 exceed ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
22 and maintenance of buildings; \$13,670,000: *Provided*, That
23 such parts of the amount appropriated under this head as
24 the Surgeon General shall determine from time to time
25 to be available for research fellowships and grants shall, if

1 obligated during fiscal year 1949, remain available for
2 expenditure for four fiscal years thereafter.

3 National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon Gen-
4 eral, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory
5 Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and
6 training projects relating to cancer, including grants for
7 drawing plans, erection of buildings and acquisition of land
8 therefor; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other
9 public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention,
10 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative
11 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to otherwise
12 carry out the provisions of title IV of the Act, including the
13 purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles,
14 \$14,000,000; and, in addition to the amount appropriated
15 herein, the Surgeon General is authorized, upon the recom-
16 mendations of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make
17 grants-in-aid for drawing plans, erection of buildings, and
18 acquisition of land therefor for research and training projects
19 relating to cancer, and such grants (not to exceed a total
20 of \$8,000,000) shall, if approved during the fiscal year
21 1949, constitute a contractual obligation of the Federal
22 Government: *Provided*, That such parts of the amount ap-
23 propriated under this head as the Surgeon General shall
24 determine from time to time to be available for research

1 grants and training grants shall, if obligated during fiscal
2 year 1949, remain available for expenditure for four fiscal
3 years thereafter.

4 Construction of research facilities: For construction of
5 a combined hospital and research building, together with a
6 power plant and distribution facilities, garage, storage facil-
7 ities, and roads and walks, for the National Institute of
8 Mental Health and for general medical research, including
9 research in cancer and cardiovascular diseases, and for the
10 alteration and repair of existing research facilities and the
11 construction of temporary structures for radioactive research,
12 including acquisition of site or sites and preparation of plans,
13 specifications, and drawings, \$5,000,000, to remain available
14 until expended: *Provided*, That the appropriation of \$2,650,-
15 000 under this head in the Federal Security Agency
16 Appropriation Act, 1948, and the appropriation of \$850,000
17 to the Public Buildings Administration under the head
18 "National Institute of Mental Health" in the Independent
19 Offices Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be consolidated with
20 this appropriation, to be disbursed and accounted for as one
21 fund which shall be available for all of the foregoing pur-
22 poses; and in addition, contracts may be entered into in the
23 amount of \$25,630,000 toward completion of construction
24 and alterations herein authorized (excluding the cost of the
25 acquisition of sites and preparation of plans, specifications,

1 and drawings) at a cost not to exceed \$40,000,000: *Pro-*
2 *vided further*, That the limitations on contract authority and
3 total cost may be exceeded or shall be reduced by an amount
4 equal to the percentage increase or decrease, if any, in
5 construction costs generally dating from January 1, 1948,
6 as determined by the Federal Works Administrator: *Pro-*
7 *vided further*, That said fund (except such part as may be
8 necessary for the incidental expenses of the Public Health
9 Service) shall be transferred to the Public Buildings
10 Administration.

11 Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For pay, uni-
12 forms and subsistence allowances, increased allowances for
13 foreign service and commutation of quarters for not to exceed
14 one thousand four hundred and fifty-six regular active com-
15 missioned officers; for retired pay of regular and reserve
16 commissioned officers; and for six months' death gratuity pay
17 and burial payments for regular commissioned officers; \$1,-
18 866,300, and the Surgeon General is authorized to transfer to
19 this appropriation from appropriations herein made available
20 to the Public Health Service such additional amounts as
21 may be necessary for pay and allowances of the officers
22 herein authorized.

23 Training for nurses: For expenses necessary for comple-
24 tion of the liquidation of the program for training student
25 nurses enrolled prior to October 16, 1945, under the pro-

visions of the Act of June 15, 1943, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 1451, and following), \$350,000, to remain available until December 31, 1949.

Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including the supervision of sanitary engineering, nursing, and dental operations of the Public Health Service; maintenance and operation of the water and sanitary investigations station at Cincinnati, Ohio; surveys and investigations concerned with problems of pollution of the waters of lakes and rivers of the United States; collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics, including procurement, by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, of transcripts of State, municipal, and other records, and studies and investigations related thereto; preparing information, articles, and publications related to public health; conducting studies and demonstrations in public health methods; and purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles; \$4,047,700.

Office of International Health Relations: For expenses necessary in connection with international health work and the Public Health Service mission to Liberia, including not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other

1 countries when specifically authorized by the Surgeon Gen-
2 eral, \$285,000.

3 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
5 maintenance and operation of the hospital, including clothing
6 for patients; purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor
7 vehicles for replacement only; cooperation with organizations
8 or individuals in scientific research into the nature, causes,
9 prevention, and treatment of mental illness; maintenance and
10 operation of necessary facilities for feeding employees and
11 others (at not less than cost as determined by the Federal
12 Security Administrator), the proceeds therefrom to re-
13 imburse the appropriation for the institution; ascertain-
14 ing the residence of patients whose care by the hospital
15 is no longer authorized, and returning such patients
16 to the place of residence; not exceeding \$1,500 for
17 the removal of patients to their friends; and not ex-
18 ceeding \$1,500 for the actual and necessary expenses
19 incurred in pursuing, identifying, and returning patients who
20 escape from the hospital or from the custody of any employee,
21 including rewards for the capture of any such patients;
22 \$1,573,000.

23 Construction and equipment, storeroom, and so forth:
24 For completion of construction and equipment for building

1 for storeroom and so forth, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, includ-
2 ing the objects specified under the appropriation for this
3 purpose in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
4 1942, and necessary land shoring and retaining, contracts
5 may be entered into in the amount of \$935,000, the total
6 cost not to exceed \$2,685,000, which amount, except such
7 part as may be necessary for the incidental expenses of Saint
8 Elizabeths Hospital, shall be transferred to the Public Build-
9 ings Administration, Federal Works Agency: *Provided*, That
10 the limitations on contract authority and total cost may be
11 exceeded or shall be reduced by an amount equal to the
12 percentage increase or decrease, if any, in construction costs
13 generally dating from January 1, 1948, as determined by
14 the Federal Works Administrator.

15 Construction and equipment, building for the housing,
16 care, and treatment of mentally sick patients: For comple-
17 tion of a building for the housing, care, and treatment of
18 mentally sick patients, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, including
19 the objects specified under the appropriation for this purpose
20 in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946,
21 contracts may be entered into in the amount of \$2,015,000,
22 the total cost not to exceed \$3,915,000 which amount,
23 except such part as may be necessary for the incidental
24 expenses of Saint Elizabeths Hospital, shall be transferred
25 to the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works

1 Agency: *Provided*, That the limitations on contract author-
2 ity and total cost may be exceeded or shall be reduced by
3 an amount equal to the percentage increase or decrease, if
4 any, in construction costs generally dating from January
5 1, 1948, as determined by the Federal Works Administrator.

6 Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds:
7 For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and
8 equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including exten-
9 sion of roads and sidewalks, fire exits, roof replacement,
10 and installation of elevators and preparation of plans and
11 specifications, advertising, and supervision of construction,
12 \$163,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
13 That any part of this amount may be transferred, upon the
14 request of the Federal Security Administrator, to the Public
15 Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency.

16 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—GENERAL PROVISIONS

17 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
18 salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses
19 and, when specifically authorized by the Federal Security
20 Administrator, for expenses of attendance at meetings con-
21 cerned with the function or activity for which any such
22 appropriation is made.

23 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
24 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment of claims

1 pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act
2 (28 U. S. C. 921).

3 SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for
4 salaries and expenses shall be available for exchange of books
5 and for payment in advance when authorized by the Federal
6 Security Administrator for dues or fees for library member-
7 ship in organizations whose publications are available to
8 members only or to members at a price lower than to the
9 general public.

10 SEC. 205. Appropriations under this title available for
11 salaries and expenses shall be available for health service pro-
12 grams as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) (except for
13 the health service program for employees of the Public
14 Health Service at the seat of government as specifically pro-
15 vided for elsewhere in this title), and such amounts as may
16 be necessary may be transferred to the appropriations of the
17 organizational units operating such programs.

18 SEC. 206. Appropriations under this title available for
19 salaries and expenses shall be available for printing and
20 binding, including the purchase of reprints.

21 SEC. 207. This title may be cited as the "Federal
22 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1949".

23 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

24 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
25 National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions

1 vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947
 2 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947), and other
 3 laws, including personal services in the District of Columbia;
 4 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
 5 of the Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman
 6 or the General Counsel; purchase of not to exceed two
 7 passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding; services
 8 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 9 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; deposits in the Treasury for penalty mail
 10 (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; and payment of claims pursuant to
 11 section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
 12 921) ; ~~(21)\$7,200,000~~ \$9,400,000: *Provided*, That in mak-
 13 ing apportionments pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised
 14 Statutes, as amended, the entire sum herein appropriated
 15 may, if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for
 16 effective administration, be apportioned for obligation prior
 17 to February 1, 1949 ~~(22)~~: *Provided further*, That no part of
 18 the funds appropriated in this title shall be available to
 19 organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or
 20 used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives,
 21 or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agri-
 22 cultural laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the Act
 23 of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 450), and as amended by the
 24 Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101,

1 *approved June 23, 1947), and as defined in section 3 (f)*
2 *of the Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1060).*

3 This title may be cited as the “National Labor Relations
4 Board Appropriation Act, 1949”.

5 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

6 Salaries and expenses: For three members of the Board,
7 and for other expenditures of the National Mediation Board,
8 including stenographic reporting services as authorized by
9 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
10 \$332,100, of which amount not to exceed \$255,000 may
11 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

12 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for
13 penalty mail of the National Mediation Board and the
14 National Railroad Adjustment Board (39 U. S. C. 321d),
15 \$750.

16 Arbitration and emergency boards: For necessary
17 expenses of arbitration boards established under section 7
18 of the Railway Labor Act (45 U. S. C. 157) and emer-
19 gency boards appointed by the President pursuant to section
20 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160) ; necessary transportation
21 expenses of board members to and from their homes or
22 regular places of business, and \$6 per diem in lieu of sub-
23 sistence on such days as they are actually engaged in per-
24 formance of the duties of said boards; printing and binding;

1 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15
2 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$100,000.

3 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
4 the National Mediation Board, \$7,500.

5 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

6 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
7 National Railroad Adjustment Board, including stenographic
8 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
9 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$374,200, of which
10 \$70,000 shall be available only for compensation, not in
11 excess of \$50 per day, and expenses of referees; and not
12 more than \$178,000 for other personal services.

13 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
14 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, \$48,000.

15 This title may be cited as the "National Mediation Board
16 Appropriation Act, 1949".

17 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

18 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
19 bia and elsewhere, \$3,500,000.

20 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For
21 necessary expenditures, including not to exceed \$1,000
22 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
23 work of the Board when specifically authorized by the
24 Board; repairs and alterations; contract stenographic re-

1 porting services; and for payment in advance when au-
2 thorized by the Board for library membership in organiza-
3 tions which issue publications to members only or to
4 members at a price lower than to the general public; not to
5 exceed \$2,000 for payment of claims pursuant to section 403
6 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; and
7 purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement
8 only; \$844,000.

9 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
10 \$54,000.

11 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for
12 penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$107,000, of which
13 \$75,000 shall be derived from the railroad unemployment
14 insurance administration fund.

15 Railroad retirement account: For an amount sufficient
16 as an annual premium for the payments required under the
17 Railroad Retirement Acts of August 29, 1935, and June 24,
18 1937, and authorized to be appropriated to the railroad
19 retirement account established under section 15 (a) of the
20 latter Act, \$637,986,000, of which \$73,416,000 shall
21 be immediately available: *Provided*, That such total
22 amount shall be available until expended for making pay-
23 ments required under said retirement Acts, and the amount
24 not required for current payments shall be invested by the
25 Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions

1 of said Railroad Retirement Act of June 24, 1937: *Pro-*
2 *vided further*, That for the purposes of the provisions
3 of section 4 of the Act of June 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 307,
4 ch. 382), as amended, the national emergencies proclaimed
5 by the President on September 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941,
6 shall be deemed to be terminated on the date of the approval
7 of this Act.

8 The foregoing appropriations for salaries and miscel-
9 laneous expenses of the Board shall be available for a health-
10 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150).

11 This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement
12 Board Appropriation Act, 1949".

13 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND

14 CONCILIATION SERVICE

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
16 Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to carry out the
17 functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations
18 Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947),
19 including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel as pro-
20 vided in section 205 of said Act; temporary employment
21 of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor relations
22 at rates not in excess of \$35 per diem; expenses of attend-
23 ance at meetings concerned with labor and industrial rela-
24 tions; the purchase of one passenger automobile; printing
25 and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the

1 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; deposits in the
 2 Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d) ; and pay-
 3 ment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort
 4 Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921) ; ~~(23)\$2,540,000~~ \$2,940,000.

5 Boards of inquiry: To enable the Federal Mediation
 6 and Conciliation Service to pay necessary expenses of boards
 7 of inquiry appointed by the President pursuant to section
 8 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public
 9 Law 101, approved June 23, 1947), including printing
 10 and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the
 11 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and rent in the
 12 District of Columbia, ~~(24)\$100,000~~ \$150,000.

13 This title may be cited as the "Federal Mediation and
 14 Conciliation Service Appropriation Act, 1949".

15 TITLE VII—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

16 SEC. 701. Amounts available to the departments and
 17 agencies from appropriations for the fiscal year 1948 are
 18 hereby reduced in the sums hereinafter set forth, such sums
 19 to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treas-
 20 ury immediately upon the approval of this Act:

21 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

22 Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Conciliation,
 23 \$1;

24 Salaries and expenses, United States Conciliation Serv-
 25 ice, \$10,000;

1 Traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$300,000;

2 Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Reemployment Func-
3 tion, Office of the Secretary, \$52,000;

4 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries), Wage and
5 Hour Division, \$11,000.

6 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

7 Salaries and expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, \$60,000;

8 Venereal diseases, Public Health Service, \$75,000;

9 Tuberculosis, Public Health Service, \$100,000;

10 Assistance to States, general, Public Health Service,
11 \$550,000;

12 Hospital and construction activities, Public Health Serv-
13 ice, \$15,000;

14 Hospitals and medical care, Public Health Service,
15 \$150,000;

16 Foreign quarantine service, Public Health Service,
17 \$10,000;

18 Employee health service programs, Public Health Serv-
19 ice, \$90,000;

20 Commissioned officers, pay and so forth, Public Health
21 Service, \$75,000;

22 Training for nurses, Public Health Service, \$500,000;

23 Civilian war benefits, Federal Security Agency,
24 (25) \$15,000 \$10,000.

1 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

2 Salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board,
3 \$9,000.

4 TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 801. No part of any appropriation contained in
6 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
7 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
8 the United States or who is a member of an organization of
9 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
10 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
11 is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
12 of the Government of the United States by force or violence:

13 *Provided*, that for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be
14 considered prima facie evidence that the person making the
15 affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section
16 engaged in a strike against the Government of the United
17 States, is not a member of an organization of Government
18 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
19 ment of the United States, or that such person does not advo-
20 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
21 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
22 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
23 engages in a strike against the Government of the United
24 States or who is a member of an organization of Government
25 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-

1 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
2 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
3 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
4 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
5 paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be
6 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
7 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
8 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
9 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
10 provisions of existing law.

11 SEC. 802. This Act may be cited as the "Labor-
12 Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1949".

Passed the House of Representatives March 8, 1948.

Attest: JOHN ANDREWS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments April 26 (legisla-
tive day, April 22), 1948.

Attest: CARL A. LOEFFLER,
Secretary.

80TH CONGRESS
2D Session

H. R. 5728

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 26, 1948

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 6, 1948
For actions of May 5, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 31

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate overruled chair on reference of oleo-tax bill, and it was referred to Finance Committee. Senate passed Science Foundation bill. Rep. Dirksen introduced bill to create corporation to operate Government cafeterias. House sent deficiency bill, which includes REA item, to 2nd conference.

SENATE

1. OLEOMARGARINE TAXES. By a vote of 47 to 30, overruled the decision of the chair to refer the bill to repeal these taxes, H. R. 2245, to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, and the bill was then referred to the Finance Committee (pp. 5416-27).

2. SCIENCE FOUNDATION. Passed as reported S. 2385, to create a National Science Foundation (pp. 5434-7).

3. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nomination of Charles Sawyer to be Secretary of Commerce (p. 5449).

At the request of Sen. Langer, N. Dak., the nomination of Howard Bruce to be Deputy Economic Cooperation Administrator was postponed for a day (pp. 5450-1).

4. FOREIGN AID. Both Houses received the President's report on foreign aid for the period Dec. 17-31, 1947; to Senate Foreign Relations Committee and House Foreign Affairs Committee (H. Doc. 636)(pp. 5427, 5455).

5. PERSONNEL; ECONOMY. Received an additional report from the Joint Committee on Nonessential Federal Expenditures regarding Government personnel (pp. 5427-9).

HOUSE

6. FARM LOANS. H. R. 4483, as reported (see Digest 79), includes provisions as follows: Authorizes the Federal land banks, without regard to limitations or

- restrictions of the Federal Farm Loan Act and other statutes, (1) to make farm real-estate loans to veterans and to purchase such loans made by other lenders if guaranteed or insured under the GI Bill, and (2) to receive and deposit in trust with the proper Farm Loan Registrar to be held as collateral, security for such loans, etc. Authorizes FHA, without regard to certain provisions of the Farmers' Home Administration Act, to make loans to veterans for the purposes of the GI Bill so that such loans would be charged to the veteran's gratuity entitlement and the 4% gratuity payment would be made therefrom just as if guaranteed or insured. Directs Treasury to make available to USDA up to \$100,000,000 a year, as requested by the Secretary of Agriculture, for such purposes. Requires the Secretary to allocate such funds to the Federal land banks and FHA as he deems appropriate. Provides that funds so made available to the land banks may be borrowed by them at interest not over 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ %, as may be agreed upon by the Secretaries of the Treasury and Agriculture. Provides for a secondary market for home and farm loans which are guaranteed or insured.
7. PERSONNEL. H.R. 5508, as reported (see Digest 78), provides that a mother is not required to be legally separated from the father of her deceased or disabled ex-serviceman son or ex-servicewoman daughter before such mother receives the benefits of the Veterans' Preference Act; however, the amendment further provides that in order to receive the benefits of the Act the mother shall not have remarried.
8. D.C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. Passed without amendment this bill, H.R. 6430 (pp. 5455-66). The bill provides for milk for school children in cooperation with this Department; distribution of surplus commodities and relief milk; inspection of food; a food-conservation program, including "victory gardens" and canning projects; exemption of D.C. school teachers during the summer of 1948 from the dual-compensation law when employed by the Federal Government; and denies the use of these funds to pay salaries and wages of any employee who is a member of a labor organization, the officers of which have not filed the non-communist affidavit provided for in the Taft-Hartley Act.
9. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Appointed the following conferees for a further conference on this bill, H.R. 6055. Reps. Taber, Wigglesworth, Engel, Stefan, Case (S.Dak.), Keefe, Cannon, Kerr, and Mahon (p. 5453). Senate conferees appointed Apr. 30.
10. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. Conferees were appointed on this bill, H.R. 5728 (p. 5466). Senate conferees appointed Apr. 26.
11. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Received from this Department a report on the campaign against this disease in Mexico (p. 5467).
12. PRICES. Rep. Gross, Pa., said the high cost of living could be attributed to five things, including "our national food policy which includes the Steagall Act," and inserted John C. Bell's article on this subject (p. 5454).
13. LANDS. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendments H.R. 5071, to extend the public-land laws to certain islands in the Red River, Okla. (H.Rept. 1860) (p. 5467).
14. GRAZING LANDS. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment S. 1874, authorizing the head of the department or agency using the public domain for national defense purposes to compensate holders of grazing permits and licenses for losses sustained by reason of such use (H.Rept. 1858); and H.R. 6073, to provide for the acquisition of lands for grazing and related purposes (H.Rept.

this House as it has been doing more and more in connection with every appropriation bill reported to the House.

The intent and purpose of this rider, as everyone knows now, is to get at the United Public Workers of America, headed by Mr. Flaxer, of New York, who most people believe is a Communist and has refused to sign the anti-Communist affidavit requested by the leaders of organized labor under the Taft-Hartley bill.

What is the penalty for the leader of an organized labor group which comes under the provisions of the Taft-Hartley law and refuses to sign this affidavit? The only penalty imposed on these particular unions or the members of those particular unions is to deny them the facilities of the National Labor Relations Board in a dispute. That is the only penalty. But the penalty that we impose upon the members of these unions we are attempting to get at is much more drastic than we imposed under the Taft-Hartley law. This is in effect amending the Taft-Hartley law. That is how much legislation it is, because the unions that we are attempting to get at now do not come under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Any union of Government employees does not come under the Taft-Hartley law, because we as Members of Congress determine the amount of wages they are to receive. They are not allowed to strike against the Government and every person working for the Government has to sign one of these anti-Communist affidavits. Why, even the people in our various offices here on the Hill have to sign such an affidavit. But the rider that we have on this appropriation bill goes much further than just to get to one or two people in the UPWA.

I understand we have 1,700 employees in the Government Printing Office who belong to the typographical union, and because the leaders of the typographical union have refused to sign this anti-Communist affidavit it means those 1,700 men have either got to give up their job in the Government Printing Office or give up their union. I do not know what benefits that union gives to its members, but I suppose there are many down there who have been paying dues into the union for maybe 10 or 15 years. They have an interest in the amount of money in the union treasury at the present time, because by paying in annual dues they are paying toward sick benefits, and they are paying toward death benefits. Whether or not this particular union has a pension fund, I do not know. But, what we are telling him is, "You have either got to give up your union or give up your job." Perhaps he might have paid three or four hundred dollars into that particular union fund and we are demanding that he throw that three or four hundred dollars down the sewer.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. If there not another alternative which the gentleman overlooks? The gentleman says that they either have to give up their jobs or give up their union. Is it not also possible for them to elect a president of the union who is not a Communist?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is possible, but at the same time it is none of our business. We have no right to go in there and vote as a member of that union. The only ones responsible for the leadership of that union are the union members themselves.

I understand that this particular union that we are trying to get at is holding a convention this summer at Atlantic City, and there is a strong movement on foot here in Washington by the members of this union to overthrow that leadership. But it is no responsibility of ours to attempt to overthrow that leadership. The vast majority of the members of this union are not Communists. I doubt whether any of them are, because all who work for the Government have signed this anti-Communist affidavit or they would not be working for the Government at the present time.

Now, I would like to give an example of my own case. My international union officers have signed this affidavit, so that it would not affect me except in this way: I have been paying dues into my union since 1930. At the present time I am paying \$48 a year, or \$4 a month. I have an interest in the funds of my international union here in Washington. What do I get out of that? We have sick benefits that would help my family if I became ill. We have death benefits of \$1,000 that goes to my family when I die. We have an old-age-pension system that would help my family if I was unable to work when I reach the age of 65. Those things I have been paying in for, because I hope to have a little security in my old age. But if I were not elected to Congress this fall and got a job in the Government next year, and if my particular international officers had not signed this affidavit, you would demand by this action that I give up everything that I have paid for 18 long years into the treasury of this particular union or else give up my job in the Government. That is how far it goes, and I do not care what union it is. There are numbers of cases; I do not know how many, but they may run into the thousands. The proponents of this legislation do not know how many it is going to harm, how many innocent people are going to be affected by this type of legislation. Why, if a person worked in the coal mines for 20 years and belonged to the coal miners' union, and he got a Government job here in Washington 10 years ago, because John Lewis has not signed this affidavit that man, although he has had no direct connec-

tion with this union for 10 years, has got to give up his job in the Government or give up everything that he has paid into that particular union, and there is no question about it. In the case of the workers that we have in the Government Printing Office, the people working in the press rooms belong to the same typographical union, and we are imposing on these people the extreme penalty of getting rid of them in Government service or having them drop their union membership.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. We are imposing a much more drastic penalty on these people than we are imposing on the people who work for the newspapers that belong to the typographical union. There is no harm coming to them at all. The only thing they are denied under the Taft-Hartley law is that they are refused the facilities of the National Labor Relations Board. It has no effect on the individual member of the union. It does not have any effect on the leader of the union that has not signed this particular affidavit. So we are going further, much further than was intended by this rider on this particular appropriation bill. I think everybody wants to be fair about the whole thing. I think we should look at it in a way so that we can do something about some of these people who have extreme left-wing tendencies, but we are not going at it in the right way by legislating like we are, by going ahead and bringing in legislation on an appropriation bill to Congress when the membership of this body has had no report to read. There has not been an opportunity for the opponents of this type of legislation to be heard. No committee of this House has had any testimony by the proponents of such legislation as we are attempting to put into the bill at this time. It is not the right way to legislate. It is not fair. We are harming countless thousands of innocent victims in the Government today by this type of legislation. By attempting to get at two people we are saying to perhaps thousands of people working for the Government who hold union cards, "We are going to impose upon you this extreme penalty of making you give up your job or give up your union if this type of legislation is adopted by the House."

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. KEEFE. I am delighted to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I am advised that the situation in New York City is this. They have 230,000 on relief. The relief workers are organized in this Public Workers Union. Instead of trying to take people off relief, they are trying to get them on and increase the size of the relief bill. Does not the gentleman feel it would be a terrible thing if that got into the District of Columbia?

Mr. KEEFE. I do not know that I am competent to answer that question.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Rhode Island has offered an amendment to strike from this bill the so-called limitation which the committee has placed in the bill, which was most thoroughly discussed when the supplemental Federal Security Agency appropriation bill was before the House last week. He has advanced no new argument, he has simply repeated the argument he made at that time, and has given voice on the floor to the argument that has come to my desk from Mr. Abram Flaxer and his left-wing crowd. That is all there is to it.

You can build up a great big mountain of opposition to a thing of this kind if you want to do so, a lot of suppositions that have perhaps no basis whatever in fact. The House passed the other bill and it is pending over in the Senate now.

In the argument on that bill I stated on the floor of the House that as chairman of that subcommittee I have no pride of authorship of this particular amendment. The amendment came from the full Committee on Appropriations and was inserted as a provision of limitation, and the announcement was made that it would be in every appropriation bill from now on that comes before the House. I stated at that time that it might be that when consideration of this bill was taken up in conference with the Senate or upon the Senate floor, if there were any kinks in the bill or any inequalities that might be discovered in the bill, they could be taken care of at that time.

As a matter of fact, I regret very much that my distinguished friend from Rhode Island has seen fit to place the welfare of and loyalty to his country—and I know the gentleman does not mean it—on a lower level of allegiance than loyalty to any labor union. I do not believe he is speaking for the rank and file members of any union when he places loyalty to

that union ahead of the loyalty of those employees to the United States of America. That is virtually what he said in making his appeal in behalf of the untold thousands of employees whom he depicted as going to be hurt by this amendment. All there is to it is just this: If there are any Government employees that are members of organizations that are headed up by Communists, and the leaders of those organizations, whether they are Communists or non-Communists, are not willing to take the oath you have to take as a Member of Congress so you can draw your pay, or take the oath that every man or woman in your office has to make by affidavit, if they are not willing to do that in the interest of trying to solve this problem of communistic penetration into this country of ours, then there is something pretty small in their attitude.

If I were a member of a union such as the printers' union that the gentleman is talking about, whose officers have no good reason that anybody can understand for refusing to sign the non-Communist affidavit provided in the Taft-Hartley law, I would demand, as the membership of that union has demanded, that the officers of the union sign such an affidavit. The overwhelming majority of the officers of the unions of this country have already signed that affidavit and have complied with the law. Nobody is going to be hurt, because they can just resign from their union, and there are plenty of other good unions that have complied with the law which they can join so that their interests will be protected. I say we are in this fight to stop this communistic infiltration at all points; and if this were a usurpation of legislative rights, as the gentleman from Rhode Island has stated, then why does he not make a point of order against this proposal as contained in this bill? That would be the proper legislative procedure in such a case, instead of the gentleman from Rhode Island standing up and saying that the Committee on Appropriations is usurping the function of the legislative committees by adding riders on an appropriation bill. If that is true, and if this is legislation on an appropriation bill, then he should make a point of order against it, and it would be ruled out. However, he knows and everybody else knows that it is not legislation on an appropriation bill; it is merely a limitation in connection with a great many other limitations that have been carried for years on this appropriation bill. It seems to me that nothing more has to be said.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. REES, chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5728) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendments, disagree to the amendments of the Senate, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. KEEFE, H. CARL ANDERSEN, SCHWABE of Oklahoma; CHURCH, ROONEY, HENDRICKS, and FOGARTY.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEFAUVER (at the request of Mr. FOGARTY) was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances in the RECORD, in one to include a statement made by him on the so-called Johnson bill.

Ala., Bates of Ky., and Fogarty were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R. 6430. (p. 7631). Senate conferees were appointed June 3.

25. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Abernethy, Miss., spoke favoring the long-range farm program and urged price supports for farm products (pp. 7649-50).
26. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION, 1949. Agreed to conference report on this bill, H.R. 5770 (p. 7651). The Senate has not yet acted on the conference report.
27. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6822, to continue the authorization for the appointment of two additional Assistant Secretaries of State (H.Rept. 2257) (p. 7660).
28. FOREST LANDS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H.R. 5861, directing USDA to convey a small tract of forest land to Oklahoma for the construction of a dam (H.Rept. 2265) (p. 7660).
29. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 1087, to authorize REA to refinance obligations owed by certain municipalities to TVA, to the extent that such indebtedness was incurred with respect to electric transmission systems serving persons in rural areas (H.Rept. 2266) (p. 7660).
30. TOBACCO PARITY. Discussed and passed over, on objection of Rep. Murray of Wis. H.R. 5111, to change the base period for Maryland tobacco to January 1936-December 1945 (p. 7563).
31. SUPPLEMENTAL FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 6355 (pp. 7587-8).
32. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 5728 (pp. 7588-9).
33. PENALTY MAIL. Passed as reported H.R. 6406, to repeal various provisions of the Penalty Mail Act (pp. 7592-3).

BILLS INTRODUCED

34. TIN INDUSTRY. S. 2830, by Sen. Morse, Ore., to extend for 5 years the authority to provide for the maintenance of a domestic tin-smelting industry. To Armed Services Committee. (p. 7466.)
35. DISASTER RELIEF. 2831, by Sen. Cordon, Ore. (for himself and others), to authorize the FWA to coordinate emergency activities of Federal agencies in disaster areas and to provide emergency aid, including aid for the repair, restoration, or replacement of public facilities in such areas. To Public Works Committee. (pp. 7545-6.) Remarks of author (p. 7530).
H.R. 6838, by Rep. Hagen, Minn., to provide emergency aid for the repair, restoration, or reconstruction of public facilities damaged or destroyed by certain catastrophes. To Appropriations Committee. (p. 7661.)
36. PERSONNEL. H.R. 6840, by Rep. Rees, Kans., to amend the act of Mar. 14, 1936, "An act to provide for vacations to Government employees, and for other purposes," to include part-time employees for whom there has been established a regular tour of duty. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 7661.)
37. HOUSING. H.R. 6841, by Rep. Wolcott, Mich., to amend the National Housing Act

and to provide for the disposal of Government-owned war housing accommodations. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 7661.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

33. GRAIN CONSERVATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. O'Konski, Wis., summarizing his remarks made earlier this year, criticizing the allocation of grain to distillers (pp. A3813-4).
39. FOREIGN AID. Speech in the House by Rep. Ellis, W.Va., favoring a reduction in foreign aid appropriations (pp. A3797-8).
Rep. Foote, Conn., inserted a Washington Evening Star article favoring careful review of needs for European aid (p. A3810).
Rep. Jones, Wash., inserted Floyd Oles' letter recommending stabilization of Western Germany as an aid to European recovery (pp. A3812-3).
40. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Evans, Tenn., inserted newspaper editorials favoring extension of the Trade Agreements Act (pp. A3798-9).
Rep. Hand, N.J., inserted Robert K. Ball's recent speech, "World Peace and Its Relationship to World Trade" (pp. A3816-8).
41. EDUCATION. Rep. Rich, Pa., inserted George S. Benson's (pres. Harding College) recent article opposing Federal aid for education (pp. A3808-9).
Extension of remarks of Rep. O'Konski, Wis., favoring Federal aid for education (pp. A3809-10).
42. WATER UTILIZATION. Rep. Phillips, Calif., inserted a Los Angeles Times editorial urging that the dispute over use of Colorado River water be settled by the Supreme Court (pp. A3821-2).
43. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Fogarty, R.I., inserted a Youngstown (Ohio) Vindicator editorial suggesting that the establishment of a Columbia River Authority could have prevented the Columbia River flood disaster (pp. A3823-4).
44. EXPENDITURES. Sen. Byrd, Va., inserted T. Coleman Andrews' recent speech urging economy in Government spending (pp. A3795-7).

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

45. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1949. H.R. 5607 contains appropriations for various international organizations, including Food and Agriculture Organization (\$1,250,000), Caribbean Commission (\$135,000), Inter-American Coffee Board, Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (\$145,397), and UNESCO; funds for U.S. obligations of the International Boundary and Water Commission, U.S. and Mexico; provides for transfers to departments assisting in special and technical investigations for the International Boundary Commission, U.S. and Canada; includes \$27,000,000 for international information and educational activities under The Information and Educational Exchange Act, 1948, with an additional contract authorization of \$1,000,000; appropriates \$4,100,000 for cooperation with American Republics, including authorization for transfers from this fund for agricultural experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries; appropriates \$5,100,000 for current census statistics, including foreign-trade statistics, by the Census Bureau; provides for the Bureau of Standards to test equipment, materials, and supplies in connection with Government purchases; authorizes extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day for employees of other Government agencies in Alaska and other Territorial possessions for taking and transmitting meteorological observations for the

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

JUNE 8, 1948.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. KEEFE, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5728]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5728) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5, 10, 11, 12, 16, and 20.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 4, 13, 14, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,015,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$320,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$115,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$207,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,900,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$648,850; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 9.

FRANK B. KEEFE,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
GEO. B. SCHWABE,
RALPH E. CHURCH,

Managers on the Part of the House.

WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5728) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 1 strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the language providing for the performance in the Office of the Secretary of the union-registration functions of the Secretary under title I of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947. The effect of this action on the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary, is to delete \$75,000 applicable to the transferred function and provide an increase of \$75,000 for functions and activities remaining in the Office of the Secretary as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2 appropriates \$1,015,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor, instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,031,555 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3 strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the language in the appropriation for the Bureau of Labor Standards referring to industrial health activities.

Amendment No. 4 inserts the provision of the Senate providing for the performance in the Bureau of Labor Standards of the union-registration functions of the Secretary under title I of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947.

Amendment No. 5 strikes out the provision of the Senate in the appropriation for the Bureau of Labor Standards providing for the performance in that Bureau of certain youth research and employment functions under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Amendment No. 6 appropriates \$320,000 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards, instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House and \$450,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount recommended for this item includes \$90,000 and \$30,000, respectively, for the union-registration functions and the Federal-State Cooperation Branch instead of \$97,288 and \$40,412, respectively, as proposed by the Senate. While no specific allocation has been allowed for the Reports and Public Service Branch of the Bureau, it is not the intent of the managers on the part of the House and Senate to prohibit continuation, within the several allocations approved for the Bureau, of those activities heretofore included in such branch which are ancillary and essential to conduct of the basic safety and labor standards activities provided for.

Amendment No. 7 appropriates \$115,000 for penalty mail costs of the Department, instead of \$105,000 as proposed by the House and \$130,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8 appropriates \$207,500 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, instead of \$415,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9, relating to salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 10 appropriates \$274,200 for salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau, as proposed by the House instead of \$326,735 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11 strikes out the provision of the Senate limiting the functions of the Wage and Hour Division with respect to certain activities under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Amendment No. 12 appropriates \$5,000,000 for salaries and expenses, Wage and Hour Division, as proposed by the House, instead of \$4,887,700 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Amendments Nos. 13 and 14 appropriate \$1,400,000 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employees' Compensation, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,371,200 as proposed by the House, of which amount not to exceed \$41,000 may be allocated for expenses of the Employees' Compensation Board of Appeals as proposed by the Senate instead of \$36,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 15 and 16 appropriate \$1,900,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of Education, instead of \$1,796,700 as proposed by the House and \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, and restore the provision of the House providing that not less than \$487,400 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education. The amount recommended for this appropriation includes funds needed to maintain present staff and an additional amount for printing as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17 inserts the provision of the Senate limiting payments to States for vocational rehabilitation for the first quarter of fiscal year 1950 to an amount not exceeding the corresponding figure for such purpose for the first quarter of fiscal year 1949.

Amendment No. 18 appropriates \$648,850 for salaries and expenses, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, instead of \$622,700 as proposed by the House and \$675,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 19 and 20 appropriate \$40,000,000 to liquidate obligations incurred under contract authorizations for grants to States for hospital construction as proposed by the Senate instead of \$60,000,000 as proposed by the House, and authorize allotments to the States for fiscal year 1949 on the basis of \$75,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$65,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Amendment No. 21 appropriates \$9,400,000 for salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations Board, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,200,000 as proposed by the House. Although the language of the appropriation as finally recommended permits appor-

tionment of the appropriation for obligation during the first 7 months of fiscal year 1949, the managers on the part of the House and Senate desire to emphasize that such language is permissive only and not a mandate to allocate the full amount to that period, and that they are recommending \$9,400,000 as being adequate to handle during the first 9 months of fiscal year 1949 the work load projected in the President's budget estimate.

Amendment No. 22 inserts the provision of the Senate prohibiting use of the appropriation of the National Labor Relations Board in actions or procedures relating to agricultural laborers.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 23 appropriates \$2,940,000 for salaries and expenses, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,540,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 24 appropriates \$150,000 for expenses of boards of inquiry appointed pursuant to section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE VII—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

Amendment No. 25 rescinds \$10,000 of the appropriation for civilian war benefits, Federal Security Agency, 1948, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$15,000 as proposed by the House.

FRANK B. KEEFE,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
GEO. B. SCHWABE,
RALPH E. CHURCH.

Managers on the Part of the House.



"(e) The subsection of such section 314 herein redesignated as subsection (i) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) Whenever the Surgeon General, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the health authority or, where appropriate, the mental health authority of the State (or, in the case of payments to any political subdivision or any agency, institution, or other organization under the circumstances specified in subsection (f) (1), such subdivision or organization) finds that, with respect to money paid to the State, subdivision, or organization out of appropriations under subsection (a), or subsection (b), or subsection (c), or subsection (e), as the case may be, there is a failure to comply substantially with either—

"(1) the provisions of this section;

"(2) the plan submitted under subsection (g); or

"(3) the regulations;

"the Surgeon General shall notify such State health authority or mental health authority, political subdivision, or organization that further payments will not be made to the State subdivision, or organization, from appropriations under such subsection (or in his discretion that further payments will not be made to the State, subdivision, or organization from such appropriations for activities in which there is such failure), until he is satisfied that there will no longer be any such failure. Until he is so satisfied the Surgeon General shall make no further certification for payment to such State, subdivision, or organization from appropriations under such subsection, or shall limit payment to activities in which there is no such failure."

"GENERAL PROVISIONS

"SEC. 6. (a) Section 2 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, is amended by striking out the word 'and' at the end of paragraph (1), by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (m) and inserting in lieu thereof 'and', and by inserting after paragraph (m) the following new paragraph:

"(n) The term 'heart diseases' means diseases of the heart and circulation."

"(b) The term 'National Institute of Health', wherever appearing in the Public Health Service Act, is hereby changed to 'National Institutes of Health.'

"(c) The word 'title', wherever appearing in sections 403, 404, and 406 of the Public Health Service Act, is hereby changed to 'part.'

"(d) Section 209 of such act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) The Administrator is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for, within the Public Health Service, not more than 20 positions, in the professional and scientific service, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development activities of the Public Health Service which require the services of specially qualified scientific or professional personnel: *Provided*, That the rates of compensation for positions established pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall not be less than \$10,000 per annum nor more than \$15,000 per annum, and shall be subject to the approval of the Civil Service Commission. Positions created pursuant to this subsection shall be included in the classified civil service of the United States, but appointments to such positions shall be made without competitive examination upon approval of the proposed appointee's qualifications by the Civil Service Commission or such officers or agents as it may designate for this purpose."

"(e) Section 633 (b) of the Public Health Service Act is amended by striking out '\$25' and by inserting in lieu thereof '\$50.'"

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JAVITS: On page 16, strike out all of lines 1 to 22, inclusive.

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill, S. 2215. I do not know of any legislation which will do more to improve the general welfare than this measure. At the beginning of this session I introduced a bill very similar to this one. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] also had bills similar to this one pending before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, and I join with them in urging the Members of the Congress to pass the bill now before the House, as it represents the best features of each of our bills.

As the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] has so ably stated, this legislation will require no new appropriation at this session of Congress. The money has already been appropriated, and this legislation makes it possible for that money to be used in a sensible and practical fashion to combat the most prevalent and deadly of all diseases—heart disease.

Only yesterday the House of Representatives recessed for the purpose of paying tribute to one of our distinguished Members who was suddenly and without warning taken from us by this insidious disease. We all have friends and relatives who are today suffering from some form of cardiovascular disease. We know that it incapacitates more people than all other diseases combined. During World War II eight times as many people died of heart disease as were killed in action in the armed forces. It has been estimated that between nine and ten million people are today suffering from diseases of the heart and circulation, and yet, despite all this destruction and waste of human life that is being wrought by diseases of the heart, very little is being done to learn new methods of preventing the diseases or bringing about its cure once a person is stricken.

This bill will fill the void. It channels brains, energy and money into a direct assault on heart disease, its cause, prevention, and cure. It provides a defense against humanity's most implacable enemy.

The bill was passed unanimously by the members of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. It comes before the House on the recommendation of the distinguished chairman of that committee, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON]. It has had the full and complete consideration and approval of officials of the Public Health Service, as well as of the outstanding doctors of the United States. Certainly it merits the wholehearted and unanimous approval of Congress, and I am confident that every member will be everlastingly proud of his vote for this bill.

(Mr. SMATHERS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

(Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. WOLVERTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. KEEFE, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 6355) making supplemental appropriations for the Federal Security Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, for printing in the RECORD:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6355) making supplemental appropriations for the Federal Security Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 19½, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 8, 21, 23, 24, 34, 35, and 36, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and proposed by said amendment insert the following:

"Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska: To enable the Surgeon General to conduct, in the Service, and to cooperate with and assist the Territory of Alaska in the conduct of, activities necessary in the investigation, prevention, treatment, and control of diseases, and the establishment and maintenance of health and sanitation services pursuant to and for the purposes specified in sections 301, 311, 314 (without regard to the provisions of subsections (d), (e), (g), and (i) and the limitations set forth in subsection (c) of such section), 361, 363, and 704 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, including the hire, operation, and maintenance of aircraft and the objects specified in the paragraph immediately following the caption 'Public Health Service' in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1949, \$1,115,000, which amount shall be in addition to amounts appropriated elsewhere for the same purposes and shall be available for transfer to the appropriation 'Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth,' in such amounts as the Surgeon General may determine."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$36,122,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$67,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,455,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$235,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,694,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$818,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 11 and 25.

The Senate recedes from its amendment to the title.

FRANK B. KEEFE,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
GEO. B. SCHWABE,
RALPH E. CHURCH,

Managers on the Part of the House.

WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6355) making supplemental appropriations for the Federal Security Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 37, 38, and 39 relate to the transfer, proposed by the House, of the United States Employment Service from the Department of Labor to the Federal Security Agency.

The Senate has receded from its amendments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15, 37, 38, and 39, and amendment No. 11 is reported to the House in disagreement. The managers have agreed that the managers on the part of the House will offer, in the House, a motion to recede from disagreement and concur with

the amendment of the Senate with amendments.

The effect of the action on the various amendments in the conference and the motion of the managers is to transfer the United States Employment Service from the Department of Labor to the Federal Security Agency and to provide for the administration of that Service by the Bureau of Employment Security under the jurisdiction of the Social Security Administration within the Federal Security Agency rather than as an independent bureau in such agency as originally proposed by the House; to appropriate \$130,000,000 for grants to States for the combined operation instead of \$123,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$136,500,000 as proposed by the Senate; and to appropriate \$5,754,000 for administrative expenses of the Bureau of Employment Security instead of \$5,312,000 as proposed by the House and a combined total of \$6,196,671 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount allowed for administrative expenses of the Bureau of Employment Security, \$5,754,000, it is intended that \$4,754,000 shall be for the division having jurisdiction over the employment service (of which \$2,265,000 is specifically earmarked for the Veterans Employment Service and \$495,000 is intended to defray the cost of the Farm Placement Service) and \$1,000,000 shall be for the division having jurisdiction of the unemployment compensation system. The cost of housekeeping services and other common operations for the consolidated bureau which will serve both divisions will be charged to these allotments in such proportionate manner as represents the value of services rendered.

Amendments Nos. 6, 19½, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 40, and 41 make changes in section numbers, titles, and formal language to conform to action on remainder of the bill.

Amendment No. 7 strikes out language proposed to be inserted by the Senate to institute a scholarship program for training of doctors.

Amendment No. 8 appropriates \$9,028,000 for mental health activities, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$10,278,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9 authorizes contracts in connection with mental health activities in the amount of \$2,300,000, instead of \$2,720,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10 appropriates \$1,115,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$700,000, as proposed by the House, for emergency disease and sanitation investigations and control in the Territory of Alaska, and permits the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to carry out the program either through direct operations of the Service or by grants to the Territorial government or both such methods as he may determine to be in the best interests of the government.

Amendment No. 12 appropriates \$1,350,000 for the Bureau of Public Assistance instead of \$1,246,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,417,993, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16 appropriates \$36,122,000 for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance instead of \$36,244,300, as proposed by the House, and \$36,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17 allocates \$67,000 from the trust fund to the Office of the Commissioner of Social Security instead of \$55,000, as proposed by the House, and \$80,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18 appropriates \$1,455,000 for the Children's Bureau instead of \$1,385,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,524,737, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19 appropriates \$235,000 for the office of the Commissioner of Social Security, instead of \$166,000, as proposed by the House, and \$302,500, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20 appropriates \$1,694,000, for the office of the Administrator instead of \$1,533,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,855,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21 strikes a proposal, by the House, to increase the salary of the Administrator.

Amendment No. 22 appropriates \$818,700 for the Division of Service Operations instead of \$815,000, as proposed by the House, and \$822,418, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25, authorizing transfer of funds instead of a direct appropriation, is reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer, in the House, a motion to recede from disagreement and concur in the amendment of the Senate.

Amendment No. 31 restores a section, proposed by the House, authorizing transfers among certain appropriations, and deletes a section, proposed by the Senate, authorizing the Administrator to make transfers related to consolidations of functions in the office of the Administrator. The section proposed by the Senate is identical with a section included in the 1948 appropriation act and sought to be included, but denied by the House, in the appropriation bill for 1949. The managers on the part of the Senate and the House will not look with favor upon any consolidations and transfers, undertaken under authority of the 1948 act since the hearings in the House Committee on Appropriations on the 1949 bill, which are not in conformity with the 1949 appropriation act as finally passed by the Congress.

Amendments Nos. 34, 35, and 36 strike from the bill language proposed by the House, to forbid employment of members of labor organizations which are not in compliance with the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947.

FRANK B. KEEFE,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
GEO. B. SCHWABE,
RALPH E. CHURCH,

Managers on the Part of the House.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. KEEFE, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 5728) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency and related independent agencies, for printing in the RECORD:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5728) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5, 10, 11, 12, 16, and 20.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 4, 13, 14, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,015,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$320,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$115,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$648,850"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 9.

FRANK B. KEEFE,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
GEO. B. SCHWABE,
RALPH E. CHURCH,

Managers on the Part of the House.

WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5728) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 1 strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the language providing for the performance in the Office of the Secretary of the union-registration functions of the Secretary under title I of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947. The effect of this action on the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary, is to delete \$75,000 applicable to the transferred function and provide an increase of \$75,000 for functions and activities remaining in the Office of the Secretary as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2 appropriates \$1,015,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor, instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,031,555 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3 strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the language in the appropriation for the Bureau of Labor Standards referring to industrial health activities.

Amendment No. 4 inserts the provision of the Senate providing for the performance in the Bureau of Labor Standards of the union-registration functions of the Secretary under title I of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947.

Amendment No. 5 strikes out the provision of the Senate in the appropriation for the Bureau of Labor Standards providing for the

performance in that Bureau of certain youth research and employment functions under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Amendment No. 6 appropriates \$320,000 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards, instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House and \$450,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount recommended for this item includes \$90,000 and \$30,000, respectively, for the union-registration functions and the Federal-State Cooperation Branch instead of \$97,288 and \$40,412, respectively, as proposed by the Senate. While no specific allocation has been allowed for the Reports and Public Service Branch of the Bureau, it is not the intent of the managers on the part of the House and Senate to prohibit continuation, within the several allocations approved for the Bureau, of those activities heretofore included in such branch which are ancillary and essential to conduct of the basic safety and labor standards activities provided for.

Amendment No. 7 appropriates \$115,000 for penalty mail costs of the Department, instead of \$105,000 as proposed by the House and \$130,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8 appropriates \$207,500 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, instead of \$415,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9, relating to salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 10 appropriates \$274,200 for salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau, as proposed by the House, instead of \$326,735 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11 strikes out the provision of the Senate limiting the functions of the Wage and Hour Division with respect to certain activities under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Amendment No. 12 appropriates \$5,000,000 for salaries and expenses, Wage and Hour Division, as proposed by the House, instead of \$4,887,700 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Amendments Nos. 13 and 14 appropriate \$1,400,000 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employees' Compensation, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,371,200 as proposed by the House, of which amount not to exceed \$41,000 may be allocated for expenses of the Employees' Compensation Board of Appeals as proposed by the Senate instead of \$36,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 15 and 16 appropriate \$1,900,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of Education, instead of \$1,796,700 as proposed by the House and \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, and restore the provision of the House providing that not less than \$487,400 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education. The amount recommended for this appropriation includes funds needed to maintain present staff and an additional amount for printing as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17 inserts the provision of the Senate limiting payments to States for vocational rehabilitation for the first quarter of fiscal year 1950 to an amount not exceeding the corresponding figure for such purpose for the first quarter of fiscal year 1949.

Amendment No. 18 appropriates \$648,850 for salaries and expenses, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, instead of \$622,700 as proposed by the House and \$675,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 19 and 20 appropriate \$40,000,000 to liquidate obligations incurred under contract authorizations for grants to States for hospital construction as proposed by the Senate instead of \$60,000,000 as proposed by the House, and authorize allotments to the States for fiscal year 1949 on the basis of \$75,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$65,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Amendment No. 21 appropriates \$9,400,000 for salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations Board, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,200,000 as proposed by the House. Although the language of the appropriation as finally recommended permits apportionment of the appropriation for obligation during the first 7 months of fiscal year 1949, the managers on the part of the House and Senate desire to emphasize that such language is permissive only and not a mandate to allocate the full amount to that period, and that they are recommending \$9,400,000 as being adequate to handle during the first 9 months of fiscal year 1949 the work load projected in the President's budget estimate.

Amendment No. 22 inserts the provision of the Senate prohibiting use of the appropriation of the National Labor Relations Board in actions or procedures relating to agricultural laborers.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 23 appropriates \$2,940,000 for salaries and expenses, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,540,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 24 appropriates \$150,000 for expenses of boards of inquiry appointed pursuant to section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE VII—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

Amendment No. 25 rescinds \$10,000 of the appropriation for civilian war benefits, Federal Security Agency, 1948, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$15,000 as proposed by the House.

FRANK B. KEEFE,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
GEO. B. SCHWABE,
RALPH E. CHURCH,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CONSENT CALENDAR

OFFICER PERSONNEL ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6707) to amend the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.) and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do so to make a very short statement on the bill and to offer an amendment which I think will be acceptable.

Mr. Speaker, this bill, reported by the Armed Services Committee, has a good purpose. It does clarify as to when five-star officers in the military, shall retire, if and when they retire, and also clarifies certain privileges that they may have if they do retire.

I think the Armed Services Committee has done a fine job in helping to clear up a rather difficult situation. You will recall that several weeks ago I made some remarks relative to General Eisenhower, when placed on inactive service. He took three enlisted personnel of the services with him. They were assigned for an indefinite time. I understand that was an Executive order, and went far beyond the intent of Congress. The bill that is before us clarifies that situation, but I feel will go a little too far, in that they give these five-star generals and admirals, two military personnel for 3 years. I propose to offer an amendment to make it 1 year.

I do not want to be stingy or ungrateful in granting privileges to these men who have rendered outstanding services to their country. Neither do I think that Congress has been ungrateful or stingy, because you will recall that when these generals and admirals retire they get a pension of some \$15,500 for the rest of their lives, and I understand it is tax-free. A great many people in this country would be glad to hire their own secretary to carry on their correspondence.

I do realize there is considerable correspondence that they must answer for perhaps a year after they retire. This mail and service after 1 year could well be paid out of the generous pension received for the rest of their lives.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any officer appointed under the provisions of the act of March 23, 1946 (60 Stat. 59), who is on the active list of his respective service, and who is not serving as Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief, Chief of Staff of the Army or Air Force, Chief of Naval Operations, Theater Commander, or Task Force Commander, shall be transferred to the retired list not later than July 1, 1948. Any officer appointed under the provisions of the act of March 23, 1946 (60 Stat. 59), who is now or hereafter retired may at any time be called to active duty by the President, the Secretary of Defense, or the Secretary of the Army, Navy, or Air Force, as appropriate, for such period of service and for such purposes as may be specified. Whenever any such officer heretofore or hereafter called to active duty is serving as Chief of Staff of the Army or Air Force, Chief of Naval Operations, Theater Commander, or Task Force Commander, he shall be counted within the number of officers authorized in grades of general and admiral in their respective services, but whenever serving in any other capacity he shall not be charged against the number of officers authorized in any grade or grades.

(b) Not to exceed two persons in the military or naval service may be assigned to assist such officers, when not serving on active duty, in the discharge of their continuing military responsibilities.

SEC. 2. The numerical ceilings on the number of officers in the grade of General of the Army and Admiral in the United States Navy specified in the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), shall not become applicable until January 1, 1950.

SEC. 3. Section 504 (b) of Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress, is hereby amended (1) by striking out the number "forty-four" wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof the number "forty-five", (2) by striking out the number "nine" wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof the number "ten," (3) by striking out the number "seven" and inserting in lieu thereof the number "eight", (4) by striking out the number "three" and inserting in lieu thereof the number "four", and (5) by striking out the number "seventeen" and inserting in lieu thereof the number "eighteen."

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, line 14, strike out all of lines 14, 15, 16, and 17, and insert:

"(b) Until July 1, 1951, not to exceed two persons on active duty in the Army, Navy, or Air Force may be assigned to assist such officers, when not serving on active duty, in the discharge of their continuing military responsibilities."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: On page 2, line 18, after "July 1" strike out "1951" and insert "1949."

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Armed Services Committee, I want to thank the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] for his cooperative spirit, which has assisted us in the preparation of this bill, which is relatively important in fixing the exact status of certain high officers, and it is thus of importance to this committee. For a period of a year or two we have struggled with the proposition of reducing high rank. I have, I suppose, been the leader in that movement. With the end of the war came the discontinuance of the five-star rank. It has been our effort to put a premium on the four-star rank for the future by reducing the number of officers who can become four-star officers. But connected with the entire proposition in the consideration of this bill is the fact that the committee is not desirous of disrupting the careers in rank of men like Gen. Mark Clark in the Army or Admiral Spruance in the Navy, who might very easily have been five-star men. We allow them through this bill to continue their four-star rank until the date of their retirement.

The gentleman from Nebraska is a very conscientious Member of the House and has assisted in the working out of this important question on what assistants should be allowed these officers when they have retired. I might say that the Committee and the Subcommittee gave great consideration to his views.

But there are notably heavy loads at the present time in the case of some of the retired officers.

The first is the case of Admiral Nimitz who, we understand reliably, is receiving an average of 3,000 letters a month. Then there is the case of General Arnold of the Air Force, who is receiving about that number of letters himself. In the case of General Eisenhower, his mail load will average seven, eight, or ten thousand letters a month.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Does not the gentleman from New York agree that in the case of the present retired generals and admirals the situation is the same as that with retiring Congressmen, that when they get out of the limelight their mail is not going to be so heavy, and perhaps these officers can get along with two assistants for the period of a year to help them take care of this correspondence? Then with their pension of \$15,600, they could carry on without using military personnel paid for by the taxpayer?

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. The committee carefully considered this ques-

tion and even went to the extent of having conferences with members of the Senate committee, and they sought more enlightenment from members of the military service. There is a certain environment and atmosphere which surrounds men such as General Eisenhower, General Arnold, General Marshall, or Admirals Nimitz and King, men who have performed such outstanding service in the war and who are now in what might be considered a continuing military position under which heavy mail load is imposed upon them plus other demands on their time and responsibilities of a public nature. For this reason the committee felt that this should be put on a 3-year basis. Then at the end of 3 years the question could be reconsidered and if the situation then showed that these assistants should be continued for a greater length of time Congress could then act to extend it. The main difference between the gentleman from Nebraska and the committee is the difference of the period of time, he wanting it to be for 1 year, and the committee for three.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Would it not be just as easy to reconsider the matter at the end of 1 year instead of 3 years? If we find at the end of 1 year that this assistance should be continued for these officers, the Congress could then extend the act. I understood that the gentleman from New York was not seriously objecting, that 1 year would be all right.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. I agree that 1 year would be all right, but as chairman of the committee I am obliged to take the position the committee took unanimously that 3 years was the proper time for now.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The gentleman from New York is agreeable to 1 year. I think the time should be made 1 year. That will be sufficient time to see how it is working out and whether further extension needs to be made. The 1 year seems generous to me, and I trust my colleagues agree.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. But it just means further consideration of the same factors.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. COLE of New York) there were—ayes 66, noes 44.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BRADLEY: On page 3, line 2, strike out "January" and substitute "July."

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I may say that the committee unanimously reported this bill and that was the intent of the committee when it so reported. I therefore accept the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 10, 1948
For actions of June 9, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 104

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed independent-offices supplemental appropriation bill which abolishes WAA; agreed to amendment to continue priorities on disposal of real estate. House committee reported bill providing for revolving fund to purchase agricultural commodities for processing in occupied areas and sale. Senate debated selective service bill. Senate received Joint Economic Committee's report on high prices of consumer goods. Sen. Taft inserted his anti-inflation program. Senate committee reported omnibus flood-control bill. Senate committee reported farm-labor supply bill. Rep. Murray criticized ACP and other payments to certain farmers and inserted USDA letters. Reps. Angell, Norblad, and Mack introduced bills to authorize FWA to coordinate Government activities in disaster relief.

SENATE

1. NATIONAL FOREST. Concurred in House amendments to S. 1037, to extend the boundary of the Caribou National Forest to include certain designated lands; add to the Forest all Federally owned lands within a described area; and make other lands in that area subject to the Forest Exchange Act of 1922 (p. 7792). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. LIVESTOCK PRICES. Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted an Amherst, Nebr., Farmers' Union resolution protesting the high prices of cattle, pigs, and sheep (p. 7747).
3. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 5728 (pp. 7807-13). This bill will now be sent to the President. (See also item 20).
4. FEDERAL SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 6355 (pp. 7813-5). This bill will now be sent to the President. (See also item 21).

5. FARM LABOR. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported with an amendment S. 2767; to provide assistance in the recruitment and distribution of farm labor for the increased production, harvesting, and preparation for market of agricultural commodities to meet domestic needs and foreign commitments (S. Rept. 1576) (p. 7738).
6. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee reported with amendments H.R. 6419, the omnibus flood-control bill (S.Rept. 1568) (p. 7738).
7. CONSUMER HIGH PRICES; INFLATION. The Joint Committee on the Economic Report submitted its report on the High prices of consumer goods (S.Rept. 1565) (p.7738).
In submitting the above report Sen. Taft, Ohio, inserted his outline of a proposed anti-inflation program (pp. 7738-9).
8. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Continued debate on S. 2655, the selective service bill (pp. 7726-37, 7747-72, 7765-90, 7793-807, 7815-33).
9. HEALTH. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported without amendment S.Rept. 1571, to continue the study of national health problems (S.Rept. 1571) (p.7738).
10. PERSONNEL; VETERANS' BENEFITS. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with an amendment H.R. 5508, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act so as to provide that a mother is not required to be legally separated from the father of her deceased or disabled ex-serviceman son or ex-servicewoman daughter before such mother receives the benefits of the Veterans' Preference Act; however, the amendment further provides that in order to receive the benefits of the Act the mother shall not have remarried (S.Rept.1561) (p. 7738).
11. PURCHASING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with an amendment S. 1857, to ratify and confirm amendments to certain contracts for the furnish- of petroleum products to the U.S. (S.Rept. 1560) (p. 7737).
12. E.R.P. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Barkley, Ky., inserted and discussed Sen. Vandenberg's (Mich.) statements before the Senate Appropriations Committee on increase of funds for ERP (pp. 7741-7).
- 12a.RECLAMATION. Concurred in House amendments to S. 1987, to authorize Interior Department to construct the Preston Bench project, Idaho, in accordance with the Federal reclamation laws (p.7792). This bill will now be sent to the President.

18. OLEOMARGARINE. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6334, to authorize use of oleomargarine in the armed forces (H. Rept. 2270) (p. 7722).
19. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6500 (p. 7709).
20. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5728 (pp. 7674-5).
21. FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6355 (pp. 7669-74).
22. PERSONNEL. Reps. Price, Ill., and Lyle, Tex., spoke in favor of a pay raise for Federal employees (p. 7667).
23. HOUSING. Rep. LeFevre, N. Y., spoke in favor of S. 866, the T-E-W housing bill (pp. 7711-13).
24. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader Halleck stated: "...it is my view that by the end of next week we can very well conclude the consideration of all of the measures that we ought to pass and that we can afford to pass....I see no reason for the House to do anything other than to continue with its program in the hope that we may conclude action on the measures before us by June 19" (p. 7665).
25. RESEARCH. H. R. 6007, as reported (see Digest 101), provides as follows:
Establishes a National Science Foundation of 24 members and a Director, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Provides for an Executive Committee of the Foundation comprising the Director and 9 other members elected by the members of the Foundation from among their number. Authorizes the Foundation (1) to develop a national policy for promoting basic research and scientific education; (2) to make contracts, grants, and loans for research; (3) to support national-defense research; (4) to award scholarships and fellowships; (5) to foster interchange of information among U. S. and foreign scientists; (6) to correlate the Foundation's program with other public and private research; and (7) to establish such special commissions as the Foundation may from time to time deem advisable. Provides for Divisions of Medical Research; Mathematical, Physical, and Engineering Sciences; Biological Sciences; Scientific Personnel and Education; and such other divisions as the Foundation may deem necessary. Provides for a committee for each division of the Foundation and for special commissions. Provides for the Foundation to maintain a register of scientific and technical personnel. Authorizes the Foundation to enter into contracts or other arrangements with organizations, individuals, other Government agencies, and foreign countries; to receive and use donations; and to publish scientific or technical information. Authorizes the Foundation to cooperate in any international scientific research activities consistent with its purposes. Permits funds to be available for 4 years if obligated during the appropriation year. Prohibits the Foundation from operating laboratories or pilot plants. Permits personnel from other Government agencies to serve on divisional committees and special commissions, but prohibits them from receiving extra pay for such service. States that the Foundation's activities shall supplement, and not supersede, curtail, or limit scientific research or development by other Government agencies. Provides that funds available to any department or agency of the Government for research shall be available for transfer to the Foundation with approval of the head of the department or agency involved. Requires the transfer of the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel from the Labor Department to the Foundation.

BILLS INTRODUCED

26. DISASTER RELIEF. H.R. 6854, by Rep. Wheeler, Ga., to provide emergency aid for the repair, restoration, or reconstruction of public facilities damaged or destroyed by certain catastrophes. To Appropriation Committee. (p. 7723).
H.R. 6855, by Rep. Angell (Ore.), H.R. 6856, by Rep. Norblad (Ore.) and H.R. 6859, by Rep. Mack (Wash.), to authorize the FWA to coordinate emergency activities of Federal agencies in disaster areas and to provide emergency aid, including aid for the repair, restoration, reconstruction, or replacement of public facilities in such areas. To Public Works Committee. (p. 7723)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

27. SOIL CONSERVATION; AACT. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murray, Wis., criticizing adjustment, ACP, and parity payments to a large cotton farm and a large wheat farm and including USDA's letters on the subject (pp. A3846-7, A3859-50).
28. OLEOMARGARINE. Speech in the House by Rep. O'Hara, Minn., opposing repeal of taxes on oleomargarine (p. A3832).
29. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Murray, Wis., inserted a University of Wisconsin Review article, pointing out the soil conservation practices carried on in connection with dairying in Wisconsin (pp. A3857-9).
30. RECLAMATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Harless, Ariz., discussing the advantages of the Central Arizona Project (pp. A3854-6).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Granger, Utah, discussing the proposed Central Utah project (pp. A3862-3).
31. DISASTER RELIEF. Extension of remarks of Rep. Angell, Ore., urging the enactment of relief legislation for the areas struck by the Columbia River flood, and including an Oregon Daily Journal article on the subject (pp. A3859-61).
32. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Rankin, Miss., inserted his recent statement before the Senate Appropriations Committee urging funds for the construction of the Tennessee Tombigbee Inland Waterway (pp. A3827-9).
33. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Teague, Tex., inserted a Teague (Tex.) High School student's winning essay on "The Marshall Plan" (pp. A3838-9).
Rep. Boggs, La., inserted a New Orleans States editorial urging full appropriations for ERP (pp. A3864-5).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Dawson, Utah, in favor of the reduced appropriations voted by the House for ERP (pp. A3865-6).
34. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Spence, Ky., inserted a N.Y. Times editorial favoring extension of the Trade Agreements Act (p. A3864).
35. HOUSING. Extension of remarks of Rep. Javits, N.Y., in favor of the TEW housing bill and including letters on the subject (pp. A3839-40).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Klein, N.Y., in favor of the TEW housing bill (p. A3849).

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for June 10: S. Appropriations, foreign-aid appropriations; conference of agriculture appropriations (ex.); H. Appropriations, price-support discussion (ex.); S. Small Business, Gov't. procurement in ECA program; H. Banking and Currency, Wolcott housing bill; H. Small Business, long-term small business credit; H. Exp. in Exec. Depts., GAO audit-wartime railroad freight vouchers.

Johnson, Ill.
Jones, Wash.
Jonkman
Judd
Kean
Kearney
Kearns
Keating
Keefe
Kerr
Kilburn
Kunkel
Landis
Latham
LeCompte
LeFevre
Lemke
Lewis, Ky.
Lewis, Ohio
Lichtenwalter
Lodge
Love
McCowan
McCulloch
McDonough
McDowell
McGarvey
McGregor
McMahon
McMillen, Ill.
Mack
MacKinnon
Macy
Maloney
Martin, Iowa
Mason
Mathews
Meade, Ky.
Merrow

Meyer
Michener
Miller, Conn.
Miller, Md.
Miller, Nebr.
Mitchell
Morton
Muhlenberg
Mundt
Murray, Wis.
Nicholson
Nodar
Norblad
O'Hara
O'Konski
Patterson
Phillips, Calif.
Plumley
Potter
Potts
Poulson
Ramey
Rankin
Reed, Ill.
Reed, N. Y.
Rees
Reeves
Rich
Riehlman
Rizley
Rogers, Mass.
Rohrbough
Ross
Russell
Sadlak
Sanborn
Sarbacher
Schwabe, Mo.
Schwabe, Okla.

Scott, Hardie
Scott,
Hugh D., Jr.
Scribner
Seely-Brown
Shafer
Simpson, Ill.
Smith, Kans.
Smith, Ohio
Smith, Va.
Smith, Wis.
Snyder
Stefan
Stevenson
Stockman
Stratton
Sundstrom
Taber
Talle
Taylor
Tibbott
Tollefson
Towe
Van Zandt
Votrs
Vursell
Wadsworth
Weichel
Welch
Wheeler
Wigglesworth
Wilson, Ind.
Wolcott
Wolverton
Wood
Woodruff
Youngblood

Pfeifer
Phillips, Tenn.
Ploeser
Robertson
Rockwell
St. George

Scoblick
Sheppard
Short
Simpson, Pa.
Smith, Maine
Stigler

Thomas, N. J.
Twyman
Vail
West
Whitaker
Whittington

So the previous question was ordered.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hartley for, with Mr. King against.
Mr. Thomas of New Jersey for, with Mr. Pfeifer against.
Mr. Halleck for, with Mr. Larcade against.
Mr. Knutson for, with Mr. Buckley against.
Mr. McConnell for, with Mr. Dingell against.
Mr. Leonard W. Hall for, with Mr. Harrison against.
Mr. Short for, with Mr. Byrne of New York against.
Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Kefauver against.
Mr. Ploeser for, with Mr. Bloom against.
Mr. Phillips of Tennessee for, with Mr. Whitaker against.
Mr. Busbey for, with Mr. Blatnik against.
Mr. Carson for, with Mr. Fisher against.
Mr. Dirksen for, with Mr. Boykin against.
Mr. Ellsworth for, with Mrs. Lusk against.
Mr. Horan for, with Mr. Miller of California against.
Mr. Jackson of California for, with Mr. O'Brien against.
Mrs. St. George for, with Mr. Peden against.
Mrs. Smith of Maine for, with Mr. Davis of Tennessee against.
Mr. Twyman for, with Mr. Courtney against.
Mr. Vail for, with Mr. Stigler against.
Mr. Nixon for, with Mr. Sheppard against.
Mr. Clippinger for, with Mr. Harless of Arizona against.
Mr. Rockwell for, with Mr. Dawson of Illinois against.
Mr. Cunningham for, with Mr. Murray of Tennessee against.

MESSRS. STANLEY, ALBERT, BEALL, BONNER, BROOKS, WINSTEAD, and REDDEN changed their vote from "aye" to "no."
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 11: Beginning on page 8, line 19, strike out the balance of page 8, all of pages 9, 10, and 11, down to and including line 3 on page 12.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KEEFE moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 11 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the language of the House amended to read as follows:

"BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY (SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION)

"Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration: For grants to the several States (including Alaska and Hawaii) in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C. 49-491), for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and for grants to the States as authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. III), including, upon the request of any State, the payment of

rental for space made available to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, \$130,000,000, of which not to exceed \$675,000 shall be available to the Federal Security Administrator for necessary expenses in connection with the operation of employment office facilities and services in the District of Columbia and for use in carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 in Puerto Rico: *Provided*, That no State shall be required to make any appropriation as provided in section 5 (a) of said act of June 6, 1933, prior to July 1, 1950: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in section 5 (a) or section 6 of the act of June 6, 1933, or in section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, the Federal Security Administrator shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of each State found to be in compliance with the requirements of the act of June 6, 1933, and with the provisions of section 303 of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of its unemployment compensation law and of its public employment offices: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Federal Security Agency and the Post Office Department shall be used for the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail matter in connection with the administration of unemployment compensation systems and employment services by States receiving grants herefrom.

"In carrying out the provisions of said act of June 6, 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, shall apply.

"Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen: For payments to seamen as authorized by title XIII of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. XIII), \$750,000.

"Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the general administration of the employment service and unemployment compensation programs, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$5,754,000, of which \$2,265,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

"Grants to States, fiscal year 1950: For making, after May 31, 1949, payments to States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, and under the act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1950, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under such title and under such act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appropriation therefor for the fiscal year 1950.

"Effective July 1, 1948, the United States Employment Service, including its functions under title IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, is transferred to the Federal Security Agency, and on and after such date the functions of the Secretary of Labor with respect to the United States Employment Service are transferred to the Federal Security Administrator and shall be performed by him or, under his direction and control, by such officers and employees of the Federal Security Agency as he may designate. There are transferred to the Federal Security Agency, for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this paragraph, the personnel, property, and records of the Department of Labor related to the United States Employment Service, and the balances of such prior appropriations, allocations, and other funds available to the United States Employment Service as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may determine. The provisions of

NAYS—137

Abbott
Abernethy
Albert
Allen, La.
Andrews, Ala.
Bates, Ky.
Battle
Beckworth
Bell
Bland
Boggs, La.
Bonner
Brooks
Brophy
Brown, Ga.
Bryson
Buchanan
Burlison
Cannon
Carroll
Celler
Chapman
Chelf
Colmer
Combs
Cooley
Cooper
Cox
Crosier
Deane
Delaney
Domengeaux
Donohue
Dorn
Douglas
Eberharter
Evins
Fallon
Felghan
Fernandez
Fogarty
Folger
Forand
Garmatz
Gary
Gordon

Gore
Gorski
Granger
Grant, Ala.
Gregory
Hardy
Harris
Hart
Havener
Hays
Hebert
Hedrick
Heffernan
Hobbs
Hollifield
Huber
Hull
Isacson
Jackson, Wash.
Jarman
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N. C.
Karsten, Mo.
Kelley
Kennedy
Keogh
Kilday
Kirwan
Klein
Lanham
Lea
Lesinski
Lucas
Lyle
Lynch
McCormack
McMillan, S. C.
Madden
Mahon
Manasco
Mansfield
Marcantonio
Mills
Monroney
Morgan
Morris

Morrison
Multer
Murdock
Norrell
Norton
Pace
Passman
Patman
Peterson
Philbin
Pickett
Poage
Powell
Preston
Price, Fla.
Price, Ill.
Priest
Rains
Rayburn
Redden
Regan
Richards
Riley
Rivers
Rogers, Fla.
Rooney
Sabath
Sadowski
Sasser
Sikes
Smathers
Somers
Spence
Stanley
Teague
Thomas, Tex.
Thompson
Trimble
Vinson
Walter
Whitten
Williams
Wilson, Tex.
Winstead
Worley

NOT VOTING—65

Barden
Blatnik
Bloom
Boykin
Buckley
Busbey
Byrne, N. Y.
Carson
Clark
Clippinger
Courtney
Cunningham
Davis, Tenn.
Dawson, Ill.
Dingell
Dirksen

Elliot
Ellsworth
Fisher
Hall
Leonard W.
Halleck
Harless, Ariz.
Harrison
Hartley
Hendricks
Horan
Jackson, Calif.
Johnson, Ind.
Johnson, Okla.
Johnson, Tex.
Kee

Kefauver
Kersten, Wis.
Kling
Knutson
Lane
Larcade
Ludlow
Lusk
McConnell
Meade, Md.
Miller, Calif.
Murray, Tenn.
Nixon
O'Brien
O'Toole
Peden

section 9 of the Reorganization Act of 1945 (Public Law 263, 79th Cong.) shall apply to the transfer effected by this paragraph in like manner as if such transfer were a reorganization of the agencies and functions concerned under the provisions of that act."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 25: On page 19, strike out lines 3 to 9, inclusive, and insert the following:

"Terminal leave: On request of the Federal Security Administrator, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer such amounts as may be necessary, but not to exceed a total of \$300,000, from unexpended balances of appropriations for the Federal Security Agency, fiscal year 1948, to an appropriation account to be established for the payment of annual leave of employees separated from the service as a result of transfers or consolidation of functions, or reductions of appropriations provided herein, to remain available until December 31, 1948."

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 25 and agree to the same.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KEEFE moves that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 25 and agree to the same.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5728) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. KEEFE (interrupting the reading of the statement). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the statement of the managers on the part of the House be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this conference report was not made available to any of the Members until about an hour ago. I have not had a chance to read it myself, and I am constrained to object. I think it should be read.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 8, 1948.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 86, noes 24.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 256, nays 109, not voting 65, as follows:

[Roll No. 98]

YEAS—256

Abbott	Fellows	McCulloch
Abernethy	Fenton	McDonough
Allen, Calif.	Fernandez	McDowell
Allen, Ill.	Fisher	McGarvey
Andersen,	Fletcher	McGregor
H. Carl	Foot	McMahon
Anderson, Calif.	Fuller	McMillan, S. C.
Andresen,	Gallagher	McMillen, Ill.
August H.	Gamble	Mack
Andrews, N.Y.	Gathings	MacKinnon
Arends	Gavin	Macy
Arnold	Gearhart	Mahon
Auchincloss	Gillette	Maloney
Bakewell	Gillie	Martin, Iowa
Banta	Goff	Mason
Barrett	Goodwin	Mathews
Bates, Mass.	Gore	Meade, Ky.
Beall	Gossett	Meade, Md.
Beckworth	Graham	Merrill
Bender	Granger	Meyer
Bennett, Mich.	Grant, Ala.	Michener
Bennett, Mo.	Grant, Ind.	Miller, Conn.
Bishop	Gregory	Miller, Md.
Blackney	Griffiths	Miller, Nebr.
Boggs, Del.	Gross	Mitchell
Boykin	Gwynn, N. Y.	Morton
Bradley	Gwynne, Iowa	Muhlenberg
Bramblett	Hagen	Mundt
Brehm	Hale	Murray, Wls.
Brophy	Hall,	Nicholson
Brown, Ohio	Edwin Arthur	Nodar
Buck	Halleck	Norblad
Buffett	Hand	O'Hara
Bulwinkle	Hardy	Patman
Burke	Harness, Ind.	Patterson
Burleson	Harvey	Phillips, Calif.
Butler	Hedrick	Pickett
Byrnes, Wis.	Hertel	Potter
Canfield	Heselton	Potts
Case, N. J.	Hess	Poulson
Case, S. Dak.	Hill	Price, Fla.
Chadwick	Hinshaw	Ramey
Chapman	Hoeven	Reed, Ill.
Chelf	Hoffman	Reed, N. Y.
Chenoweth	Holmes	Rees
Chiperfield	Hope	Reeves
Church	Hull	Regan
Clason	Jenison	Rich
Clevenger	Jenkins, Ohio	Riehlman
Coffin	Jenkins, Pa.	Rizley
Cole, Kans.	Jennings	Rockwell
Cole, Mo.	Johnson, Calif.	Rogers, Fla.
Cole, N. Y.	Johnson, Ill.	Rogers, Mass.
Cooley	Jones, Wash.	Rohrbough
Cooper	Jonkman	Ross
Corbett	Judd	Russell
Cotton	Kean	Sadlak
Coudert	Kearney	Sanborn
Cox	Kearns	Sarbacher
Cravens	Keating	Schwabe, Mo.
Crawford	Keefe	Schwabe, Okla.
Crow	Kerr	Scott, Hardie
Curtis	Kilburn	Scott,
Dague	Kilday	Hugh D., Jr.
Davis, Wls.	Knutson	Scrivner
Dawson, Utah	Kunkel	Seely-Brown
Devitt	Landis	Shafer
D'Ewart	Latham	Short
Dirksen	LeCompte	Sikes
Dolliver	LeFevre	Simpson, Ill.
Dondero	Lemke	Simpson, Pa.
Doughton	Lewis, Ky.	Smith, Kans.
Eaton	Lewis, Ohio	Smith, Ohio
Ellis	Lichtenwalter	Smith, Va.
Elsaesser	Lodge	Smith, Wls.
Elston	Love	Snyder
Engel, Mich.	McCowan	Stanley

Stefan
Stevenson
Stockman
Stratton
Sundstrom
Taber
Talle
Taylor
Teague
Thompson

Tibbott
Tollefson
Towe
Van Zandt
Vorys
Vursell
Wadsworth
Walter
Weichel
Welch

Whitten
Wigglesworth
Wilson, Ind.
Wilson, Tex.
Wolcott
Wolverton
Woodruff
Worley
Youngblood

NAYS—109

Albert	Garmatz	Morris
Allen, La.	Gary	Morrison
Andrews, Ala.	Gordon	Multer
Angell	Gorski	Murdock
Battle	Harris	Norton
Bland	Harrison	O'Konski
Boggs, La.	Hart	Pace
Bonner	Havener	Passman
Brooks	Hebert	Peterson
Brown, Ga.	Heffernan	Philbin
Bryson	Hobbs	Poage
Buchanan	Holifield	Powell
Byrne, N. Y.	Huber	Preston
Camp	Isacson	Price, Ill.
Cannon	Jackson, Wash.	Priest
Carroll	Jarman	Rains
Celler	Javits	Rankin
Colmer	Jones, Ala.	Redden
Combs	Jones, N. C.	Richards
Crosser	Karsten, Mo.	Riley
Davis, Ga.	Kelley	Rivers
Dawson, Ill.	Kennedy	Rooney
Deane	Keogh	Sabath
Delaney	Kirwan	Sadowski
Dingell	Klein	Sasser
Domeneaux	Lanham	Smathers
Donohue	Lesinski	Somers
Dorn	Lucas	Spence
Durham	Lynch	Thomas, Tex.
Eberhart	McCormack	Trimble
Engle, Calif.	Madden	Vinson
Fallon	Manasco	Wheeler
Feighan	Mansfield	Williams
Fogarty	Marcanonio	Winstead
Folger	Mills	Wood
Forand	Monroney	
Fulton	Morgan	

NOT VOTING—65

Barden	Hartley	Nixon
Bates, Ky.	Hays	Norrell
Bell	Hendricks	O'Brien
Blatnik	Horan	O'Toole
Bloom	Jackson, Calif.	Peden
Bolton	Jensen	Pfeifer
Buckley	Johnson, Ind.	Phillips, Tenn.
Busbey	Johnson, Okla.	Ploeser
Carson	Johnson, Tex.	Plumley
Clark	Kee	Rayburn
Clippinger	Kefauver	Robertson
Courtney	Kersten, Wls.	St. George
Cunningham	King	Scoblick
Davis, Tenn.	Lane	Sheppard
Douglas	Larcade	Smith, Maine
Elliott	Lea	Stigler
Ellsworth	Ludlow	Thomas, N. J.
Evins	Lusk	Twyman
Flannagan	Lyle	Vail
Hall,	McConnell	West
Leonard W.	Miller, Calif.	Whitaker
Harless, Ariz.	Murray, Tenn.	Whittington

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hartley for, with Mr. King against.
Mr. Thomas of New Jersey for, with Mr. Pfeifer against.

Mrs. Smith of Maine for, with Mr. Buckley against.

Mr. Leonard W. Hall for, with Mr. Miller of California against.

Mr. Cunningham for, with Mr. O'Brien against.

Mr. McConnell for, with Mr. Peden against.
Mrs. St. George for, with Mrs. Douglas against.

Mr. Ploeser for, with Mr. Hays against.
Mr. Jackson of California for, with Mr. Kefauver against.

Mr. Carson for, with Mr. Blatnik against.
Mr. Busbey for, with Mr. Bloom against.

Mr. Plumley for, with Mr. Sheppard against.
Mr. Scoblick for, with Mr. O'Toole against.

Mr. Jensen for, with Mr. Stigler against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Phillips of Tennessee with Mr. Lane.
Mrs. Bolton with Mr. Whitaker.

Mr. Ellsworth with Mr. Evins.
Mr. Clippinger with Mr. Murray of Tennessee.
Mr. Kersten of Wisconsin with Mr. Davis of Tennessee.
Mr. Horan with Mr. Harless of Arizona.
Mr. Vail with Mr. Barden.
Mr. Twyman with Mr. Bates of Kentucky.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 9: On page 4, line 14, strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$4,250,000."

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KEEFE moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed to be inserted by said amendment, insert "\$4,073,000."

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

[Mr. MONRONEY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

VETERANS' FLIGHT TRAINING

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, several times during this session of Congress, attempts have been made to abolish the veterans' flight training program from the public law generally known as the GI bill of rights. To date, I and other Members have successfully opposed such measures.

I now find that this proposal appears in the independent offices bill, now before the Congress.

As chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee dealing with the Civil Aeronautics Administration and as a member of the joint congressional aviation policy board, lately dissolved, I feel that I am qualified to pass on to the House my considered opinion of this rider in the independent offices bill.

First, however, I should like to point out that wise economy in Government has no closer friend in the Congress than this member, as the various agencies of Government for which my committee appropriates money would promptly verify. But just as I am a foe of unbridled Federal spending, so am I the enemy of false economy. And false economy is most certainly the label which must be affixed to any measure that would remove the veterans' flight training program from the GI bill. Let me tell you why.

Reasonable objections can certainly be raised over parts of the veterans' training program. It is difficult for me to believe that instruction in, for example, ballroom dancing makes any contribution to the welfare of either the veteran or this country. However, those who compare ballroom dancing with flight training, I am afraid have devoted little study or thought to the latter.

It seems ridiculous to me that a Congress which on the one hand is authorizing this Government to spend billions of dollars for an Air Force; which may act on a bill to draft young men into the military service; is on the other hand proposing a measure that would abolish a program which already has trained thousands of men as pilots.

The GI flight-training program is expensive—yes. But it is not nearly as expensive as it would be to draft, feed, clothe, and give these same men comparable training in the air. Flight training is far more than just a hobby for our ex-servicemen. The GI program is giving this country a valuable pool of young men trained in the fundamentals of aviation—the theory of flight, navigation, meteorology, radio, maintenance, and so forth. The program is giving us this reserve at a time, which this Congress has officially admitted, when such a reserve is of inestimable value to this Nation's security.

The age of air travel is upon us. And yet the aviation industry of the United States of America is struggling under a burden which some, with this measure, would increase. Thousands of small airfields over the country would have to shut down if this measure were to become law. These small airfields will some day become part of a vital network of air transportation—unless we kill them off.

It would be false economy indeed to remove this flight-training program at a time when our aviation industry is tottering; at a time when more people need to be made air-minded; at a time when we are attempting to build a strong peacetime Air Force.

Knowing this, can any thinking Member of this House think for a moment of abolishing this GI flight-training program?

The obvious and logical answer is emphatically "No."

HOME OWNERS' LOAN ACT

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2798) to amend section 5, Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree

to the Senate amendment, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. WOLCOTT, GAMBLE, SMITH of Ohio, KUNKEL, SPENCE, BROWN of Georgia, and PATMAN.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill H. R. 6570.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs may sit during the session of the House today during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

SUPPLEMENTAL INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6829) making supplemental appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be confined to the bill and consume not to exceed 2½ hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MONRONEY. This bill is not being brought in under a rule, it is being brought in under the regular right of the Committee on Appropriations?

The SPEAKER. A rule has already been adopted waiving points of order against the bill or any of the provisions contained therein.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6829, with Mr. JENKINS of Ohio in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill comes to you with the unanimous support of the subcommittee in charge of the bill and, so far as I know, with the unanimous support of the Committee on Appropriations as a whole.

The bill passed in February with reference to the independent offices made provision for some 30 agencies carrying a total of something less than \$1,000,000,000.

This bill makes provision for six agencies carrying a total of about \$5,800,000,000 or \$504,570,000, or 8 percent, below the budget estimates.

I shall run briefly over the six agencies, invoice and the action recommended in each instance.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

Your committee recommends an appropriation for 8 months amounting to \$340,000 as compared with an appropriation on a 12 months basis for the current year of \$445,000, an estimated expenditure of \$410,000.

The cut recommended amounts to \$105,000, the amount allowed being approximately the same on a monthly basis as for the current year \$60,000,000 for liquidation expenses is recommended for inclusion in the bill.

HOUSING EXPEDITER

Your committee recommends an appropriation of something over \$15,000,000 as compared with a request of \$20,500,000, a reduction of \$5,327,000.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield briefly.

Mr. JAVITS. It is a question entirely upon the item for the office of the Housing Expediter. I notice the reduction of the committee has voted is of a sum of approximately \$4,000,000 for so-called liquidation expenses, assuming that the Housing and Rent Control Act runs only until April 1, 1949, and the agency will be liquidated thereafter. I rise to ask whether or not the gentleman has questioned the witnesses. I do not find it in the RECORD, as to whether, if the agency takes that cut it will prorate it over the 9 months? In other words, the agency will not assume that it will ultimately get the money, but will reduce the \$15,000,000 appropriated by what it estimates to be the cost of liquidation, and therefore materially cripple Rent Control Administration, which the people of my district are vitally interested in sustaining unimpaired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. There is no intention of crippling rent control in any sense of the word. The appropriation recommended is made available on a 9-month basis. The \$4,132,000 to which the gentleman refers is a reduction in funds suggested for liquidation expenses, which at the end of 9 months can be taken care of in the event it is determined not to extend the life of the agency.

Mr. JAVITS. Can the gentleman assure us that the agency itself will not operate on the theory that it must deduct that liquidation money from the \$15,000,000 appropriated?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think it is very clear that the intention of the committee is that the agency shall operate

on the funds recommended, for a period of 9 months, and that the liquidation expenses, if any, will be provided for at a later date.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. COLE of New York. I notice the gentleman passed over the item of the Atomic Energy Commission. Is the gentleman going to return to that later?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I expect to deal with each of the six agencies briefly. I mentioned the two smallest ones first, in order to dispose of them.

The cut reflects not only the item to which the gentleman from New York has referred, but \$195,000 in penalty mail, and as to the balance, a reduction in the number of investigators requested. The agency had 44 investigators on the pay roll as of April 1. This appropriation will permit it to have 358 investigators during the remaining 9 months of its existence.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

This agency requested an appropriation of \$550,000,000, together with contract authorizations amounting to \$400,000,000, an over-all total of \$950,000,000. This compares with cash in the current year to the extent of \$259,000,000, and contract authorizations to the extent of \$400,000,000, or an over-all total of \$659,000,000.

Your committee recommends an appropriation in the amount of \$501,850,000 and, in addition, the full amount requested in respect to contract authorizations, \$400,000,000, or an over-all total of \$901,850,000, a cut of \$48,150,000.

Your committee appreciates the vital importance of the work of this agency particularly at this time under existing world conditions. It desires, of course, to see the maximum results attained by the agency in the military field.

At the same time, Mr. Chairman, I think it must be stated to the House that your committee has been unable to obtain the type of information which it desired to obtain and which it felt it was reasonable to ask, from the Atomic Energy Commission. Moreover, your committee has been unable to escape the conviction that this agency has been operating on a basis of lavish expenditure.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. As a member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, it is my understanding that one of the clerks of your committee has been cleared so that any information that is available to members of the Commission might be made available to members of the House Committee on Appropriations. I would like to ask you whether or not that employee of your committee has been cleared and has been able to furnish you with any information that you felt you should have.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I will say to my colleague from Pennsylvania that the committee had as an investigator one of the outstanding members of the certified public accountants profession in America. He was, as he necessarily had to be, cleared, in order to work with the Atomic

Energy Commission. Nevertheless, neither he nor the members of the committee were able to obtain the character of information which they sought to obtain, as I will develop in just a moment in the course of these remarks.

I want to call attention in passing to the fact that a year ago the agency was literally hardly able to furnish any information in regard to available funds, in regard to obligations, in regard to personnel, either on the rolls or in contemplation, or in regard to the detailed duties or salaries of the personnel.

Under date of April 29 I addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Commission. I put aside entirely funds requested in respect to the manufacture of the bomb and the manufacture of plant facilities for the bomb. I picked out at the suggestion of our investigator important items aggregating about \$255,000,000 and requested the Commission to give me a list of these items, which were primarily research and development and housing-construction items, in the order of priority, as to necessity, importance, or desirability—an ordinary break-down such as any business would make if it were about to embark on a program of expansion with limited funds.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include a copy of my letter at this point in the RECORD:

NEW YORK, April 27, 1948.

HON. RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH,
Appropriations Committee,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WIGGLESWORTH: Last Thursday, April 22, I had occasion to discuss with four of the five members of the Atomic Energy Commission, viz, Chairman Lillenthal and Commissioners Strauss, Wymack, and Pike, the matter of a supplementary presentation of certain of the items included in the Commission's budgetary request for the fiscal year 1949; such a supplementary presentation (dealing with amounts of proposed obligation) as I had previously discussed with Chairman TABER and yourself. On the day following this conference I submitted to the Commission's assistant budget officer an analyzed restatement of proposed fiscal year 1949 obligations (aggregating approximately \$685,000,000), which showed items aggregating somewhat over \$250,000,000 as being the kind of proposed expenditures as to which I was confident the work of the Appropriations Committee would be considerably facilitated by means of a supplementary statement in which the Commission would express its opinion with regard to the relative priority—from the viewpoint of necessity, importance, desirability, etc.—of the various items comprised in such a group. Insofar as research and development items are concerned, such viewpoint might possibly also reflect the degree of expectancy of success with regard to such undertakings, ranging, say, from a feeling of a reasonable hope of success, on the one end, to something like taking a gamble, on the other.

In my discussion with the Commission, I indicated, by way of example, that of this aggregate of items for this sort of analysis there was the proposed expenditure for substantially rebuilding the community facilities at Oak Ridge, as to which the fiscal year 1949 proposal contained an obligation amount of approximately \$35,000,000. Admitting my approach to be wholly that of a layman without the benefit of the technical knowledge which the Commission commanded, I raised the question of whether, in the further development of nuclear science,

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hatch	Murray
Baldwin	Hawkes	Myers
Ball	Hayden	O'Connor
Barkley	Hickenlooper	O'Daniel
Brewster	Hill	O'Mahoney
Bricker	Hoey	Pepper
Buck	Holland	Revercomb
Butler	Ives	Robertson, Va.
Byrd	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson, Wyo.
Cain	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Capehart	Kem	Saltonstall
Capper	Kilgore	Smith
Chavez	Knowland	Sparkman
Cooper	Langer	Stennis
Cordon	Lodge	Stewart
Donnell	Lucas	Taft
Dworshak	McClellan	Taylor
Eastland	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Eaton	McGrath	Thye
Ellender	McKellar	Tydings
Feazel	McMahon	Umstead
Ferguson	Malone	Vandenberg
Flanders	Martin	Watkins
Fulbright	Maybank	Wherry
George	Millikin	Wiley
Green	Moore	Williams
Gurney	Morse	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-one Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], as modified. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], and the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is detained on official business and is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON], who is also detained on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay," and the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea."

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] is unavoidably detained and is paired with the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Wisconsin would vote "Yea", and the Senator from Texas would vote "nay."

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are detained on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] would vote "nay."

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

I announce further that on this vote the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], who would vote "nay" if present, is paired with the Senator from Wisconsin

[Mr. McCARTHY], who would vote "yea" if present.

The result was announced—yeas 24, nays 57, as follows:

YEAS—24

Brewster	Johnson, Colo.	Taft
Bricker	Kem	Taylor
Butler	Langer	Vandenberg
Capehart	Malone	Watkins
Capper	Millikin	Wherry
Eaton	Moore	Wiley
Ferguson	Revercomb	Williams
Hickenlooper	Robertson, Wyo.	Young

NAYS—57

Aiken	Gurney	Maybank
Baldwin	Hatch	Morse
Ball	Hawkes	Murray
Barkley	Hayden	Myers
Buck	Hill	O'Connor
Byrd	Hoey	O'Daniel
Cain	Holland	O'Mahoney
Chavez	Ives	Pepper
Cooper	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson, Va.
Cordon	Kilgore	Russell
Donnell	Knowland	Saltonstall
Dworshak	Lodge	Smith
Eastland	Lucas	Sparkman
Ellender	McClellan	Stennis
Feazel	McFarland	Stewart
Flanders	McGrath	Thomas, Utah
Fulbright	McKellar	Thye
George	McMahon	Tydings
Green	Martin	Umstead

NOT VOTING—15

Bridges	Jenner	Thomas, Okla.
Brooks	McCarran	Tobey
Bushfield	McCarthy	Wagner
Connally	Magnuson	White
Downey	Reed	Wilson

So Mr. CAPEHART's amendment, as modified, was rejected.

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER. For a privileged matter, the Senator from California is recognized.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I submit a conference report and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The conference report will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the conference report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5728) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5, 10, 11, 12, 16, and 20.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 4, 13, 14, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,015,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$320,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$115,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$207,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$648,850"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 9.

WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

FRANK B. KEEFE,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
GEO. B. SCHWABE,
RALPH E. CHURCH,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the conference report.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not object to taking up the conference report, but would the Senator mind explaining briefly what the House bill carried in the way of appropriations, and also in regard to transfers of the service from one department to another, and what the Senate did, and what the conferees have done?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I shall do that. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks the statement on the part of the House managers which appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on June 8, relative to this bill, and then the same request just prior to the time we take up the next bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5728) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 1 strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the language providing for

the performance in the Office of the Secretary of the union-registration functions of the Secretary under title I of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947. The effect of this action on the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary, is to delete \$75,000 applicable to the transferred function and provide an increase of \$75,000 for functions and activities remaining in the Office of the Secretary as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2 appropriates \$1,015,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor, instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,031,555 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3 strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the language in the appropriation for the Bureau of Labor Standards referring to industrial health activities.

Amendment No. 4 inserts the provision of the Senate providing for the performance in the Bureau of Labor Standards of the union-registration functions of the Secretary under title I of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947.

Amendment No. 5 strikes out the provision of the Senate in the appropriation for the Bureau of Labor Standards providing for the performance in that Bureau of certain youth research and employment functions under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Amendment No. 6 appropriates \$320,000 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards, instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House and \$450,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount recommended for this item includes \$90,000 and \$30,000, respectively, for the union-registration functions and the Federal-State Cooperation Branch instead of \$97,288 and \$40,412, respectively, as proposed by the Senate. While no specific allocation has been allowed for the Reports and Public Service Branch of the Bureau, it is not the intent of the managers on the part of the House and Senate to prohibit continuation, within the several allocations approved for the Bureau, of those activities heretofore included in such branch which are ancillary and essential to conduct of the basic safety and labor standards activities provided for.

Amendment No. 7 appropriates \$115,00 for penalty mail costs of the Department, instead of \$105,000 as proposed by the House and \$130,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8 appropriates \$207,500 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, instead of \$415,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9, relating to salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 10 appropriates \$274,200 for salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau, as proposed by the House instead of \$326,735 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11 strikes out the provision of the Senate limiting the functions of the Wage and Hour Division with respect to certain activities under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Amendment No. 12 appropriates \$5,000,000 for salaries and expenses, Wage and Hour Division, as proposed by the House, instead of \$4,887,700 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Amendments Nos. 13 and 14 appropriate \$1,400,000 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employees' Compensation, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,371,200 as proposed by the House, of which amount not to exceed \$41,000 may be allocated for expenses of the Employees' Compensation Board of Appeals as proposed by the Senate instead of \$36,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 15 and 16 appropriate \$1,900,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of Education, instead of \$1,796,700 as proposed by the House and \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, and restore the provision of the

House providing that not less than \$487,400 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education. The amount recommended for this appropriation includes funds needed to maintain present staff and an additional amount for printing as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17 inserts the provision of the Senate limiting payments to States for vocational rehabilitation for the first quarter of fiscal year 1950 to an amount not exceeding the corresponding figure for such purpose for the first quarter of fiscal year 1949.

Amendment No. 18 appropriates \$648,850 for salaries and expenses, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, instead of \$622,700 as proposed by the House and \$675,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 19 and 20 appropriate \$40,000,000 to liquidate obligations incurred under contract authorizations for grants to States for hospital construction as proposed by the Senate instead of \$60,000,000 as proposed by the House, and authorize allotments to the States for fiscal year 1949 on the basis of \$75,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$65,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Amendment No. 21 appropriates \$9,400,000 for salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations Board, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,200,000 as proposed by the House. Although the language of the appropriation as finally recommended permits apportionment of the appropriation for obligation during the first 7 months of fiscal year 1949, the managers on the part of the House and Senate desire to emphasize that such language is permissive only and not a mandate to allocate the full amount to that period, and that they are recommending \$9,400,000 as being adequate to handle during the first 9 months of fiscal year 1949 the work load projected in the President's budget estimate.

Amendment No. 22 inserts the provision of the Senate prohibiting use of the appropriation of the National Labor Relations Board in actions or procedures relating to agricultural laborers.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 23 appropriates \$2,940,000 for salaries and expenses, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,540,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 24 appropriates \$150,000 for expenses of boards of inquiry appointed pursuant to section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE VII—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

Amendment No. 25 rescinds \$10,000 of the appropriation for civilian war benefits, Federal Security Agency, 1948, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$15,000 as proposed by the House.

FRANK B. KEEFE,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
GEO. B. SCHWABE,
RALPH E. CHURCH,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I should like to say to the able Senator from Kentucky, the minority leader, that perhaps we should look at both the bills together, because in the normal course of events the two bills would have been handled as one bill. However, because of the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1, which at that time had not been acted upon by the two Houses of Congress, the House Appropriations Committee decided to divide the bill, to contain the Federal Security portion of it and the matter relat-

ing to the USES in the second bill, which is known as the supplemental bill, and which I shall take up immediately following this one.

The basic differences between the two Houses were (1) in the amount of appropriations. I can say generally speaking that the Senate considerably increased the House appropriations in the bill which passed this body. In the conference generally speaking the amount that we came out with was substantially about halfway between the House figure and the Senate figure. That is not true in all cases. In the Bureau of Labor Statistics the House had originally cut the amount to \$2,500,000. The Senate had increased the amount to \$4,250,000. We came out of conference with \$4,073,000, which is the amount the Bureau had to operate on this year. So in that case we more nearly approached the Senate figure.

The basic change was in the United States Employment Service. As it now stands, the USES is in the Department of Labor. Under the statutes as they now exist, had peace been declared, 6 months after the declaration of the ending of the war the USES would have reverted to the Federal Security Agency and would have been under the Social Security Administrator. The testimony before the Committee on Appropriations in both the Senate and the House of Representatives indicated, I think, almost without exception that everyone agreed that ultimately the USES and the unemployment compensation should be tied in together. There was a difference of opinion as to where they might preferably be tied. The Department of Labor felt they should be in the Department of Labor. There were others who felt, and the House position was, that the two should be combined and then set up as a separate bureau outside the Social Security Administration. After a full and free conference and recognizing the fact that we have two Houses of Congress, and, as the able Senator from Kentucky know perhaps better than any other man on the floor of the Senate, there has to be a give-and-take in order to reach a compromise decision, so that legislation can go through.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. If the Senator will just let me continue. The other basic change which we made was in the so-called rider that appeared in the House bill. We felt the rider would adversely affect the Government employees whose union leaders had not accepted that particular provision of the Taft-Hartley Act. Employees would be penalized, particularly in the Government Printing Office where the ITU has not complied with certain sections of the law. They are not required to comply with it unless they want to take advantage of the National Labor Relations Act of 1947.

So we struck out the rider and the conference committee agreed with the Senate's position in that regard.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I should like to make this preliminary observation. I have always felt that USES ought to be in the Department of Labor, and I was opposed to its transfer to Social Security. But that transfer has been made. As I understand, it has been relegated to a comparatively unimportant position in the division of employment of the Social Security Service, which seems to minimize the importance of USES. In addition to that, some of its functions were transferred by the Senate to the States prior to the adoption of the legislation which is now the subject of conference. The amount of money provided in grants to the States has been reduced by approximately \$15,000,000. Is that correct?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will say to the Senator from Kentucky that the House allowed for the combined amount of grants \$123,000,000. The budget estimate had been \$145,000,000. The Senate had allowed \$136,500,000. We have come out of conference with a figure of \$130,000,000, which is a substantial increase over the amount allowed by the House, but is below the figure fixed by the Senate. It is approximately halfway between the two positions.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not want to delay consideration of the conference report. I am sorry that the report comes in apparently in a form which I regard as representing too great a yielding on the part of the Senate conferees. I am thoroughly familiar with the necessity of making concessions on both sides. USES has been one of my pet legislative policies ever since it was established. I have always felt that unemployment was a national problem that should be dealt with as such, and for that reason I objected originally to the transfer of some of the functions of USES to the States because of the different standards established in the different States and the results involved. But that is water over the dam. I shall not argue about that now. I do regret, however, that in the process of transferring that agency it has apparently been regarded as somewhat of an unimportant adjunct to the social-security organization. Instead of standing out as an important agency whose function is to endeavor to find jobs for unemployed persons, it has been given a subordinate position. I hope that my fears will not be realized, and that as a subordinate agency away down the line in the social-security establishment, its importance will not be overlooked, especially if there should come a time when there should be great unemployment. At present that does not present an acute problem, because we have widespread and universal employment. There are nearly 61,000,000 persons gainfully employed in the United States. Whether we can hope for a continuation of that condition is speculative. As our population increases I hope the proportionate employment will increase. But if there should come a reaction, a recession, or a slump of any kind which would involve large unemployment, I do not

believe the Federal Government could escape its responsibility as a national agency in dealing with a national problem. If it should become really acute, the people of this country will demand, as they did heretofore, that the problem be dealt with from a national standpoint.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will say to the able Senator from Kentucky that I do not yield to him in having a desire to see USES do a good job. I agree with him fully that not only in hard times, but I think, in time when employment is at a high level, USES has an important job to do, because in times such as the present, when we have a high turn-over in positions, USES can perform a very useful job for the worker and for industry. I do not believe its transfer will fundamentally adversely affect the work of USES. I will say to the able Senator, as I am sure he already knows, that in all the States, I believe, save one, it has been the policy to combine unemployment compensation work and the employment service so that there will be the closest type of coordination between those two agencies.

We were faced with the problem that the Senate and the House of Representatives had, by affirmative action, determined that they would not combine the two in the Department of Labor. The bill contains appropriations amounting to \$1,866,053,700, a large part of that amount being in social-security payments and in pay rolls of Government employees. We are approaching the adjustment period, and under the circumstances, I felt, as one Senate conferee, and I am sure the other conferees felt the same way, that we had to maintain the Senate's position as fully as we could without producing an absolute deadlock. The bill, as it comes out of conference, fairly represents a compromise position between the two Houses of Congress. Under our representative system of Government, I am sure the Senator will agree with me that if the two Houses sit at arms length and neither House yields, we would jeopardize the entire bill itself.

Mr. BARKLEY. I fully appreciate that. I would also be fair enough to say that I think some of the present difficulties involved in the conference report are probably chargeable to the Senate itself by reason of the action which it took in regard to the bill, which the conferees of the Senate had to represent in conference.

I shall not delay consideration of the conference report, but I should like, if the Senator will permit at this time, to ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my comment on the subject three pages involving a comparison of the appropriations and also involving some comment upon the effect of the transfer of USES and its location as a part of the social-security establishment.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Effects of H. R. 6355, Federal Security Agency supplemental appropriation, 1949

	Salaries and expenses	Grants to States
1. Original 1949 Budget request:		
USES.....	\$5,270,000	\$72,000,000
BES.....	1,150,000	73,650,000
2. House action: Combined appropriation for USES and BES.....	5,312,000	123,000,000
(Provided for transfer of USES to FSA to be combined with BES in a new bureau under the Federal Security Administration.)		
3. Senate action:		
USES.....	5,000,000	68,000,000
BES.....	1,196,671	63,500,000
(Eliminated House reorganization rider and reinstituted USES in Department of Labor.)		
4. Conference report: Combined appropriation for USES and BES.....	5,754,000	130,000,000
(Provides transfer of USES to Social Security Administration as a division of the existing Bureau of Employment Security.)		
5. Earmarking in conference report:		
For all Employment Service administration functions.....		\$4,754,000
For veterans' employment service.....	\$2,265,000	
For farm placement.....	495,000	
For all other USES administrative functions.....	1,994,000	
For Unemployment Compensation.....		1,000,000

EFFECTS OF CONFERENCE ACTION ON FEDERAL SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION, 1949 (H. R. 6355)

This conference action contains three major features:

1. It would transfer the United States Employment Service from the United States Department of Labor to the Federal Security Agency's Social Security Administration. There it would become a division of the Bureau of Employment Security.

2. It would reduce the appropriation from the amount requested for grants to the States for both unemployment compensation and employment service programs by \$15,650,000.

3. After making specific exemptions for the Veterans' Employment Service and the Farm Placement Service, it would reduce the budget request of the United States Employment Service by \$516,000, or more than 20 percent.

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION

1. Through substantive legislation in an appropriation measure, the United States Employment Service is reduced in status from a Bureau to a Division in the Bureau of Employment Security in the Social Security Administration. Thus, the USES is submerged by being reduced two organizational levels.

2. The bill would reverse the position taken by both Houses of Congress last month that any reorganization of the employment service and unemployment compensation should not be undertaken until the completion of the Hoover committee investigation.

3. Executive Order No. 9617, which placed the United States Employment Service in the United States Department of Labor, would be set aside.

4. Emphasis on job-finding functions at the local office level are endangered by lack of accountability for expenditure of identifiable employment-service funds.

5. The transfer and reorganization of the employment service would be undertaken at a time when serious manpower problems for national security and agricultural production exist.

BUDGET DEDUCTIONS

1. The reduction of State grants by \$15,650,000 will require staff reductions in the States and the closing of some local offices, and the curtailment of some essential functions at a time when both agricultural and industrial recruitment and placement activities need to be expanded. This comes when administrative costs, including rents, salaries, and equipment are rising rapidly.

2. Federal expenditures for the Veterans' Employment Service and farm placement program are excluded from any budget reduction, so that a 20-percent cut would have to be made in the remaining parts of the United States Employment Service upon which these two programs are in large measure dependent for technical and program services. (The USES was cut 57 percent last year, which brought the organization down to where it is smaller now than it was in 1941.)

3. United States Employment Service staff would be reduced so as to make it impossible to meet fully the requirements of other Federal agencies responsible for the national security programs (for example, coordination of manpower resources with expanding production requirements).

4. The bill would curtail services rendered to the States by the United States Employment Service in the field of coordination of local employment office activities and gearing these activities to national needs.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I should like to ask the Senator from California two or three questions. I have not had an opportunity to study the report, but, as the Senator knows, I always try to lay my facts on top of the table.

When word of the conference report reached me this afternoon certain representations were made regarding it, and I simply want to check up on those representations to make certain that I have been correctly informed.

My first question is, is the effect of the conference report to transfer the United States Employment Service from the Department of Labor to a divisional status in the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Administration?

Mr. KNOWLAND. That is correct.

Mr. MORSE. Is the effect of that transfer to accomplish the result by way of a legislative rider on an appropriation bill?

Mr. KNOWLAND. That the action is in effect a legislative rider on an appropriation bill, in frankness I would have to agree with the Senator from Oregon. That is the way, I might say, the bill came to the Senate from the House of Representatives, except that it had provided for the setting up of a separate bureau outside and apart from the Social Security Administration.

As the Senator from Oregon knows, and as I have already mentioned in my discussion with the Senator from Kentucky, the law as it now stands on the statute books provides that within 6 months after the war has ended and peace has been declared, the USES would, under existing statutes, revert to the Federal Security Administration.

Mr. MORSE. I think the Senator from California knows that, as a general policy, the junior Senator from Oregon does not approve of legislation by way of riders on appropriation bills, because I think there is always a great danger of abuse in such procedure, especially in the closing days of a Congress. I wonder if the Senator, so long as I am using his time now, will extend me the courtesy of making a parliamentary inquiry on that point. If I not, I shall be glad to wait and use my own time.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator for that purpose.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I raise a parliamentary inquiry, in view of the answer to my second question, so kindly given me by the Senator from California, as to whether or not a conference report that contains a legislative rider is subject to a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the opinion of the Chair it is, but the pending conference report does not contain a legislative rider, as the Chair understands. The provision was inserted on the floor of the House as an amendment to the bill.

Mr. MORSE. The answer of the Senator from California then should be interpreted, as to this particular section of the conference report, that is has the effect of a legislative rider, although technically in fact it is not a legislative rider because it was inserted in the bill on the floor of the House. Is that the parliamentary situation?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. MORSE. I am glad I raised the point of order, because I wish to assure the Senator from California, and I want to make clear for the record, that if I had had a point of order I could have stood on, I would have raised it, because of my devotion to the policy I have stated.

Mr. KNOWLAND. If the Senator will yield for a moment, I will say that I do not think the Senator from Oregon feels any stronger than does the Senator from California regarding the use of so-called legislative riders. It was not only because of the way I felt about the other rider to which I have referred, relative to the nonpayment of employees because their officers had not complied with certain sections of the National Labor Relations Act of 1947. The law did not compel them to comply. In the case of the Government Printing Office employees, there was no reason for them to do so. Not only did I disagree with the principle of the thing, but I also felt that it had no place as a legislative rider in an appropriation bill, and for that reason the Senate committee struck it out, the Senate sustained our action, and we were able to sustain our action in conference.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield to me a moment to give a notice?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I desire to give notice at this time to the Members of the Senate that later, before the session closes today, I hope to have opportunity to ask unanimous consent of the Senate to consider a resolution for

relief purposes in connection with the present flood emergency in the Pacific Northwest. My colleague, the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and the two Senators from Washington join in the resolution. I merely make the statement now, and I hope the Members of the Senate will remain for that purpose.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I was answering the junior Senator from Oregon. The material added by the House was in effect legislation on the bill. I am also fully convinced that it is not subject to a point of order on the floor of the Senate because it had been inserted in the House.

Mr. MORSE. I am very glad to have the Senator's statement, and I assure him that we share the same point of view in regard to legislative riders.

If the Senator will permit two or possibly three more short questions—

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield there in connection with the statement regarding the legislative riders, I am prompted to say that, regardless of the objection to legislative riders on appropriation bills, if either House attaches one to a bill and it goes to conference, the conference report would not be subject to a point of order because the rider was retained or because it was eliminated. In either case a point of order could not be made against the conference report on that account, no matter how objectionable the rider might be.

Mr. MORSE. My third question is, Does the Senator from California share my opinion that this conference report in effect is a reversal of the action which both the Senate and the House took on the Employment Service when we acted on Reorganization Plan No. 1?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I should have to amplify that somewhat. I voted against reorganization plan No. 1 for several reasons, one of them being that there is a commission studying the executive branch of the Government, and I thought that, since we expected a report of the commission within 10 days after the Eighty-first Congress convenes we could very well await the report of the commission, which undoubtedly will make certain suggestions. That is the position we took in the Senate committee, and that is why we made a very basic change in the House language when we reported the bill to the Senate.

However, I will say to the Senator from Oregon again that the fact remains that the law as it stands, had we declared a state of peace, would have required that the USES return to the Federal Security Administration within 6 months after the declaration. So that actually there is statutory provision today on the books which would do what we have accelerated here.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator for that statement, because there is really an answer, in the statement just given, to the next question I wish to ask, that is, as to the work of the Hoover Commission. The fact is that the Hoover Commission is at work on the whole question of employment and workmen's compensation, and we will find, as a re-

sult of this action tonight, that in due course of time we may have to retrace our steps, in that after the study of the Hoover Commission they might recommend that we go right back to the present situation so far as the employment service is concerned, rather than transfer it, as we are doing in this conference report, to the Security Administration.

Mr. KNOWLAND. That is entirely possible. Of course, I have no way of knowing what their recommendation will be. I may say that this agency, unfortunately, I think, for them, also has been transferred from place to place, and it may be transferred again after the Commission reports.

Mr. MORSE. I understand the Senator's position, and I am satisfied that the conference report is going to be approved. I prefer not to have this section in it, but I am going to face the realities. I ask unanimous consent, without taking time to read it, to have inserted at this point as a part of my remarks a page-and-a-quarter statement on the problem.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNE 9, 1948.

The action of the Senate and House conferees in transferring the United States Employment Service from the Department of Labor to divisional status in the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Administration by means of an appropriation bill is completely inconsistent with the position taken by both the House and Senate in rejecting the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1948. Furthermore, this action reduces an essential service of government with responsibilities of great significance in our national defense and European recovery programs to a status which will seriously impair its effectiveness in a very critical period in our history.

The Committee on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government was authorized by Public Law No. 162, approved July 1947, and was established with Hon. Herbert Hoover as chairman. The Commission has already begun studies bearing upon the question of employment service and unemployment compensation administration and organization and is directed to report to the Eighty-first Congress in January 1949. I do not know what its recommendations will be, nor do any of us know what fundamental changes in governmental policy with regard to manpower may be necessary during the next year in view of the unsettled international situation. I, therefore, strongly urge that the United States Employment Service be maintained in the Department of Labor until the Hoover Commission reports.

While it is contended by the proponents of this attempt to legislate substantive changes in the executive branch through appropriation riders that this action will provide for economies, there is no substantial indication that the economies achieved will compensate for the drastic effects of the action proposed at this time. Further, it may well be that any action taken now will not be in complete harmony with the Hoover Commission's recommendations or the action taken by the Congress on such recommendations, in which event the problem will be even more complicated in the coming year. In the interest of maintaining an effective functioning public employment service system, capable of providing urgently needed

recruitment and placement services to industrial and agricultural workers and employers at a critical period of time, I, therefore, urge that the action proposed by the conferees for reorganization and submergence of the United States Employment Service be rejected.

Effects of H. R. 6355, Federal Security Agency supplemental appropriation, 1949

	Salaries and expenses	Grants to States
1. Original 1949 Budget request:		
USES.....	\$5,270,000	\$72,000,000
BES.....	1,150,000	73,650,000
2. House action: Combined appropriation for USES and BES.....	5,312,000	123,000,000
(Provided for transfer of USES to FSA to be combined with BES in a new bureau under the Federal Security Administration.)		
3. Senate action:		
USES.....	5,000,000	68,000,000
BES.....	1,196,671	68,500,000
(Eliminated House reorganization rider and reinstituted USES in Department of Labor.)		
4. Conference report: Combined appropriation for USES and BES.....	5,754,000	130,000,000
(Provides transfer of USES to Social Security Administration as a division of the existing Bureau of Employment Security.)		
5. Earmarking in conference report:		
For all Employment Service administration functions.....		\$4,754,000
For veterans' employment service.....	\$2,265,000	
For farm placement.....	495,000	
For all other USES administrative functions.....	1,994,000	
For Unemployment Compensation.....		1,000,000

EFFECTS OF CONFERENCE ACTION ON FEDERAL SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION, 1949 (H. R. 6355)

This conference action contains three major features:

1. It would transfer the United States Employment Service from the United States Department of Labor to the Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration. There it would become a division of the Bureau of Employment Security.

2. It would reduce the appropriation from the amount requested for grants to the States for both unemployment compensation and employment service programs by \$15,650,000.

3. After making specific exemptions for the Veterans' Employment Service and the Farm Placement Service, it would reduce the budget request of the United States Employment Service by \$516,000, or more than 20 percent.

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION

1. Through substantive legislation in an appropriation measure, the United States Employment Service is reduced in status from a bureau to a division in the Bureau of Employment Security in the Social Security Administration. Thus the USES is submerged by being reduced two organizational levels.

2. The bill would reverse the position taken by both Houses of Congress last month that any reorganization of the Employment Service and unemployment compensation should not be undertaken until the completion of the Hoover committee investigation.

3. Executive Order No. 9617, which placed the United States Employment Service in the United States Department of Labor, would be set aside.

4. Budget review and analysis, audit of State operations, merit system administration, and the functions in the regional offices would be consolidated.

5. Emphasis on job-finding functions at the local office level are endangered by lack of accountability for expenditure of identifiable employment service funds.

6. The transfer and reorganization of the employment service would be undertaken at a time when serious manpower problems for national security and agricultural production exist.

BUDGET REDUCTIONS

1. The reduction of State grants by \$15,650,000 will require staff reductions in the States and the closing of some local offices, and the curtailment of some essential functions at a time when both agricultural and industrial recruitment and placement activities need to be expanded. This comes when administrative costs, including rents, salaries, and equipment are rising rapidly.

2. Federal expenditures for the Veterans Employment Service and the farm-placement program are excluded from any budget reduction, so that a 20-percent cut would have to be made in the remaining parts of the United States Employment Service upon which these two programs are in large measure dependent for technical and program services. (The USES was cut 57 percent last year, which brought the organization down to where it is smaller now than it was in 1941.)

3. United States Employment Service staff would be reduced so as to make it impossible to meet fully the requirements of other Federal agencies responsible for the national security programs (for example, coordination of manpower resources with expanding production requirements).

4. The bill would curtail services rendered to the States by the United States Employment Service in the field of coordination of local employment office activities and gearing these activities to national needs.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one question?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. It was stated, I think on the floor of the Senate, or probably in the House, that the whole question should await the report of the Hoover Commission, which has not been made, and may not be made for quite a while. Therefore, there seems to be an inconsistency involved in the provision of the conference report in regard to this transfer. Why has it been found necessary to act now upon this matter without awaiting the report of the Hoover Commission, in view of the statement heretofore made that it should await it?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I can only answer the Senator from Kentucky in this way: The chairman of the subcommittee, the junior Senator from California, personally felt that it would be better to await the report of the Hoover Commission. I so stated my position in the committee. The committee so reported to the Senate, and the Senate approved of that action. I can say, however, that those who voted on the other side of Reorganization Plan No. 1—and if my recollection is correct I believe the Senator from Kentucky, or at least a good many of the Senators on the other side of the aisle did—

Mr. BARKLEY. I voted for the report.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes. They would have consolidated these agencies under the Labor Department and would not have awaited the report of the so-called Hoover Commission.

Mr. BARKLEY. It would have left them where they are.

Mr. KNOWLAND. It would have left the USES where it is, but it would have taken the Unemployment Compensation Commission from where it is, and transferred it to the Labor Department.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is true.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I wish to register my protest against the growing practice of legislating on appropriations bills. I think it brings about the weakening of our legislative processes, and particularly when we only 2 years ago enacted legislation prohibiting it. I believe that if the Congress is to formulate rules of procedure the Congress should observe them.

I understand that not only in this case is the Appropriations Committee of the House transferring agencies of Government from one place to another, but we learn from the newspapers tonight that they are also dismembering other agencies of Government through another appropriation bill which is to come up later, and will transfer a part of the War Assets Administration to one agency of Government and a part of it to another, and abolish the remaining part.

I read in the newspapers that members of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments had been consulted about this matter. I do not know what members were consulted. Certainly the chairman of the Senate committee was not consulted. I do not know of any other members of the committee who were consulted. I understand the chairman of the subcommittee handling the matter in the House was not consulted, although I have not taken pains to verify it.

In other words, the Appropriations Committee, in a manner not in accord with the rules of the Senate, is attempting to do wholesale legislating and rearranging of Government agencies. Certainly if they show this utter disregard of the rules which we ourselves have laid down they are not likely to have any very high regard for any recommendations which the Hoover Commission may see fit to make.

In this particular case, in transferring the USES from the Labor Department to the Social Security Agency we are not only violating our own rules of procedure in the Congress, but what should be of particular interest to the Senators on this side of the aisle is that we are going directly contrary to the pledges of the Republican platform of 1944, which held that such agencies should be consolidated within the Department of Labor. Whether that was right or not, I do not intend to say. But I do not want to permit this moment to pass without objecting strenuously to further legislating on appropriation bills, and I wish to express the hope that from now on the committees of the Congress will observe the rules which they themselves have agreed to.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. IVES. It is my understanding that we are considering both H. R. 5728 and H. R. 6355, although one bill is immediately before the Senate for action.

Mr. KNOWLAND. That is correct.

Mr. IVES. I should like to ask a question of the distinguished Senator from California. In the conference report on H. R. 5728 I note on page 4 that under amendment No. 10, \$274,200 for salaries and expenses are allowed the Women's Bureau. The Senate amendment, as I understand, allowed \$326,735. That is a reduction of something like \$52,535. Is that correct?

Mr. KNOWLAND. That is correct.

Mr. IVES. I should like to ask the Senator if he would kindly indicate what the effect of that reduction is going to be. Various things have been told me about it, and I am not quite clear concerning it in my own mind.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I can say to the Senator from New York very briefly that for this particular item in the appropriation bill, as the Senator will recall, the budget estimate was \$336,000. The House had recommended and passed \$274,200, and the Senate committee recommended to the Senate and the Senate passed an appropriation of \$326,735. The item went to conference.

The House committee eliminated in its original appropriation bill the so-called field offices. There were nine of them. The testimony before the House rather strongly indicated—I do not know whether the Senator has had an opportunity to read it—at least to the satisfaction of the House at that time, that the field offices were not performing a service of sufficient magnitude or importance to justify the retention of those field offices, and the work they were doing could better be done out of the main office. Therefore they eliminated the sum of \$61,800, bringing the total amount to \$260,300.

However, there were added to that amount three new positions, amounting to \$7,674; there was added a pay increase under the Ramspeck Act within-grade promotions of \$4,635; there was added the pay in excess of 52 weeks amounting to \$1,011, and certain other items amounting to about \$580, or an increase of \$13,900 other than in the items for the so-called field offices. So that the reduction is primarily in the field offices.

I will say to the Senator from New York that it has been the general feeling of the House—and I must say that in this particular instance I do not entirely agree with them—but generally I think they have made a point that if we are ever to begin to cut down the tremendous cost of Government there should be a consolidation and a lessening of the vast number of offices we have around the country.

I do not know how it may be in the Senator's State, but I think it is true in a great many of the States of the Union, that we have agencies which are fairly closely related and yet if a person wants to take problems dealing with social security he has to go to one office; if he is dealing with unemployment compensation he has to go to another office, if he is dealing with the old-age and survivors insurance he has to go to still another. If he is dealing with some other bureau or department he has to go to another office. All of them require rental to be paid; and telephone operators and stenographers perhaps are not being so fully

utilized as they could be if we had a consolidation of some of these activities and offices within regional areas and proper groupings or regional offices that would perhaps begin to make at least a certain dent in the vast Federal governmental machinery which has been established and which is costing the American taxpayers approximately \$40,000,000,000.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. IVES. I am in full accord with what the Senator has to say about the reduction in overlapping agencies, and also in competing agencies. There are some conflicts, too, which should be eliminated. The State of New York has just undergone quite a streamlining in that connection, so far as the whole welfare field is concerned, in order to do exactly what the Senator is indicating. However, in this particular instance it was my understanding that the function of the Women's Bureau was a function peculiar unto itself, and that there was not and actually is not any overlapping. Am I correct in that statement?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I think generally speaking the Senator is correct. I think the general enforcement rests within the various States. I think the chief job normally would be the passing on of information which is gathered in one State to another State—a sort of clearing house of information, helping to bring more enlightened and progressive methods to the attention of States which perhaps otherwise would not be familiar with them. I am not so certain that it is essential that these offices be set up and continued in order to do that particular job, although undoubtedly, if properly manned, there would be a service which they could perform.

Mr. IVES. The Senator has stated that the hearing held by the House committee indicated that there was no justification for the field offices. Did the Senate committee hold any hearing on that question?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes.

Mr. IVES. What did the Senate committee determine?

Mr. KNOWLAND. We held our hearings after the bill had been passed by the House. As the Senator well knows, the time we have to work on these bills after they come to us is very limited. I am hopeful that some day we may have a little better distribution of bills coming to the Senate. However, I will say to the Senator that sufficient testimony was presented so that I felt that there was at least a reasonable doubt, and the doubt was settled in favor of the Women's Bureau by giving them at least another year to demonstrate to the House that these offices are necessary or desirable.

Mr. IVES. I take it the distinguished Senator felt that there was real justification for the request made on behalf of the Women's Bureau.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I personally felt that there was; and I should like to have seen them continued for another year, in the hope of demonstrating to the House that perhaps it would not be as economi-

cal to cut them out as the House felt it was.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, in what I have to say I want it distinctly understood that I intend in no way to be critical of the able Senator from California or of his committee. I believe that, faced with the circumstances with which they were faced, they have done a very good job. I know very well that the distinguished Senator from California did his best to retain such items as the appropriation for the Women's Bureau, and to keep intact appropriations for the unemployment compensation and the USES functions of the Government, leaving them where they were placed by the Senate. I am well aware of that. I merely wish to point out that I feel there is ample justification for the funds which were requested for the Women's Bureau, and which were agreed upon by the Senate committee and by the Senate itself.

I should like to emphasize what has already been said in connection with the merging, as it were, of the USES and the unemployment compensation services of the Government. It seems to me that in dealing with such subjects, before there is any radical change in policy, we should await the report of the commission now studying the whole governmental organization. I refer to the Hoover commission.

At the same time, while I realize that there is still money left with which the Women's Bureau can function, I also realize that if it is to accomplish many of the purposes for which it was originally intended—and still is carrying out, I believe—it is necessary that most of the branch offices be left in operation. I gather from what the able Senator has said that most of them are to be closed as a result of this reduction.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I think all of them will be closed.

Mr. IVES. I think that is a most unfortunate situation. When it comes to the question of the merging of the USES and the Unemployment Compensation functions of the Government, I fully agree with what has already been said by Senators who have preceded me in discussing this subject. I myself opposed Reorganization Plan No. 1 primarily because I felt that we should await the report of the Hoover Commission. I feel that that same reason applies equally in this instance. I agree with what has been said about attaching riders of this nature which would place substantive matter in appropriation bills. Such procedure is entirely out of order. I regret very much, Mr. President, that there is nothing which can really be done about these matters at this particular time. Apparently the hour is too late for their reconsideration by the conferees. As the distinguished Senator has indicated, were such reconsideration to be had, the bills themselves might be in jeopardy, and that situation certainly would not make such reconsideration worth while.

Again I wish to say that while I do not agree with certain items in these two bills, as I have indicated, at the same time I do not want to level criticism at the able Senator from California. How-

ever, I feel that another year when these questions are again before us, greater consideration should be given them.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I thank the Senator from New York.

Does the Senator from Vermont have a question?

Mr. FLANDERS. No. I am merely maintaining a vertical position in the faint hope that a small amendment, which I have had in my hands for many hours past, may eventually be brought to the attention of this august body.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 5728, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
June 9, 1948.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9 to the bill (H. R. 5728) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed to be stricken and inserted by said amendment insert "\$4,073,000."

Mr. KNOWLAND. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9.

The motion was agreed to.

SUPPLEMENTAL FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY APPROPRIATIONS, 1949—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. KNOWLAND submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6355) making supplemental appropriations for the Federal Security Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 19½, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 8, 21, 23, 24, 34, 35, and 36, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and proposed by said amendment insert the following:

"Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska: To enable the Surgeon General to conduct, in the Service, and to cooperate with and assist the Territory of Alaska in the conduct of, activities necessary in the investigation, prevention, treatment, and control of diseases, and the establishment and maintenance of health

and sanitation services pursuant to and for the purposes specified in sections 301, 311, 314 (without regard to the provisions of subsections (d), (e), (g), and (i) and the limitations set forth in subsection (c) of such section), 361, 363, and 704 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, including the hire, operation, and maintenance of aircraft and the objects specified in the paragraph immediately following the caption "Public Health Service" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1949, \$1,115,000, which amount shall be in addition to amounts appropriated elsewhere for the same purposes and shall be available for transfer to the appropriation "Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth," in such amounts as the Surgeon General may determine."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$36,122,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$67,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,455,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$235,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,694,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$818,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 11 and 25.

The Senate recedes from its amendment to the title.

WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,
KENNETH McKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

FRANK B. KEEFE,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
GEO. B. SCHWABE,
RALPH E. CHURCH,

Managers on the Part of the House.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6355) making sup-

plemental appropriations for the Federal Security Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 37, 38, and 39 relate to the transfer, proposed by the House, of the United States Employment Service from the Department of Labor to the Federal Security Agency.

The Senate has receded from its amendments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15, 37, 38, and 39, and amendment No. 11 is reported to the House in disagreement. The managers have agreed that the managers on the part of the House will offer, in the House, a motion to recede from disagreement and concur with the amendment of the Senate with amendments.

The effect of the action on the various amendments in the conference and the motion of the managers is to transfer the United States Employment Service from the Department of Labor to the Federal Security Agency and to provide for the administration of that Service by the Bureau of Employment Security under the jurisdiction of the Social Security Administration within the Federal Security Agency rather than as an independent bureau in such agency as originally proposed by the House; to appropriate \$130,000,000 for grants to States for the combined operation instead of \$123,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$136,500,000 as proposed by the Senate; and to appropriate \$5,754,000 for administrative expenses of the Bureau of Employment Security instead of \$5,312,000 as proposed by the House and a combined total of \$6,196,671 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount allowed for administrative expenses of the Bureau of Employment Security, \$5,754,000, it is intended that \$4,754,000 shall be for the division having jurisdiction over the employment service (of which \$2,265,000 is specifically earmarked for the Veterans Employment Service and \$495,000 is intended to defray the cost of the Farm Placement Service) and \$1,000,000 shall be for the division having jurisdiction of the unemployment compensation system. The cost of housekeeping services and other common operations for the consolidated bureau which will serve both divisions will be charged to these allotments in such proportionate manner as represents the value of services rendered.

Amendments Nos. 6, 19½, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 40, and 41 make changes in section numbers, titles, and formal language to conform to action on remainder of the bill.

Amendment No. 7 strikes out language proposed to be inserted by the Senate to institute a scholarship program for training of doctors.

Amendment No. 8 appropriates \$5,028,000 for mental health activities, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$10,278,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9 authorizes contracts in connection with mental health activities in the amount of \$2,300,000, instead of \$2,720,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10 appropriates \$1,115,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$700,000, as proposed by the House, for emergency disease and sanitation investigations and control in the Territory of Alaska, and permits the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to carry out the program either through direct operations of the Service or by grants to the Territorial government or both such methods as he may determine to be in the best interests of the government.

Amendment No. 12 appropriates \$1,350,000 for the Bureau of Public Assistance instead of \$1,246,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,417,993, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16 appropriates \$36,122,000 for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance instead of \$36,244,300, as proposed by the House, and \$36,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17 allocates \$67,000 from the trust fund to the Office of the Commissioner of Social Security instead of \$55,000, as proposed by the House, and \$80,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18 appropriates \$1,455,000 for the Children's Bureau instead of \$1,385,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,524,737, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19 appropriates \$235,000 for the office of the Commissioner of Social Security, instead of \$166,000, as proposed by the House, and \$302,500, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20 appropriates \$1,691,000, for the office of the Administrator instead of \$1,533,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,855,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21 strikes a proposal, by the House, to increase the salary of the Administrator.

Amendment No. 22 appropriates \$818,700 for the Division of Service Operations instead of \$815,000, as proposed by the House, and \$822,418, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25, authorizing transfer of funds instead of a direct appropriation, is reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer, in the House, a motion to recede from disagreement and concur in the amendment of the Senate.

Amendment No. 31 restores a section, proposed by the House, authorizing transfers among certain appropriations, and deletes a section, proposed by the Senate, authorizing the Administrator to make transfers related to consolidations of functions in the office of the Administrator. The section proposed by the Senate is identical with a section included in the 1948 appropriation act and sought to be included, but denied by the House, in the appropriation bill for 1949. The managers on the part of the Senate and the House will not look with favor upon any consolidations and transfers, undertaken under authority of the 1948 act since the hearings in the House Committee on Appropriations on the 1949 bill, which are not in conformity with the 1949 appropriation act as finally passed by the Congress.

Amendments Nos. 34, 35, and 36 strike from the bill language proposed by the House, to forbid employment of members of labor organizations which are not in compliance with the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947.

FRANK B. KEEFE,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
GEO. B. SCHWABE,
RALPH E. CHURCH,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 6355, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,

June 9, 1948.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Sen-

ate No. 25 to the bill (H. R. 6355) making supplemental appropriations for the Federal Security Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 11 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

"BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY (SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION)

"Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration: For grants to the several States (including Alaska and Hawaii) in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C. 49-491), for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and for grants to the States as authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. III), including, upon the request of any State, the payment of rental for space made available to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, \$130,000,000, of which not to exceed \$675,000 shall be available to the Federal Security Administrator for necessary expenses in connection with the operation of employment office facilities and services in the District of Columbia and for use in carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 in Puerto Rico: *Provided*, That no State shall be required to make any appropriation as provided in section 5 (a) of said act of June 6, 1933, prior to July 1, 1950: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in section 5 (a) or section 6 of the act of June 6, 1933, or in section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, the Federal Security Administrator shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State found to be in compliance with the requirements of the act of June 6, 1933, and with the provisions of section 303 of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of its unemployment compensation law and of its public employment offices: *Provided further*, That such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Federal Security Agency and the Post Office Department shall be used for the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail matter in connection with the administration of unemployment compensation systems and employment services by States receiving grants herefrom.

"In carrying out the provisions of said act of June 6, 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, shall apply.

"Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen: For payments to seamen as authorized by title XIII of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. XIII), \$750,000.

"Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the general administration of the employment service and unemployment compensation programs, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$5,754,000, of which \$2,265,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

"Grants to States, fiscal year 1950: For making, after May 31, 1949, payments to States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, and under the act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1950, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under such title and under such act of June

[PUBLIC LAW 639—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 465—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 5728]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary), including personal services in the District of Columbia; health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); teletype news service; and payment in advance when authorized by the Secretary for dues or fees for library membership in organizations whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; \$975,000.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For expenses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor for the Department of Labor, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,015,000.

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards: For expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry, and for the performance of the functions vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947), including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of reports and of material for informational exhibits; and expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Standards when called by the Bureau with the written approval of the Secretary; \$320,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail for the Department of Labor (39 U. S. C. 321d). \$115,000.

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights: For expenses necessary to render assistance in connection with the exercise of reemployment rights of veterans under section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 308), the Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended, the Army Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as amended, and

under the Act of June 23, 1943, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 1472), of persons who have performed service in the Merchant Marine, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$207,500.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to conduct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as authorized by the Act of August 16, 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,444,000.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered; personal services in the District of Columbia; and not to exceed \$15,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$4,073,000.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including personal services in the District of Columbia and purchase of reports and material for informational exhibits; \$274,200.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C. 38), and for the functions under the Fair Labor Standards Act transferred by Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1946, including personal services in the District of Columbia; reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for inspection services rendered; and expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Wage and Hour Division when called by the Division with the written approval of the Secretary; \$5,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses and, when specifically authorized by the Secretary, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the function or activity for which any such appropriation is made.

SEC. 103. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

SEC. 104. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921).

SEC. 105. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for printing and binding.

SEC. 106. The Secretary, if he finds it necessary for the practical and efficient operation of the Department, shall have the authority to transfer funds from any appropriation herein made available for salaries and expenses to any other such appropriation, but no appropriation shall be either increased or decreased more than 5 per centum by such transfers: *Provided*, That any such transfers shall not be used for the purpose of creating new functions within the Department.

SEC. 107. This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1949".

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101), \$115,000.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and not to exceed \$41,000 for the Employees' Compensation Board of Appeals; \$1,400,000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not apply to any purchase or service outside continental United States when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of compensation and other benefits and expenses (except administrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing during the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation; the advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries in third-party cases; the furnishing of medical and hospital services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial expenses, including transportation and other expenses incidental to such services, treatment, and burial, for such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C. 796), shall apply in providing such services, treatment, and expenses in such cases; \$10,800,000.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Columbia Institution for the Deaf, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs and improvements, \$282,400.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for carrying out the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 301-392); the Tea Importation Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 41-50); the Import Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149); the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411); and the Filled Milk Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 61-64); including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed forty-five passenger motor vehicles (of which thirty-five shall be for replacement only); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reporting and illustrating the results of investigations; and not to exceed \$2,000 for payment in advance for special tests and analyses by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; \$1,475,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$120,864 of this amount shall be available for transfer to the appropriation "Salaries, Office of the General Counsel".

Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection services: For expenses necessary for the certification or inspection of certain products in accordance with sections 406, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 346, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate of the advance deposits during the fiscal year 1949 to cover payment of fees by applicants for certification or inspection of such products, to remain available until expended; and in addition thereto, the aggregate of advance deposits made prior to July 1, 1948, and remaining to the credit of depositors for certification or inspection of such products during the fiscal year 1949, which shall also remain available until expended. The total amount herein appropriated shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed twelve passenger motor vehicles (of which three shall be for replacement only); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and the refund of advance deposits for which no service has been rendered: *Provided*, That in the fiscal year 1949 not to exceed \$20,500 of such total amount shall be available for transfer to the appropriation "Salaries, Office of the General Counsel".

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance, including repairs; purchase of one ten-passenger motor vehicle (carry-all type) at a cost not to exceed \$3,000; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by employees in the performance of their official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to the appropriation of Howard University for instruction of nurses and actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such university; \$2,194,000: *Provided*, That no intern or resident physician receiving compensation from this appropriation on a full-time basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages or salary from any other appropriation in this Act.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Howard University, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds, \$2,150,000.

Plans and specifications: For all expenses necessary for the preparation of a master development plan for Howard University to guide the future design and construction of buildings and improvements, including roads, walks, utilities, recreation facilities, and landscape development, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, \$50,000, which amount shall be transferred to the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency, for the performance of the work.

Construction of buildings: For alterations to and installations in the existing power plant and science hall on the grounds of Howard University, including engineering and architectural services, printing, and travel, to remain available until expended, \$507,240, which amount, except such part as may be necessary for the incidental expenses of the university, may be transferred to the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency, for the purposes of this appropriation; and in addition the authority contained in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1948, to enter into contracts for construction of a dental school building and an auditorium-fine arts building on the grounds of Howard University is hereby increased from \$2,087,675 to \$2,953,425: *Provided*, That any contracts for construction of the dental school building and the auditorium-fine arts building shall be in accordance with the terms of said Act and shall provide for completion at a total cost to the Federal Government not in excess of \$2,242,520 for the dental school building and \$2,732,985 for the auditorium-fine arts building: *Provided further*, That the limitations on contract authority and total cost may be exceeded or shall be reduced by an amount equal to the percentage increase or decrease, if any, in construction costs generally dating from January 1, 1948, as determined by the Federal Works Administrator.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Further development of vocational education: For carrying out section 3 of the Vocational Educational Act of 1946 (Public Law 586), \$19,842,760: *Provided*, That the apportionment to the States shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$19,842,759.97 for the fiscal year 1949, as authorized.

Promotion of vocational education in Hawaii: For carrying out section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), \$30,000.

Promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico: For carrying out section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 30), \$105,000.

Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts: For carrying out section 22 of the Act of June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343d), \$2,480,000.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of public and school library serv-

ice; coordination of library service on the national level with other forms of adult education; developing library participation in Federal projects; fostering Nation-wide coordination of research materials among libraries, interstate library coordination and the development of library service throughout the country; personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films, and lantern slides; collection, exchange, and cataloging of educational apparatus and appliances, articles of school furniture and models of school buildings illustrative of foreign and domestic systems and methods of education, and repairing the same; \$1,900,000, of which not less than \$487,400 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized: *Provided*, That all receipts from non-Federal agencies representing reimbursement for expenses of travel of employees of the Office of Education performing advisory functions to said agencies shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of this appropriation.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico): For payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended (29 U. S. C. ch. 4), including payments, in accordance with regulations of the Administrator, for one-half of necessary expenditures for the acquisition of vending stands or other equipment in accordance with section 3 (a) (3) (C) of said Act for the use of blind persons, such stands or other equipment to be controlled by the State agency, \$18,000,000, of which not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available to the Federal Security Administrator for providing rehabilitation services to disabled residents of the District of Columbia, as authorized by section 6 of said Act, which latter amount shall be available for administrative expenses in connection with providing such services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding, including the purchase of reprints, and travel: *Provided*, That not to exceed 15 per centum of the appropriation shall be used for administrative purposes: *And provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not apply to any purchase made or service rendered when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$400.

Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico), fiscal year 1950: For making, after May 31, 1949, payments to States in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended (including the objects specified in the preceding paragraph), for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1950, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged to the appropriation therefor for the fiscal year 1950: *Provided*, That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1949.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20 U. S. C., ch. 6A), including

personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); exchange of books; and not to exceed \$3,000 for production, purchase, and distribution of educational films; \$648,850.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 6A) (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including (with the exception of the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service") personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of reports, documents, and other material for publication; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); preparation and display of posters and exhibits by contract or otherwise; packing, unpacking, crating, uncrating, drayage, and transportation of personal effects of commissioned officers and transportation of their dependents on change of station; increased allowances to Reserve officers for foreign service; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel prescribed by the Surgeon General for use by employees in the performance of their official duties; and transporting in Government-owned automotive equipment, to and from school, children of personnel who have quarters for themselves and their families at isolated stations; as follows:

Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases, including the operation and maintenance of centers for the diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons afflicted with venereal diseases; transportation and subsistence of such persons and their attendants to and from the place of treatment or allowance in lieu thereof; diagnosis and treatment (including emergency treatment for other illnesses) of such persons through contracts with physicians and hospitals and other appropriate institutions without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; fees for case finding and referral to such centers of voluntary patients; reasonable expenses of preparing remains or burial of deceased patients; recreational supplies and equipment; leasing of facilities and repair and alteration of leased facilities; the purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and with the approval of the respective State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for the foregoing purposes, in such amounts and upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may determine; \$17,230,000.

Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the Act, including the purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles, \$9,291,000.

Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide consultative services to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; and to make field investigations and demonstrations pursuant to section 301 of the Act, including the purchase of not to exceed twenty-four passenger motor vehicles of which

seventeen shall be for replacement only, \$13,865,000, none of which shall be used for carrying out the purposes of the National Mental Health Act, approved July 3, 1946.

Communicable diseases: To carry out those provisions of sections 301, 311, 361, and 704 of the Act relating to the prevention and suppression of communicable diseases, the interstate transmission and spread thereof, and the enforcement of any applicable quarantine laws, including the purchase of not to exceed fifty passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and purchase (not to exceed two) and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$7,490,000.

Grants for hospital construction: For liquidation of contractual obligations authorized by the Congress to be incurred during the fiscal year 1948 or any subsequent fiscal year for construction grants under part C, title VI, of the Act, as amended, \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended. Allotments under such part C to the several States for the fiscal year 1949 shall be made on the basis of \$75,000,000, a part of the sum authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1949. Whenever the Surgeon General shall have approved an application for a construction project in accordance with section 625 of the Act, subject to the amount of the allotments available to the States for such purposes, the Federal share of the cost of such project, as provided by the Act, shall constitute a contractual obligation of the Federal Government.

Administrative expenses, assistance for hospital construction: For administrative expenses incident to carrying out title VI of the Act, as amended, including the purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles, \$1,300,000.

Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the purposes of sections 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 502, and 710 of the Act, including minor repairs to and maintenance of buildings; purchase of not to exceed thirteen passenger motor vehicles, including three ambulances, for replacement only; transportation to their homes in the continental United States of recovered indigent leper patients; court costs and other expenses incident to proceedings for commitment of mentally incompetent persons to hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane; expenses of preparing and transporting remains, or reasonable burial expenses, for any patient dying in a hospital; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; and reimbursement to employees, subject to regulations of the Federal Security Administrator, for the cost of repair or replacement of personal belongings damaged or destroyed by patients while such employees were engaged in the performance of their official duties; \$21,443,000.

Foreign quarantine service: For the medical inspection of aliens, the maintenance and ordinary expenses of United States quarantine stations and supplementary activities abroad, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the Public Health Service are not available, including the purchase of not to exceed ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, \$3,000,000.

Employee health service programs: For carrying out the functions of the Public Health Service under the Act of August 8, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150), \$392,500, of which not to exceed \$15,966 may be used

for a health service program for Public Health Service employees at the seat of government: *Provided*, That when the Public Health Service, at the request of any department or agency of the Government, establishes or operates a health service program for such department or agency such amount as may be necessary may be consolidated with this appropriation by transfer from the applicable appropriation or appropriations of such department or agency.

National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For the activities of the National Institute of Health, not otherwise provided for, including research fellowships and grants for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act (including the purchase and distribution of penicillin and other antibiotic compounds for use in research projects for which grants are made); the regulation and preparation of biologic products; the purchase of not to exceed ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and maintenance of buildings; \$13,670,000: *Provided*, That such parts of the amount appropriated under this head as the Surgeon General shall determine from time to time to be available for research fellowships and grants shall, if obligated during fiscal year 1949, remain available for expenditure for four fiscal years thereafter.

National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon General, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to cancer, including grants for drawing plans, erection of buildings and acquisition of land therefor; to cooperate with State health agencies, and other public and private nonprofit institutions, in the prevention, control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to otherwise carry out the provisions of title IV of the Act, including the purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles, \$14,000,000; and, in addition to the amount appropriated herein, the Surgeon General is authorized, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for drawing plans, erection of buildings, and acquisition of land therefor for research and training projects relating to cancer, and such grants (not to exceed a total of \$8,000,000) shall, if approved during the fiscal year 1949, constitute a contractual obligation of the Federal Government: *Provided*, That such parts of the amount appropriated under this head as the Surgeon General shall determine from time to time to be available for research grants and training grants shall, if obligated during fiscal year 1949, remain available for expenditure for four fiscal years thereafter.

Construction of research facilities: For construction of a combined hospital and research building, together with a power plant and distribution facilities, garage, storage facilities, and roads and walks, for the National Institute of Mental Health and for general medical research, including research in cancer and cardiovascular diseases, and for the alteration and repair of existing research facilities and the construction of temporary structures for radioactive research, including acquisition of site or sites and preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the appropriation of \$2,650,000 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1948, and the appropria-

tion of \$850,000 to the Public Buildings Administration under the head "National Institute of Mental Health" in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be consolidated with this appropriation, to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund which shall be available for all of the foregoing purposes; and in addition, contracts may be entered into in the amount of \$25,630,000 toward completion of construction and alterations herein authorized (excluding the cost of the acquisition of sites and preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings) at a cost not to exceed \$40,000,000: *Provided further*, That the limitations on contract authority and total cost may be exceeded or shall be reduced by an amount equal to the percentage increase or decrease, if any, in construction costs generally dating from January 1, 1948, as determined by the Federal Works Administrator: *Provided further*, That said fund (except such part as may be necessary for the incidental expenses of the Public Health Service) shall be transferred to the Public Buildings Administration.

Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For pay, uniforms and subsistence allowances, increased allowances for foreign service and commutation of quarters for not to exceed one thousand four hundred and fifty-six regular active commissioned officers; for retired pay of regular and reserve commissioned officers; and for six months' death gratuity pay and burial payments for regular commissioned officers; \$1,866,300, and the Surgeon General is authorized to transfer to this appropriation from appropriations herein made available to the Public Health Service such additional amounts as may be necessary for pay and allowances of the officers herein authorized.

Training for nurses: For expenses necessary for completion of the liquidation of the program for training student nurses enrolled prior to October 16, 1945, under the provisions of the Act of June 15, 1943, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 1451, and following), \$350,000, to remain available until December 31, 1949.

Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including the supervision of sanitary engineering, nursing, and dental operations of the Public Health Service; maintenance and operation of the water and sanitary investigations station at Cincinnati, Ohio; surveys and investigations concerned with problems of pollution of the waters of lakes and rivers of the United States; collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics, including procurement, by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, of transcripts of State, municipal, and other records, and studies and investigations related thereto; preparing information, articles, and publications related to public health; conducting studies and demonstrations in public health methods; and purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles; \$4,047,700.

Office of International Health Relations: For expenses necessary in connection with international health work and the Public Health Service mission to Liberia, including not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General, \$285,000.

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of the hospital, including clothing for patients; purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; cooperation with organizations or individuals in scientific research into the nature, causes, prevention, and treatment of mental illness; maintenance and operation of necessary facilities for feeding employees and others (at not less than cost as determined by the Federal Security Administrator), the proceeds therefrom to reimburse the appropriation for the institution; ascertaining the residence of patients whose care by the hospital is no longer authorized, and returning such patients to the place of residence; not exceeding \$1,500 for the removal of patients to their friends; and not exceeding \$1,500 for the actual and necessary expenses incurred in pursuing, identifying, and returning patients who escape from the hospital or from the custody of any employee, including rewards for the capture of any such patients; \$1,573,000.

Construction and equipment, storeroom, and so forth: For completion of construction and equipment for building for storeroom and so forth, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, including the objects specified under the appropriation for this purpose in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1942, and necessary land shoring and retaining, contracts may be entered into in the amount of \$935,000, the total cost not to exceed \$2,685,000, which amount, except such part as may be necessary for the incidental expenses of Saint Elizabeths Hospital, shall be transferred to the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency: *Provided*, That the limitations on contract authority and total cost may be exceeded or shall be reduced by an amount equal to the percentage increase or decrease, if any, in construction costs generally dating from January 1, 1948, as determined by the Federal Works Administrator.

Construction and equipment, building for the housing, care, and treatment of mentally sick patients: For completion of a building for the housing, care, and treatment of mentally sick patients, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, including the objects specified under the appropriation for this purpose in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946, contracts may be entered into in the amount of \$2,015,000, the total cost not to exceed \$3,915,000 which amount, except such part as may be necessary for the incidental expenses of Saint Elizabeths Hospital, shall be transferred to the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency: *Provided*, That the limitations on contract authority and total cost may be exceeded or shall be reduced by an amount equal to the percentage increase or decrease, if any, in construction costs generally dating from January 1, 1948, as determined by the Federal Works Administrator.

Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds: For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including extension of roads and sidewalks, fire exits, roof replacement, and installation of elevators and preparation of plans and specifications, advertising, and supervision of con-

struction, \$163,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any part of this amount may be transferred, upon the request of the Federal Security Administrator, to the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses and, when specifically authorized by the Federal Security Administrator, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the function or activity for which any such appropriation is made.

SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921).

SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for exchange of books and for payment in advance when authorized by the Federal Security Administrator for dues or fees for library membership in organizations whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public.

SEC. 205. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for health service programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) (except for the health service program for employees of the Public Health Service at the seat of government as specifically provided for elsewhere in this title), and such amounts as may be necessary may be transferred to the appropriations of the organizational units operating such programs.

SEC. 206. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for printing and binding, including the purchase of reprints.

SEC. 207. This title may be cited as the "Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1949".

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947), and other laws, including personal services in the District of Columbia; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman or the General Counsel; purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); deposits in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); and payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); \$9,400,000: *Provided*, That in making apportionments pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, the entire sum herein appropriated may, if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for effective administration, be apportioned for obligation prior to February 1, 1949: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be available to organize or assist in

organizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 450), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947), and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1060).

This title may be cited as the "National Labor Relations Board Appropriation Act, 1949".

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For three members of the Board, and for other expenditures of the National Mediation Board, including stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$332,100, of which amount not to exceed \$255,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail of the National Mediation Board and the National Railroad Adjustment Board (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$750.

Arbitration and emergency boards: For necessary expenses of arbitration boards established under section 7 of the Railway Labor Act (45 U. S. C. 157) and emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant to section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160); necessary transportation expenses of board members to and from their homes or regular places of business, and \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence on such days as they are actually engaged in performance of the duties of said boards; printing and binding; stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$100,000.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the National Mediation Board, \$7,500.

NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the National Railroad Adjustment Board, including stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$374,200, of which \$70,000 shall be available only for compensation, not in excess of \$50 per day, and expenses of referees; and not more than \$178,000 for other personal services.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the National Railroad Adjustment Board, \$18,000.

This title may be cited as the "National Mediation Board Appropriation Act, 1949".

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$3,500,000.

Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries) : For necessary expenditures, including not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Board when specifically authorized by the Board; repairs and alterations; contract stenographic reporting services; and for payment in advance when authorized by the Board for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$2,000 for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); and purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; \$844,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$54,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$107,000, of which \$75,000 shall be derived from the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund.

Railroad retirement account: For an amount sufficient as an annual premium for the payments required under the Railroad Retirement Acts of August 29, 1935, and June 24, 1937, and authorized to be appropriated to the railroad retirement account established under section 15 (a) of the latter Act, \$637,986,000, of which \$73,416,000 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That such total amount shall be available until expended for making payments required under said retirement Acts, and the amount not required for current payments shall be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of said Railroad Retirement Act of June 24, 1937: *Provided further*, That for the purposes of the provisions of section 4 of the Act of June 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 307, ch. 382), as amended, the national emergencies proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941, shall be deemed to be terminated on the date of the approval of this Act.

The foregoing appropriations for salaries and miscellaneous expenses of the Board shall be available for a health-service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150).

This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement Board Appropriation Act, 1949".

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947), including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205 of said Act; temporary employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor relations at rates not in excess of \$35 per diem; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with labor and industrial relations; the purchase of one passenger automobile; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); deposits in the Treasury for penalty mail (39 U. S. C. 321d); and payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921); \$2,940,000.

Boards of inquiry: To enable the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to pay necessary expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the President pursuant to section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (Public Law 101, approved June 23, 1947), including printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and rent in the District of Columbia, \$150,000.

This title may be cited as the "Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service Appropriation Act, 1949".

TITLE VII—REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 701. Amounts available to the departments and agencies from appropriations for the fiscal year 1948 are hereby reduced in the sums hereinafter set forth, such sums to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury immediately upon the approval of this Act:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Conciliation, \$1;
 Salaries and expenses, United States Conciliation Service, \$10,000;
 Traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$300,000;
 Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Reemployment Function, Office of the Secretary, \$52,000;
 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries), Wage and Hour Division, \$11,000.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Salaries and expenses, Freedmen's Hospital, \$60,000;
 Venereal diseases, Public Health Service, \$75,000;
 Tuberculosis, Public Health Service, \$100,000;
 Assistance to States, general, Public Health Service, \$550,000;
 Hospital and construction activities, Public Health Service, \$15,000;
 Hospitals and medical care, Public Health Service, \$150,000;
 Foreign quarantine service, Public Health Service, \$10,000;
 Employee health service programs, Public Health Service, \$90,000;
 Commissioned officers, pay and so forth, Public Health Service, \$75,000;
 Training for nurses, Public Health Service, \$500,000;
 Civilian war benefits, Federal Security Agency, \$10,000.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board, \$9,000.

TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 801. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,

the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 802. This Act may be cited as the "Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1949".

Approved June 14, 1948.